

**CITY OF MILLVILLE WATER UTILITY  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON WATER QUALITY**

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We are proud to present our annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Millville Water Utility. It Meets the Federal "Safe Drinking Water Act" (SDWA) requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents and health risks associated with any contaminants. Safe drinking water is vital to our community. **If you own a property and have tenants that consume our water, please pass this information to them;** additional copies are available at the Water Utility as well as the City Clerk's Office on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor at City Hall.

*ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SU AGUA BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.*

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular commission meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of every month, at the Municipal Building, 4th Floor Commission Chambers at 6:30 p.m., where the public is always welcomed and encouraged to attend.

**OVERVIEW**

**WATER SOURCE**

Millville Water Utility is a public water system consisting of 10 wells, with source water coming from Cohansey/Kirkwood Aquifer.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS**

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the source Water Assessment Report and Summary for 9 of the 10 wells in our system, which is available at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or [watersupply@dep.nj.gov](mailto:watersupply@dep.nj.gov).

**VULNERABILITY STATEMENT**

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 see 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.

The state of New Jersey 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, through representative, are more than one year old.

**REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

1. The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 from human activity. Contaminates that may be present in source water include:
  - A. **MICROBIAL:** contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
  - B. **INORGANIC:** contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming
  - C. **PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES:** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.
  - D. **ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS:** including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic systems.
  - E. **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
2. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for other parenthesis in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
3. 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).
4. 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 healthcare providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
5. Special Consideration Regarding Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Children: Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than 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.
  - ❖ **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.
  - ❖ **LEAD:** Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than that at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

**LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING RESULTS & STATEMENTS**

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	UNIT	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	90% PERCENTILE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper	ppm	1.3*	0.0099	0.014	<0.01 - 0.52	2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppm	0.015	0.00067	0.00076	<0.00067 - 0.002147	2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The City of Millville is required to conduct Triennial Lead and Copper sampling, including 30 samples every 3 years, between the months of June and September, in 2020 **"NO samples exceeded the Action Level"**.

**LEAD EDUCATION STATEMENT**

"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 City of Millville, N.J Water Utility is responsible for supplying 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Call us @ 856-825-7000 extension 7381 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Consumers with comments or concerns regarding water issues are always welcome to call the plant operations office. Public involvement in water related issues is possible through The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection which has developed a draft source water assessment plan. Public comment and participation in the plan's continuing development is possible by contacting the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. As you can see by the table, our system is safe. We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

NJ0610001	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproducts Precursors			
	Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L			
Wells-9		5	4		9			3	6		8			1	3	6	9			9			2	7	

The table above illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminate categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and the intakes that rated high (H), medium (M) or low (L) for each contaminate category. We did not purchase water from another supplier. The source water assessment performed on our 9 sources determined the following:

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential 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, NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

**2021 WATER QUALITY RESULTS**

**MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS**

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	UNIT	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Coliform				ABSENT	ABSENT	Monthly	NO	Naturally Present

**INORGANIC CHEMICALS CONTAMINANTS**

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	UNIT	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
NITRATE	ppm	10	10	5.88	1.86 - 5.88	5/6/2021	NO	Run Off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

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.

**RADIOLOGICALS**

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	UNIT	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	(pCi/L)	5		2.7		6/3/2020	NO	
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	(pCi/L)	15		8.7		6/3/2020	NO	
RADIUM-226	(pCi/L)	5		1.4		6/3/2020	NO	
RADIUM-228	(pCi/L)	5		1.6		6/3/2020	NO	



## CHECKING YOUR SERVICE LINE

### **HOW DO I CHECK MY SERVICE LINE'S MATERIAL?**

To find out if you have a copper, galvanized steel or lead service on your property, you (or your landlord) can perform a Materials Verification Test on the water service line where it connects to the water meter to determine the material of the water service line on your property. Please follow the steps below, after you have your results please go to the City of Millville's Website <http://www.millvillenj.gov/> Click on: **REPORT A CONCERN** and down the bottom of the page go to **WATER UTILITY** Click on: **CUSTOMER SERVICE LINE INVENTORY**. Please fill out your name and house address and your results of your test. If you have any questions or would like to schedule an appointment for us to come out please include that in the Brief Description. Your results will be added to our water service line inventory records.

#### What You Need

- ❖ A house key or coin
- ❖ A strong refrigerator magnet

#### Steps to Check Your Service Line:

1. Find the water meter on your property.
2. Look for the pipe that comes through the outside wall of your home and connects to your meter.
3. Use a key or coin to gently scratch the pipe (like you would scratch a lottery ticket). If the pipe is painted, use sandpaper to expose the metal first.
4. Place the magnet on the pipe to see if it sticks to the pipe.
5. Determine your pipe material and send your results and address to email or number

### YOUR TEST RESULTS:

#### COPPER PIPE

##### COPPER PIPE

- ❖ The pipe may appear dull brown on the outside but, if gently scratched, should turn the color of a bright penny, see pictures.
- ❖ A magnet will NOT stick to a COPPER pipe.



#### GALVANISED PIPE

##### GALVANISED STEEL PIPE

- ❖ The pipe may appear dull gray on the outside, the scratched area will have a dull gray color with no noticeable scratch on the surface.
- ❖ A magnet WILL stick to a GALVANIZED STEEL pipe.



#### LEAD PIPE

##### LEAD PIPE

- ❖ The pipe may appear dull and soft but will turn shiny silver color when scratched, see pictures.
- ❖ A magnet will NOT stick to a LEAD pipe.



ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l);

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l);

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l);

pci/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NA: Not applicable;

ND: Non-Detected, indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.



**Action Level (AL)**: Action level the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatments 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.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: is 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.

**Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)**:

Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

**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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination

**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 ether (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 man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

**Radionuclides**: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. 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/rpp/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.