



Borough of Longport

WATER & SEWER UTILITY

Municipal Building • 2305 Atlantic Avenue • Longport, NJ 08403 • (609) 822-5759

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2022

This report is prepared to inform you about the quality of water and services the Longport Water & Sewer Utility provides to you everyday. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions regarding this report or your water utility, please contact Chris Berenotto, Supervisor at (609) 822-5759. We want our consumers to be informed about their water utility. For information regarding Borough Commission meeting dates and times, please consult the Borough website at www.longport-nj.us or contact the Borough Clerk's office (609) 823-2731 ext. 100. Meetings are held in the Commission Chambers on the first floor of Borough Hall, 2305 Atlantic Avenue.

The Longport Water & Sewer Utility obtains its water from three wells drilled into the Kirkwood Aquifer, a confined aquifer approximately eight hundred feet below the surface. Two wells are located at the main plant on South 31st Street while the third well is located on North 31st Street. All wells feed into a half million gallon capacity water tower located at the main plant. For disinfecting purposes, chlorine is added to the water.

The Longport Water & Sewer Utility routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Since 1995, New Jersey DEP has granted us a waiver for Synthetic Organic Compounds and, as such, we do not test for these contaminants.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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).

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 effect of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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), and 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: 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 Longport 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 drinking 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Borough of Longport – Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units of Measure	Test Date	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Volatile Organic Compounds</i>							
Trihalomethanes (THM's)	N	ppb	9/13/22	80	n/a	17.0	<i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i>
HAA5	N	ppb	9/13/22	60	n/a	7.0	<i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i>
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>							
Lead No sites exceeded the AL	N	ppm	8/13/20	AL 15	0	0.003	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</i>
Copper	N	ppm	8/13/20	AL 1.3	1.3	0.31	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, leaching from wood preservatives</i>
<i>Radiological</i>							
Gross Alpha	N	pCi/L	11/15/18	15	0	No Detect to 1.5 PCI/L	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units of Measure	Test Date	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Secondary Contaminants</i>							
Iron	N	mg/L	4/13/21	0.3	-	0.127	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>
Manganese	N	mg/L	4/13/21	0.05	-	0.014	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>
Sulfate	N	mg/L	4/13/21	250	-	9.9	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>
Chloride	N	mg/L	4/13/21	250	-	7.0	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>
Sodium	N	mg/L	4/13/21	50	-	23.8	N/A
Nitrate	N	mg/L	4/11/22	10	-	No Detect	N/A
pH	N	-	4/13/21	6.5-8.5	-	7.1	N/A

Longport Water Department - PWSID #0115001

The Longport Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 3 well(s). This system's source water comes from the Atlantic City "800-foot" sand aquifer, Kirkwood-Cohansey water-table aquifer system.

Susceptibility Ratings for Longport Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant 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.

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 - 3			3			3			3			3			3			3			3	3		
GUDI - 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.
- **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.

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DEFINITIONS

In the table provided you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we have 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) - Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.