

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Borough of National Park Water Department
For the Year 2018. Results from the Year
2017.

We are pleased to present to 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 water resources.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is are wells that draw groundwater from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer and we purchase water from the NJ American Water Company(Their Water Report is included).

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at WWW.state.nj.us/deplswar or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your National Park water at 856-845-3891 to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state safety requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

TESTRESULTS						
Contaminant	Viola tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measur ement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants tested monthly						
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0/100 ml	P/A	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants						
GrossAlpha Test results 2012	No	< 3	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium- 228 & 226 Test results 2012	No	< 1	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants: all results from 2015 unless noted						
Barium 8/6/15	No	0.0602	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural denosits
Copper 7/27/17	No	0.837	MG/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household

Result at 90th Percentile						plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride 8/6/15	No	0.378	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Result at 90th Percentile 7/27/17	No	0.0011 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	0	AL=IS	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural Deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Tested 7/27/17	No	<0.04	ppm	10	.10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM 2017 Total Trihalomethanes	No	Range 13.0-38.0 Highest annual 38.0	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 2017 Haloacetic Acids	No	Range 0- 5.5 Highest annual- 5.5	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected (Average & Highest Detect)	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine	0.10- 0.70	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

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Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	RUL	MCL
Sodium 8/6/15	46	ppm	50 ppm	50ppm

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 (R.U.L.) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

The National Park Water Dept. and NJ American Water Company routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of the monitoring period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants don't change frequently. Some of the data, through

representative, are more than one year old.

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.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (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 - The "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.

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 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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

LEAD

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. National Water Dept. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic compounds.

Special considerations regarding children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and others: Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight 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. 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 advice from your health care provider.

We at National Park Water Dept. work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call 856-845-3891 if you have questions, or attend a council meeting at 7 South Grove Road on the first and third Wednesdays of each month @ 7pm. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

SEWER MAINTENANCE

The Borough of National Park is responsible for maintaining wastewater flow in the sanitary sewer system. The line that connects a house or building to the Borough system is called a lateral. If a blockage occurs causing a backup, the borough encourages residents to call so we can verify whether the sewer main or lateral is obstructed. If the mains clear the property owner will be notified of the need to call a plumber to clear the service lateral.

AU property owners are responsible for the service lateral from the house/building to the sewer main. Many things clog sewer pipes such as grease, roots, sanitary products, sticks, paper towels, Baby wipes, etc. Blockages can be avoided by not flushing anything but toilet paper. If you have any questions, please call us @ 856-845-3891

PLEASE CONTINUE TO CONSERVE WATER. ALL NON ESSENTIAL USE IS TO OCCUR ON AN ODD/EVEN BASIS.

Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant 2017 Data Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Substances							
Parameter	Units	Compliance Achieved?	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Inorganics							
Nitrate	ppm	Yes	10	10	1.26	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity							
Turbidity ¹	NTU	Yes	NA	TT = 1 NTU	0.09	0.01 to 0.09	Soil runoff
	%			TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU	100% ¹	NA	
Treatment Byproducts Precursor Removal							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	%	Yes	NA	TT ≥ 35% Removal	45% ²	45% to 66%	Naturally present in the environment.
Ratio of Actual / Required TOC Removal	Ratio	Yes	NA	TT: Running Annual Average ≥ 1.0	1.3 ²	1.30 to 1.88	
Disinfectants							
Chlorine	ppm	Yes	NA	TT ≥ 0.20	0.47 ³	0.47 to 0.93	Water additive used to control microbes
		Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.93 ³		
Disinfection Byproducts							
Bromate	ppb	Yes	0	10	5	5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Footnotes							
¹ 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.							
² Data represents the lowest removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
³ Data represents the lowest and highest chlorine residuals entering the distribution system from our surface water treatment plant							

Solutions to Stormwater Pollution

Easy Things You Can Do Every Day To Protect Our Water

A Guide to Healthy Habits for Cleaner Water

Pollution on streets, parking lots and lawns is washed by rain into storm drains, then directly to our drinking water supplies and the ocean and lakes our children play in. Fertilizer, oil, pesticides, detergents, pet waste, grass clippings: You name it and it ends up in our water.

Stormwater pollution is one of New Jersey's greatest threats to clean and plentiful water, and that's why we're all doing something about it.

By sharing the responsibility and making small, easy changes in our daily lives, we can keep common pollutants out of stormwater. It all adds up to cleaner water, and it saves the high cost of cleaning up once it's dirty.

As part of New Jersey's initiative to keep our water clean and plentiful and to meet federal requirements, many municipalities and other public agencies including colleges and military bases must adopt ordinances or other rules prohibiting various activities that contribute to stormwater pollution. Breaking these rules can result in fines or other penalties.



As a resident, business, or other member of the New Jersey community, it is important to know these easy things you can do every day to protect our water.

Limit your use of fertilizers and pesticides

- Do a soil test to see if you need a fertilizer.
- Do not apply fertilizers if heavy rain is predicted.
- Look into alternatives for pesticides.
- Maintain a small lawn and keep the rest of your property or yard in a natural state with trees and other native vegetation that requires little or no fertilizer.
- If you use fertilizers and pesticides, follow the instructions on the label on how to correctly apply it.



Make sure you properly store or discard any unused portions.

Properly use and dispose of hazardous products

- Hazardous products include some household or commercial cleaning products, lawn and garden care products, motor oil, antifreeze, and paints.
- Do not pour any hazardous products down a storm drain because storm drains are usually connected to local waterbodies and the water is not treated.

- If you have hazardous products in your home or workplace, make sure you store or dispose of them properly. Read the label for guidance.

- Use natural or less toxic alternatives when possible.

- Recycle used motor oil.

- Contact your municipality, county or facility management office for the locations of hazardous-waste disposal facilities.



Keep pollution out of storm drains

- Municipalities and many other public agencies are required to mark certain storm drain inlets with messages reminding people that storm drains are connected to local waterbodies.

- Do not let sewage or other wastes flow into a stormwater system.

Clean up after your pet

- Many municipalities and public agencies must enact and enforce local pet-waste rules.

- An example is requiring pet owners or their keepers to pick up and properly dispose of pet waste dropped on public or other people's property.

- Make sure you know your town's or agency's requirements and comply with them. It's the law. And remember to:

- Use newspaper, bags or pooper-scoopers to pick up wastes.

- Dispose of the wrapped pet waste in the trash or unwrapped in a toilet.

- Never discard pet waste in a storm drain.

Don't feed wildlife

- Do not feed wildlife, such as ducks and geese, in public areas.

- Many municipalities and other public agencies must enact and enforce a rule that prohibits wildlife feeding in these areas.



Dispose of yard waste properly

- Keep leaves and grass out of storm drains.

- If your municipality or agency has yard waste collection rules, follow them.

- Use leaves and grass clippings as a resource for compost.

- Use a mulching mower that recycles grass clippings into the lawn.

Don't litter

- Place litter in trash receptacles.

- Recycle. Recycle. Recycle.

- Participate in community cleanups.



Contact information

For more information on stormwater related topics, visit www.njstormwater.org or www.nonpointsource.org

Additional information is also available at U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Web sites www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater or www.epa.gov/nps

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Quality
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program
(609) 633-7021

