

Sayreville Water Department CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2022 PWSID# NJ1219001



The Borough of Sayreville is pleased to present the 2022 Annual Consumer Confidence Report to the public. The information and tables included in this report represent monitoring results for the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. We have provided a key for deciphering some of the technical language and invite anyone with questions to call the Water Treatment Plant at (732) 390-7067 between the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. for further clarification. Borough Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of every month at the Borough Hall, 167 Main Street. The Water Committee is also present at these meetings.

The Borough's source of water is well water from the Duhernal Water System. These wells are part of the Old Bridge Sands and Farrington Aquifers.

The Borough currently has a 14-MGD (million gallon per day) water treatment plant that is operated 24-hours per day/7-days per week. In accordance with EPA/NJDEP regulations, the Borough of Sayreville routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water supply to ensure the safety of our drinking water.

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

Due to the possibility that children may consume a greater amount of water per pound of body weight, they may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Important Information about Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Why there may be contaminants in the Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances such as microbes, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may originate from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are primarily by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DEFINITIONS

Non-Detected (ND)-laboratory analysis indicated that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) – or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to \$0.01 in \$10,000 or approximately 32 seconds in a year.

Parts per billion (ppb) – or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to \$0.01 in \$10,000,000 or approximately 3 seconds in a century.

Parts per trillion (ppt) – or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to \$0.01 in \$10,000,000,000 or approximately 30 seconds in a million years.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCGL's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow a margin for safety.

*Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

< = Less than the detection limit of the analytical method.

Iron – The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but for some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs in the body.

Manganese – The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient and toxicity is not expected from levels that would be encountered in drinking water.

Sodium – For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium-restricted diet.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) – Measurement of the clarity or turbidity of water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Coliform Sampling

As a state requirement, the Borough is required to take 600 bacteriological samples per year (an average of 50 per month). In 2022, 602 bacteriological samples were taken and the results were all negative.

Lead and Copper Sampling

The Borough successfully completed its lead and copper testing requirements for 2022. Based on past sampling results, monitoring requirements were reduced by the NJDEP to 30 samples per year. Please see the table for the 90th percentile results.

Regarding concerns about lead in your drinking water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Sayreville Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. However, for those served by a lead service line, flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line. To determine if you have a lead service line, contact us at (732) 390-7000 (x7361).

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Contact us at (732) 390-7076 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Radium Sampling

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that Radium poses health concern at certain levels of exposure. The EPA has estimated that the additional lifetime risk associated with drinking water that contains the MCL level for Radium is about 1 in 10,000. This means that if 10,000 people were to consume two liters of water per day for 70 years, we would expect to see one additional cancer occurrence in the 10,000 people exposed. Increased risk of bone cancers and cancers of the head sinuses have been associated with the ingestion of Radium. Humans have always been exposed to

natural radiation from water, food and air. The quantity of radiation a person is exposed to varies with the background radioactivity. Water of high radioactivity is unusual; nevertheless, it is known to exist in certain areas from natural sources. The EPA has set an enforceable drinking water standard for radium to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. The water utility is committed to address this problem if excessive levels are discovered in our source water.

LT2ESWTR Cryptosporidium and Giardia Sampling

The Borough of Sayreville successfully completed its three year sampling schedule of Giardia and Cryptosporidium (LT2ESWTR) in 2017. Compliance was achieved with all samples with 0.000 Oocysts/Liter for Cryptosporidium and 0.000 Cysts/Liter for Giardia. Giardia and Cryptosporidium are microscopic parasites that can be found in water. Giardia causes an intestinal illness called giardiasis or "beaver fever." Cryptosporidium is responsible for a similar illness called cryptosporidiosis. Filtration and chlorine contact times are methods used to treat these microbes. Currently, a future sampling schedule has not been established by the NJDEP.

Sampling Waivers

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system has received monitoring waivers for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. We did sample for asbestos according to our sampling regulations, and the results were non-detected.

What is PFOA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is a member of the group chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers. These substances are used in non-stick cookware, stain-resistant coating for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing and greaseproof food packaging. It is commonly used in commercial and industrial applications for its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. Additionally, PFOA is found in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training. Major sources for PFOA in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities and the release of the aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOA has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because its solubility and mobility in water make it extremely persistent in the environment. Please see the table for Sayreville's results.

The Borough has not exceeded any MCL for the year 2022. The following table is a list of detected chemicals.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

| Company | INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | Sayreville | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---|----------------|--|--|
| Part | Parameter Connecting | | | | RUL | | | | | |
| 10 | Copper - | ppb | | 1300 | | 179.84 | N/A | No | Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. | |
| Sept. 19 | | | 2022 Results | | ł | | | | | |
| March Color Colo | Lead * | ppb | 15 | 15 | - | 0.75 | N/A | No | | Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Column C | | | (90th Percentile) | | 1 | | | | in attention span and learning abilities | |
| Section Sect | | | 2022 Results | | 1 | | | | Adults: Kloney problems; nigh blood pressure. | |
| March Marc | | | | | | 30.38 | N/A | No | Low acute oral toxicity, high doese may cause gestrointestinal disturbances and muscular | Naturally occurring chamical typically found as an inorganic salt. He rally releases |
| The content of the | | | | 100.000 | | 0.000000 | | | weakness. | in the atmosphere by mining or refining. |
| March Control Cont | Nickel | ppb | No MCL | No MCL | | 0.82 | N/A | No | | |
| 10 | | İ | | | 1 | | | | result in nickel exposure. In small quantities, nickel is essential, but too high can be a danger to | |
| Control Cont | REGULATED CONTAMINANTS/ | | | | | | | | health. | |
| Proceedings | | I NITLU- | T 03 | L NIG | | 1 000 | | N1- | Turkish is a second of the standard of the little of the standard of the stand | Callegraff |
| Proceedings Process | Turbidity (TT) | NIUS | 0.3 | N/A | | 0.04 | N/A | No | effectiveness (such as whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels | Soil runott. |
| Company | | | | | | | | | | |
| March Section Sectio | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part | Total Coliforms | >5% | 0 | 0 | | No failure | N/A | No | | |
| Marchane 19 | Secondary Street and | | | | | | | | present. | and E. coil only come from numan and animal recal waste. |
| Part | | SHIP TO A CONTROL OF THE PARTY | | | 1 | | | | | Natural element abundant in the earth's crust. |
| Page | | ppm | | | 0.2 | 0.00654 | N/A | No | | and the second s |
| Property | Allentinit. | - | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Aikaiinity | | | | | | | | I nere are no nealth concerns related to alkalinity. | |
| Part | | ppm | | | 1 | 86 | | | | |
| 160 | 011.11 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.00 | Cnionde | | | | | | ļ " | | | |
| Service of the control of the contro | | ppm | 1 | | 250 | 56.58 | N/A | No | | feeds, industrial effuents, irrigation drainage and seawater intrusion in coastal |
| Company Comp | Fluoride | ppm | 2 | 2 | | 0.07 | N/A | No | Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones): Children may get mottled teeth. | |
| Social School Sc | Mannanese | | | | 0.05 | | | | | factories. |
| Second S | | ppm | | | 0.05 | 0.02 | N/A | No | | |
| Part | | ppm | | 1 | 50 | 29.55 | N/A | No | transmission, fluid regulation, and muscle contraction and relaxation. However in excess | chemicals or ion-exchange water softening units. Sodium levels can also vary in |
| Section Sect | Sulfate | | | | | - | | | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• | |
| The process of the company of the co | | ppm | | | 250 | 32.1 | N/A | No | and young livestock. | stream of water passing through rock or soild containing gypsum and other |
| Procedure Process Pr | Total Hardness (as CaCO3) | | | | | | | | Hard water is not a health risk, but it is a nuisance because of mineral buildup on plumbing | |
| Secretary Company Control (1996) 1. Control (1996) | , | ppm | 1 | | 250 | 138 | N/A | No | | Hard water is high in dissolved minerals, largely calcium and magnesium. |
| Service of the Control of the Contro | Zinc | | | | . | - | | | The presence in drinking water does not generally present health risks, and in small amounts is | Zinc is naturally present in water. The average concentration in sea water is 0.6- |
| Section 1985 | | ppm | | | 5 | 0.00082 | N/A | No | | ppb, rivers generally contain between 5-10ppb, algae contain 20-70 ppm, sea fish |
| Selection (Configuration of Configuration Co | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tell Internation And (PAM) 1 | | T nob | 00 | L NIA | | T 50.50 | 40.50.05.40 | | There is the same of the same | |
| Abbe Forthiers SCC 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA) | | | | | | 19.59-85.42 4.65-19.54 | No No | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 1-2-26 A. a considered MCL. For the Parliam And San and January 200 And San | | nCi/· | T 15 | 3 39 | | | I N/Δ | No | Increased risk of cancer | Erosion of natural deposits |
| ** Secrit A no comboned MLI. for both Briskelin 252 and Readins 252 and Reading 252 and Readin | Ra-228 | pCi/L | 5* | 1.84 | | | N/A | No | Increased risk of cancer. | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| The Borough of Sprowled and Service Control of Sprowled and Se | * 5 pCi/L is a combined MCL for bot | th Radium | | 228. Both s | samples mu | st be below t | his level | No | Increased risk of cancer. | Erosion of natural deposits. |
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| 1944 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| PRINCE OF THE CONTRIBUTION | HAA9 | | | | | | | | | |
| NA NA 828 arg. 1000-5100 NA 1000 arg. 1000-5100 NA 1000- | Bromide | ppb | | N/A | N/A | 45.86 avg. | <20.0-103 | N/A | | Associated with fossil fuel extraction and utilization (oil and gas production and co |
| ceiche provides à modum for the formation of deinfection byproductis. Population Population | | | | | 1111 | 0000 | .4000 54000 | | | |
| Position | TOC (Total Organia Carbon) | | | A1/A | I N/A | | <1000-51800 | I N/A | | |
| Popular Confidence Popular | TOC (Total Organic Carbon) | ppb | | N/A | | ozoo arg. | 1 | | | in a body of water is impacted by vegetation in the area, the climate, and even |
| Discontinum | TOC (Total Organic Carbon) | ppb | | N/A | | 0200 019. | | | P. Committee of the com | in a body of water is impacted by vegetation in the area, the climate, and even treated sewage released into the water. Total organic carbon is generally what |
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The UCMR4 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) mandates the monitoring of unregulated monitoring of contaminants as set forth by the EPA and NJDEP. The EPA/NJDEP do not yet have an available MCL or MCGL for these contaminants because they are not regulated, but the Borough is required to sample for them. Should you require information regarding the UCMR4 contaminant list, please contact of the NJDEP at (609) 292-5550 for further information.

BOROUGH OF SAYREVILLE WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENT 167 MAIN STREET SAYREVILLE. NJ 08872

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Some information about our Source Water Assessment

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protections (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system. It is available on the NJDEP's source water assessment web site at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/index.html or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. The goal of this assessment is to measure each water system's susceptibility to contamination, not actual (if any) contamination measured in a water supply system.

The source water assessment was performed on five wells in the Morgan Section of Sayreville, 10 wells under the influence of surface water at our Bordentown Treatment Facility, two surface water intakes at the Old Bridge Pumping Station, and one purchased water source (Middlesex Water Supply). The 10 wells under the influence of surface water at our Bordentown Facility are no longer in use and have not been in use since 1992. The wells in our Morgan Section are also not in use.

Please note that the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary was completed in 2003. At that time, the Duhernal Water System was not required to be a participant in the survey and no data is represented in the table below for this system. The Duhernal Water System currently has 25 wells under the influence of surface water, 14 of which are currently in use. If additional Source Water Assessment data becomes available in the future, it will be published in this report.

The system's source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer, upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer, Sayreville Lagoon, and the South River.

Susceptibility Ratings for Sayreville Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rate high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For the susceptibility ratings of purchased water, please refer to the Borough's specific water systems source water assessment report.

If a system is rating high susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. This rating just reflects the <u>potential</u> for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

| | Pathogens | | | | | | Pesticides | | | Volatile Organic | | | Inorganics | | | Radio- nuclides | | Radon | | | Disinfection Byproduct | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|---|----|---------------------|------|---|------------|---|---|--------------------|---|-------|---|---|---------------------------|----|-------|---|
| , | | | | | | | | | | | npou | | | | | 1.00 | | | | | | | curso | |
| Sources | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L |
| Wells – 5 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | 5 | 5 | | | 4 | 1 | | 5 | | | | 5 | | | 5 | |
| GUDI -10 | 10 | | | 9 | | 1 | | | 10 | 6 | 4 | | 9 | 1 | | 6 | 3 | 1 | | 9 | 1 | 10 | | |
| Surface water Intakes – 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | | |

- Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally
 occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl either (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application, and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and manmade. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead and nitrate.
- Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and manmade. Examples include radium and uranium.
- Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to http://www.nj.gov/dep/rrp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.
- Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

System Violations Report:

The following are monitoring and/or reporting violations issued to the Sayreville Water Department by the NJDEP during the 2022 calendar year.

| • | | | , | , | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|---|------------|
| Violation # | Violation Name | Date | Violation | Corrective Action | Compliance |
| | | Issued | Туре | | Achieved |
| 2022-9043 | NJ NONSUBMITTAL | 04/25/2022 | Reporting | Contracted laboratory failed to report data. Lab contacted and | Yes |
| | | | | data submitted to NJDEP. | |
| 2022-14084 | WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR) | 08/23/2022 | Reporting | Confirmed proper submission of data with NJDEP. Data not | Yes |
| | | | | processed at state level. | |
| 2022-14080 | WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR) | 02/11/2022 | Reporting | Incorrect reporting date on form. Date corrected and resubmitted. | Yes |