

Results of Monitoring for Contaminants in Drinking Water

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

(800-426-4791)

| CONTAMINANT | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | UNITS OF MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---------------|---|----------------------|-------|-------------------|--|
| Total Coliforms | N | 0 | | 0 | 1 positive sample | Naturally present in the environment. |
| UCMR-4 SAMPLING | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon | | 1.8 | ppb | 0 | 0.5 | Decay of natural deposits. |
| Chloroformoacetic Acid | | 0.4 | ppb | 0.3 | 0.3 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | | 0.6 | ppb | 0.3 | 0.3 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | | 3 | ppb | 0.2 | 0.2 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | | 3.6 | ppb | 0.5 | 0.5 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
| Radium 226 & 228 | N | < 1 to 5.12 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | N | < 1 to 13.9 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Decay of natural deposits. |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
| Barium* | N | 0.0301 to 0.0866 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | N | 90th Percentile - 0.521 No samples exceeded action level | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 (A.L.) | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride* | N | <0.25 to 0.81 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Lead | N | 90th Percentile - 1.3 No sample exceeded action level | ppb | 0 | 15 (A.L.) | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate | N | <0.62 to 7.5 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits. |
| Arsenic* | N | 0.45 to 0.75 | ppb | 10 | 10 | Naturally occurring in rocks, soil, air & plants. |
| Selenium* | N | 1.2 to 2.5 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |
| VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | N | Range = 0 to 21.9 Annual Average = 4.15 | ppb | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Halooacetic Acids | N | Range = 0 to 2.3 Annual Average = .48 | ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether* | N | <0.5 | ppb | 70 | 70 | Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks. |
| SECONDARY CONTAMINANT LEVEL DETECTED MEASUREMENT | | | | | | |
| Aluminum* | | 0.0877 to 0.32 | ppm | 0.200 | | |
| Iron | | 20 | ppb | 300 | | |
| Manganese | | 3.1 | ppb | 50 | | |
| Sodium | | 72.3 | ppm | 50 | | |
| REGULATED DISINFECTANT LEVEL DETECTED | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | | Average = 0.3 Highest Detect = 0.6 | | 4 | 4 | |

EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table above are the only contaminants detected in your water.

*The State 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. These results are from 2017.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLGs 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppb: parts per billion; micrograms per liter (µg/l).

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

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

RUL: recommended upper limit - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants.

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 some people who drink water with iron levels well above the Recommended

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 which would be encountered in drinking water.

Sodium: For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Nitrate: Nitrates 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 advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed & issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

Bridgeton City Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 17 wells(s), 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 0 surface water intake(s), 0 purchased ground water source(s), and 0 purchase surface water source(s).

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): Kirkwood-Cohansey water-table aquifer system.

This system purchase water from the following water system(s) (if applicable):

Susceptibility Ratings for Bridgeton City Water Department Sources

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

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant 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, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

| | Pathogens | Nutrients | Pesticides | Volatiles Organic Compounds |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sources | H M L | H M L | H M L | H M L |
| Wells-17 | 1 8 5 | 14 | 14 | 11 3 |
| GUUDI - 0 | | | | |
| Surface water intakes - 0 | | | | |
| | Inorganics | Radionuclides | Radon | Disinfection Byproduct Precursors |
| Sources | H M L | H M L | H M L | H M L |
| Wells-17 | 7 7 | 14 | 14 | 2 12 |
| GUUDI - 0 | | | | |
| Surface water intakes - 0 | | | | |

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.

Volatiles 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 lawn 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 tritium.

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpr/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.

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OUR DAILY WATER!

2020 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT City of Bridgeton

P.W.S. ID No. 0601001

How Does The City of Bridgeton's Water Measure Up?

We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our resources.

This annual report, which covers some of 2017, 2018 and all of 2019, describes the quality of our drinking water, where it comes from and where to get more information.

Consumers of the City of Bridgeton Water Department receive their drinking water from nine different wells throughout the City that take water from the Cohansey, and the Piney Point underground aquifers.

Help us protect our source water. Carefully follow instructions of pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, natural 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 animal 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 projection, 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 also can come from gas station, 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 tap water is safe to drink, 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For information about your drinking water, please contact Curt Morgan, at (856) 455-7257. Members of the public are encouraged to provide their input by attending City Council meetings. These are normally scheduled for the first and third Tuesday of every month and are located at 330 Fayette Street, Bridgeton, NJ in Council Chambers at 6:00 p.m.

***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 Bridgeton 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

****Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.