

Delsea Regional High School Water Supply
Annual Water Quality Report for 2019
PWSID #0805378
Issued June 2020

Dear Consumer:

During calendar year 2019, the Delsea Regional High School Water Supply was tested on a monthly basis for Total Coliform. Testing was also conducted during 2019 for nitrates. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) have set health and safety standards for public water supplies. We are pleased to inform you that your water meets or exceeds the health and safety standards put forth.

This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), provides additional information on our sources of supply and the quality of the water we deliver. For more information on this report or about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions concerning drinking water, please contact

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The Delsea Regional High School is managed by De Block Environmental Services, LLC under the direction of the Board of Education. The Board of Education and/or De Block Environmental will notify consumers as required by the NJDEP if water quality fails to meet the standards.

General Information

Delsea Regional High School Water Supply is classified as a Non-Transient, Non-Community Water Supply, meaning that it regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals which have their own water systems.

In order to ensure that tap 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Health and Educational Information

Delsea Regional High School Water Supply (Continued)

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, especially 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 the additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standard is based.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL NOTICE ON LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Delsea Regional High School 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 house, 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. Adults who drink this water with elevated levels of lead over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.

Additional information is available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Sources of Supply

The Delsea Regional High School Water Supply obtains its entire water supply from a well located at the School Complex. The source is of high quality and receives treatment for pH adjustment.

Table of Contaminants

Delsea Regional High School Water Supply

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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Table 1
Microbiological Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	# per 100 ml	Yes	0	Less than 1 positive sample per Month	0 positive total coliform samples	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Table 2: Lead and Copper Rule (2017 Results)

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	Action Level	Highest Detected	90 th Percentile Result	Source of Contamination
Lead	PPB	Yes	0	15	1.32	0.769	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	PPM	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.291	0.238	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

LEAD AND COPPER. COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEAD AND COPPER RULE IS BASED ON THE 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT FROM POINTS OF USE IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COLLECTED IN 2017. DELSEA HS WATER IS ON REDUCED MONITORING, 3 YEAR INTERVALS, AND WILL MONITOR NEXT IN 2020.

Table 3:**Inorganic Contaminants**

Regulated Contaminant	UNIT	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range Detected	Source of Contamination/ and Comments
Nitrate	PPM	Yes	10	10	0.88	NA	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from septic and sewage, fertilizers.
Antimony	PPM	Yes	0.006	0.006	<0.00017	NA	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	PPM	Yes	0	0.010	<0.0011	NA	Erosion of natural deposits and from agricultural and industrial practices.
Barium	PPM	Yes	2	2	0.0173	NA	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	PPM	Yes	0.004	0.004	<0.000063	NA	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	PPM	Yes	0.005	0.005	<0.000065	NA	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	PPM	Yes	0.1	0.1	<0.0053	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	PPM	Yes	0.2	0.2	<0.005	NA	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	PPM	Yes	4	4	<0.25	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	PPM	Yes	2	2	<0.00005	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Dis charge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel	PPM	Yes	NA	NA	<0.0031	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	PPM	Yes	50	50	<0.0014	NA	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	PPM	Yes	50	50	2.49	NA	Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process.

Thallium	PPM	Yes	0.0005	0.002	<0.000045	NA	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
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TABLE 4: Radiologicals

Parameter	Range of Results	Unit	MCLG	MCL
Combined Uranium	<0.001	Pci/l	0	30
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	1.5 – 3.1	Pci/l	0	5
Gross Alpha	<3 – 3.971	Pci/l	0	17
Radium -228	<1 – 1.6	Pci/l		

TABLE 5: Additional Monitoring Results

Detected Contaminants, ppb	Range of Results	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	(ND, <0.002)	<p>There are currently no EPA drinking water standards in effect for these contaminants although EPA has established health advisory levels for some of these to provide an estimate of acceptable drinking water levels based on health effects information.</p> <p>EPA has published Health Advisory levels for Perfluorooctanoic acid, (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, (PFOS), of 0.070 parts per billion (ppb) combined.</p> <p>The results observed in 2019 were below EPA established health advisory levels.</p> <p>Health advisory levels are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to state agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination.</p>
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	(ND, <0.002)	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	(ND, <0.002)	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	(ND, <0.02)	
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	(ND, <0.02)	
Ethylene Dibromide	(ND, <0.02)	

Health advisory levels are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to state agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination.

Violation:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 04/01/2019 – 06/30/2019, we did not monitor for PFNAs (Perfluorononanoic Acid) and 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We conducted two rounds of sampling the following monitoring period, 07/01/2019 – 09/30/2019, there were NO detectable amounts of PFNAs and 1,2,3-Trichloropropane in the drinking water.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses).

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:

The Delsea Regional High School Water Supply was sampled and tested for 28 Volatile Organic Contaminants on the Federal and State monitoring lists during 2019. No VOC's were detected. Delsea Regional High School will sample for VOC's again in 2022.

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:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
AL	<u>Action Level</u> : The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Inorganic Contaminants	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. These contaminants may be present in source water.
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close as to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
Microbial Contaminants/ Pathogens	Disease causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes. These contaminants may be present in source water.
NA	Not Applicable
ND	<u>Not Detected</u> is a term used when a laboratory analysis demonstrates that the constituent is not present.
PPM	<u>Parts per Million</u> or milligrams per liter (mg/l) equals one part per million and corresponds to one minute in to years or a single penny in \$10,000.
RUL	<u>Recommended Upper Limit</u> : the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.