

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
Delaware Township Municipal Utilities Authority (DTMUA)  
PWSID #NJ1007001  
2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Developed by Natural Systems Utilities (NSU)

## INTRODUCTION

Providing clean, safe drinking water to you is our top priority. That is why we are pleased to present your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) that details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the end of 2022. If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at 1-908-782-9601. If you are interested in participating in decisions that affect drinking water quality, please visit the Delaware Township Municipal Utilities Authority's website for the dates and times of regularly scheduled board meetings. We want you to be informed about your water supply. **This system is reporting under PWSID # NJ1007001.**

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.).

***Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)***

## WHERE DOES OUR WATER SUPPLY COME FROM?

Delaware Township Municipal Utilities Authority receives its water from two wells that draw water from the Stockton Sandstone aquifer. These wells are located off of Route 523 and are situated next to the water storage standpipe. DTMUA owns the land immediately around the wells and restricts certain activities on the property.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, all states were required to establish a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). New Jersey's SWAP Plan incorporates the following four fundamental steps:

1. Determine the source water assessment area of each ground and surface water source of public drinking water.
2. Inventory the potential contamination sources within the source water assessment area.
3. Determine the public water system source's susceptibility to regulated contaminants. It is important to note, if a drinking water source's susceptibility is high, it does not necessarily mean the drinking water is contaminated. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination.
4. Incorporate public education and participation.

In 2004, source water assessment reports were completed by NJDEP for all Community and Noncommunity Water Systems in New Jersey. Susceptibility ratings from the SWAP summary document can be seen below. The source water assessment reports and supporting documentation are available at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/index.html> or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

## Susceptibility Ratings for DTMUA

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors			
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Wells - 2			2	2				2				2		2				2						2	
GUDI - 0																									
Surface water intakes - 0																									

### TAP OR BOTTLED WATER?

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The sources of drinking water (for 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 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which 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. So, what's the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the federal standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water is substantially less expensive than bottled water.

### MONITORING YOUR WATER

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to **USEPA** and **NJDEP** regulations. The following tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. **NJDEP** allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

**DEFINITIONS:**

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

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

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

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

Not Analyzed or Not Applicable (NA): Analysis of the constituent is not required.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per million (ppm): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

Parts per billion (ppb): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

Parts per trillion (ppt): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid.

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

< This means "less than."

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

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (Parts per million - ppm)

Running Annual Average (RAA): TTHMs and HAA5 are reported by the annual average of the four quarterly samples for the year.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL): The optimum ranges of contaminants that are necessary to protect the public welfare.

ND: Not detectable.

**2022 WATER QUALITY RESULTS - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in 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).**

**Regulated Contaminants**

Microbiological Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Source
E. Coli	# positive	0	TT	0	0	2022	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	# positive	0	TT	0%	0%	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	LRAA	Year	Violation	Source
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	0.76	1.66	1.66	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NA	60	ND	ND	ND	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Min	Max	Max RAA	Year	Violation	Source
Chlorine at Cl2	ppm	4	4	0.24	1.62	0.75	2022	No	Water additive to control microbes

Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Site > AL	Year	Violation	Source
Lead (Jan-Jun)	ppb	0	15	2.38	0	2022	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Jan-Jun)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.249	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (Jul-Dec)	ppb	0	15	0.434	0	2022	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Jul-Dec)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.140	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Parameters	Units	Required Min	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Source
pH – Treatment Plant	SU	7.0	7.15	7.65	2022	No	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality
pH – Distribution System	SU	7.0	7.17	7.44	2022	No	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality

Inorganics	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Avg	Year	Violation	Source
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.566	0.566	0.566	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	NA	Monitor	2.06	2.06	2.06	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	4.4	4.4	4.4	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Perfluoroalkyl Substances	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Source
PFOS	ppt	NA	13	2.6	2.6	2022	No	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
PFOA	ppt	NA	14	3.9	3.9	2022	No	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films

## 2022 WATER QUALITY RESULTS - ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

### Additional Contaminants

Secondary Standards	Units	RUL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Source
Alkalinity – Treatment Plant	ppm	NA	90	90	2021	No	Natural property of water
Alkalinity – Distribution System	ppm	NA	88.43	101.76	2021	No	Natural property of water
Calcium	ppm	NA	25.4	25.4	2021	No	Naturally occurring element
Chloride	ppm	250	69	69	2021	No	Naturally occurring element
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	250	110	110	2018	No	Naturally occurring element
Sodium	ppm	50	39.3	39.3	2021	No	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	ppm	250	12	12	2021	No	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	240	240	2018	No	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water

**Notes:**

1. The Copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested for two monitoring periods. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In the first round of sampling, 12 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.249 ppm with the highest value being 0.254 ppm. In the second round of sampling, 13 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.140 ppm with the highest being 0.182 ppm. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
2. The Lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested for two monitoring periods. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In the first round of sampling, 12 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 2.38 ppb with the highest value being 3.57 ppb. In the second round of sampling, 13 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.434 ppb with the highest being 3.05 ppb. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
3. Health Note for Sodium: Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking water by people on diets that severely restrict sodium. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on diets that moderately restrict sodium.
4. LRAA=the highest locational running annual average results
5. Data presented is from the most recent sampling done in accordance with regulations.

## MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION

We were required to monitor for Cyanide between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2022. While the sample was collected within the required timeframe, the results were submitted late to NJDEP due to a contracted laboratory error.

NSU has met with the contracted laboratory to discuss and address deficiencies in laboratory reporting. NSU has also developed a sample tracker to ensure all samples are collected and reported within the required timeframe.

## EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION

On June 19, 2022, a reverse 911 call was sent to DTMUA public water system consumers providing notification of elevated chlorine levels leaving the water treatment plant due to equipment malfunction. Upon alarm notification NSU immediately responded on-site to address the equipment failure and began flushing the system. Chlorine levels returned to normal that day and a second reverse 911 call was sent to notify consumers.

## HEALTH EFFECTS

### Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Your water is lead-free when it leaves our treatment plant. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. DTMUA 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 and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Special Considerations for Children, Nursing Mothers, Pregnant Women and Others

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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* (800-426-4791).

## WAIVER INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos in 2020-2028 and SOC in 2020-2022 because we were not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Please pass this information along to those who speak Spanish, Portuguese, Korean, Gujarti or Arabic:

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contém informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.

• 아래와 보고는 귀하께서 드시는 식수에 대한  
중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다.  
번역을 하신다면 이 보고를 잘 이해하시는  
분과 의논 하시기를 바랍니다.

• આ અહેવાલે મોં તમારી પીવાના પાણી વિશે  
અગત્યની માહિતી આપવા માં આવી છે.  
આનો અર્થઘટન કરી અથવા જેને સમજી શકો  
છો તે માં આની વાત કરો

- المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على  
معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي  
تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذه  
المعلومات اطلب من مترجمها لك.