



West Deptford Township

MUNICIPAL BUILDING
400 CROWN POINT ROAD
WEST DEPTFORD, NEW JERSEY 08086

MAYOR

James Mehaffey

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE

Adam Reid
Megan Kerr
Ashley Morrell
Jim Robinson

*Township Committee meeting dates
are the first and third Wednesday
of every month. Special meetings
are advertised according to law.*

Lee Ann DeHart

Township Administrator

Mike Kwasizur, C.F.O.

PRSR STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Bellmawr, NJ
PERMIT # 1189

West Deptford Township prohibits
discrimination on the basis
of race, color, creed,
sex, national origin, age, religion,
veteran's status,
marital status or handicap.
We are committed to a
program of affirmative action
in compliance with Title IX.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022 (2021 Data)

West Deptford Township
PWSID# NJ0820001



West Deptford Township's goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses all the standards for safe drinking water.

These health and safety standards are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We're at work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to provide you and your family with top quality water. We regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets the safety standards. All the test results are on file with the NJDEP, the agency that monitors and regulates drinking water quality in our state. Both the EPA and the NJDEP require water suppliers to send a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis.

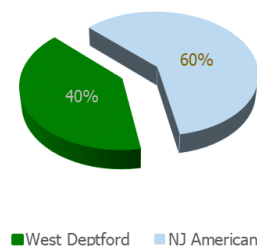
This CCR provides important information about your drinking water. It shows how your drinking water measured up to government standards during 2021. Please read it carefully and feel free to call West Deptford Township at 856.845.4004 ext.127, or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 with any questions. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health we suggest that you contact your health care provider.

Where does your water come from?

West Deptford Township obtains our water from a blend of sources. The Township maintains five active wells drilled between 200 and 400 feet in the underground source of water called the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) Aquifer. The Township controls the property around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them. All of our water is treated at one of five treatment facilities located at or near the wells.

Water is also obtained from NJ American Water Company who maintain groundwater sources in the PRM Aquifer and a surface water treatment plant located in Delran, NJ. The source for this system is the Delaware River.

Water Sources



Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).



How do drinking water sources become polluted?

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 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 (800-426-4791)**.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Source Water Assessments

The NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap> or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at **609-292-5550**.

The source water assessment table for West Deptford Township is provided below. The table provides the number of wells that have either a high (H), medium (M), or low (L) susceptibility rating for each of eight contaminant categories.

If a water 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, the DEP may change existing monitoring schedules based upon susceptibility ratings.

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements (both naturally occurring and man-made) that aid plant growth. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlorodane.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

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 used to kill pathogens (usually chlorine) react with dissolved organic material (leaves, etc.) in surface water.

| 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 |
| 6 Wells | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

Waived Requirements

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 has been granted a waiver for asbestos.

Contact Information

Please contact West Deptford Township at 856-845-4004 ext. 127 regarding the content of this report. We encourage public participation at our regular Township Committee meetings which is held every first and third Wednesday of each month unless otherwise advertised. Meetings are located at the Municipal Building, 400 Crown Point Road, West Deptford, NJ. Please check the Township Website for any updates.

This water quality report can be found at https://www.westdeptford.com/pdf/WDT_Water_Quality_Report_2021.pdf



Information on Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Q: What are Perfluoroalkyl Compounds (PFAS)?

A: PFAS are a large group of synthetic fluorinated organic compounds that contain at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom and are widely used in manufacturing everyday products to make them more resistant to stains, grease and water. PFAS are used in non-stick cookware, stain resistant carpets and waterproof clothing.

Q: How are people exposed to PFAS?

A: PFAS are used in manufacturing processes, so they are not usually present in high concentrations in most consumer products. PFAS are environmentally persistent and recalcitrant towards nature degradation. They would accumulate in fish and other animals that humans consume. Some PFAS are used in insecticides, firefighting foam and aftermarket carpet treatment.

Therefore PFAS could be ingested or inhaled from products that use the chemicals and from environmental release of the chemicals.

Q: Are PFAS in drinking water a concern?

A: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) are regulatory agencies that are currently evaluating the health effects of PFC in the environment and in humans. The science is still evolving around this class of compounds.

Q: Are there any New Jersey regulatory standards for PFAS?

A: NJDEP has approved a MCL of 13 parts per trillion for PFNA, as of September 2018. Additional standards for PFOS (13 ppt) and PFOA (14 ppt) were issued in 2020.

Q: What about West Deptford Township residents who rely upon potable private wells for their drinking water?

A: West Deptford Township has worked in collaboration with the NJDEP and Solvay to identify and sample private wells used for drinking water. If the well results were above NJDEP drinking water standards for PFCs, local treatment systems known as Point of Entry Treatment (POET) water system were installed to remove the PFAS from the water prior to use. West Deptford Township entered into a contract with the NJDEP in 2015 to connect West Deptford residents with private potable wells, which have tested positive for the presence of PFAS, to the West Deptford Public Water Supply System. Since that time, many private wells have been connected to the Township water system. Some of the funding of this program is coming from the NJDEP. Solvay has also reimbursed the Township for some water connections.

Q: Where can I obtain additional information on the subject of PFAS?

A: There are numerous studies and informational resources on this subject on the internet and links exist on the EPA and NJDEP websites as well. If you don't have access to the internet at your home or on your phone, stop by the West Deptford Public Library, they are a great resource for our community.

Q: Are there any concerns with West Deptford's drinking water supply with respect to PFAS?

A: The West Deptford Township public water supply remains in compliance with EPA guidelines, NJDEP regulations, and all public safety requirements. West Deptford continues to provide safe drinking water to our residents. The Township obtains source water samples from all six (6) of the township supply wells, the interconnection with the New Jersey American System, and the distribution system on a quarterly basis. We continue to closely monitor the results of this testing and take precautionary actions to safeguard the public water supply.

The Township voluntarily removed Well #3 and Well #8 from service following PFNA exceedances in January 2014 and October 2015, respectively. Well #3 remains out of service. No water from Well#3 has been delivered to our customers since the 2014 date noted above.

NJDEP requires reporting these results in the water quality table within this report. It should be noted however that the detected range for West Deptford sources that supplied water in 2021 was ND-2.34 ppt (PFNA, 13 ppt maximum contaminant level). No samples above the MCL for PFNA were taken.

The Township worked with Solvay to complete a PFAS treatment system at Well #8, which is online. Testing at this well is being completed monthly to monitor the treatment process. All results have been non-detect for finish water from this treatment plant.

Q: What are the next steps for West Deptford Township regarding PFAS?

A: West Deptford Township is resolved to continue working with the NJDEP and Solvay to ensure your water meets and exceeds all regulatory standards. Source water sampling will continue on the public water supply system and the results will be published in the annual Water Quality Report. Additional quality control samples are being taken at regular intervals to ensure operational efficiency at the Well #8 treatment plant now that it is placed back in service. The Township will also monitor the evolution of science around this subject, and any changes that may impact the safety of our customers. The Township will continue to provide property access to Solvay for several West Deptford Township properties in order to assist in ongoing groundwater investigation and remediation projects.

Lead Notice

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. West Deptford 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>.

Call us at 856-845-4004 ext.127, 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.



People with Special Health Concerns

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 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).

West Deptford 2021 Water Quality Results

| Radioactive Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Combined Radium - 228 & 226 Test Results Year 2020 | 0 pCi/L | 5 pCi/L | Range: ND-3.20 Highest: 3.20 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha Emitters Test Results Year 2020 | 0 pCi/L | 15 pCi/L | Range: ND-5.20 Highest: 5.20 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Chemicals | MCLG | MCL | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source |
| Arsenic Test Results Year 2020—2017 | n/a | 5 ppb | Range: ND-0.46 Highest: 0.46 | N | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste |
| Barium Test Results Year 2020 | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | Range: 0.02-0.12 Highest: 0.12 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride Test Results Year 2020 | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | Range: 0.44-1.40 Highest: 1.40 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium Test Results Year 2020 | 50 ppb | 50 ppb | Range: ND-0.91 Highest: 0.91 | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Chromium Test Results Year 2020 - 2017 | 100 ppb | 100 ppb | Range: ND-1.7 Highest: 1.7 | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper & Lead | MCLG | AL | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source |
| Copper Test Results Year 2021 | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 90th Percentile: 0.32 Samples > AL: 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead Test Results Year 2021 | 0 ppb | 15 ppb | 90th Percentile: 2.11 Samples > AL: 1 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits |
| Regulated Disinfectants | MRDL | MRDLG | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source |
| Chlorine Test Results Year 2021 | 4.0 ppm | 4.0 ppm | Range: 0.05-1.01 RAA: 0.33 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Volatile Organic Compounds / Disinfection By-Products | MCLG | MCL | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | 60 ppb | Range: ND-13.0 Highest: 9.83 LRAA | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | 80 ppb | Range: 13.4-53.94 Highest: 43.01 LRAA | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Dichloromethane ¹ Test Results Year 2020 | 0 ppb | 5 ppb | Range: 0-0.5 Highest: 0.5 | N | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| ¹ Volatile Organic Compounds were sampled during 2020. All 26 contaminants were not detected, last detected dichloromethane result from 2017 | | | | | |
| Secondary Contaminants ² | RUL | Level Found | RUL Exceed- ance | Likely Source | |
| Iron Test Results Year 2020-2021 | 0.3 ppm | Range: ND-0.92 Highest: 0.92 | Y ³ | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Manganese Test Results Year 2020-2021 | 50 ppb | Range: ND-44 Highest: 44 | N | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Chloride Test Results Year 2020 | 250 ppm | Range: 21.4-87.7 Highest: 87.7 | N | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Sodium Test Results Year 2020 | 50 ppm | Range: 40.8-101 Highest: 101 | Y ⁴ | Naturally present in the environment | |
| pH Test Results Year 2020-2021 | 6.5-8.5 Units | Range: 6.61-7.85 Highest: 7.85 | N | Naturally present in the environment | |

* Data contained in the tables is from the most recent sampling done in accordance with the regulation. Data older than 5 years does not need to be included.

West Deptford 2021 Water Quality Results

| Secondary Contaminants ² | RUL | Level Found | RUL Exceedance | Likely Source |
|--|---------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Sulfate Test Results Year 2020 | 250 ppm | Range: 11.2-42.5 Highest: 42.5 | N | Erosion from natural deposits; Industrial wastes |
| Hardness, Carbonate Test Results Year 2020 | 250 ppm | Range: 22.3-78.9 Highest: 78.9 | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Test Year 2020 | 500 ppm | Range: 136-276 Highest: 276 | N | Erosion from natural deposits |
| Color Test Results Year 2020 | 10 CU | Range: ND-10.0 Highest: 10.0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Zinc Test Results Year 2020 | 5 ppm | Range: 0.004-0.015 Highest: 0.015 | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Aluminum Test Results Year 2021 | 0.2 ppm | Range: ND-0.26 Highest: 0.26 | Y | Naturally present in the environment |

² Note on Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) Exceedances: Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

³ 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 upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.

⁴ 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 beyond the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

| Individual Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Violation | Likely Source |
|--|------|--------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | 13 ppt | Range: ND-2.34 Highest: 2.34 | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | 14 ppt | Range: ND-3.16 Highest: 3.16 | N | Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam. |
| Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | 13 ppt | Range: ND-2.91 Highest: 2.91 | N | Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam. |

| Unregulated Contaminants | RuL | Level Found | Violation | Likely Source | |
|--|-----|-------------|---|---------------|--|
| 1,4-Dioxane ⁵ Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | n/a | Range: 0.02-0.41 ppb Highest: 0.41 ppb | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

⁵ These contaminants did not have regulated contaminant levels in 2021.

| Microbiologicals-Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) | Number Required | Number Completed | Corrective Actions Required | Corrective Actions Completed |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Level 1 Assessment - Total Coliform | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. 0 of 340 samples tested positive for coliform bacteria.

| Unregulated Substances ⁷ for which the EPA requires monitoring | Reference Concentration | Level Detected | Violation |
|--|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test Results Year 2018 | 60 ppb | Range: 2.26-9.19 Highest: 9.19 | N |
| HAA6Br Test Results Year 2018 | n/a | Range: 1.49-10.47 ppb Highest: 10.47 ppb | N |
| HAA9 Test Results Year 2018 | n/a | Range: 3.21-17.24 ppb Highest: 17.24 ppb | N |
| Manganese Test Results Year 2015 | 300 ppb | Range: 1.63-45.47 Highest: 45.471 | N |

⁷ UCMR4 is administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. See <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> for additional details.

NJ American - Western System | NJ0327001 | 2021 Water Quality Results

| Regulated Disinfectants | MRDLG | MRDL | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source |
|---|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Entry Point Chlorine Residual Test Results Year 2021 | 4.0 ppm | 4.0 ppm | Range: 0.48-1.14 Highest: 1.14 | N | Treatment process |
| Inorganic Chemicals | MCLG | MCL | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source |
| Nitrate Test Results Year 2021 | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | Highest: 1.01 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits |

NJ American Water (NJ0327001) - 2021 Water Quality Results

| Turbidity | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Violation | Likely Source |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Turbidity NTU Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | TT= 1 NTU TT=95% < 0.3 NTU | Highest: 0.1 ntu ** Lowest Monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 ntu: 100% | N | Soil runoff. |
| ** Sample date of highest compliance result: January 3, 2020 | | | | | |
| 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. | | | | | |
| Treatment Byproduct Precursor Removal | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Violation | Likely Source |
| TOC Removal Ratio Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | TT ≥ 35% Removal | Required Range: 35-45% Achieved Range: 43-69% | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Actual/Required TOC Removal Ratio Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | TT: RAA ≥ 1.0 | Achieved Range: 1.22-1.97 | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Number of quarters out of compliance for TOC removal: 0 | | | | | |
| Unregulated Substances for which the EPA requires monitoring (UCMR4) | Reference Concentration | Level Detected | Violation | | |
| Manganese *** Test Results Year 2019 | 300 ppb | Range: ND-1.8 Highest: 1.02 LRAA | N | Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element. | |
| *** Manganese is regulated as a secondary contaminant with a recommended upper limit (RUL) of 50 ppb | | | | | |
| Individual Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Violation | Likely Source |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)* Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | n/a | Range: 2.3-4.9 ppt Highest: 4.9 ppt | N | Used as emulsifier and surfactant in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films. |
| Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)* Test Results Year 2021 | n/a | n/a | Range: ND-5.1 ppt Highest: 5.1 ppt | N | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |

Definitions

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|---|---|--|
| ppm | Parts Per Million: equivalent of one second in 12 days | MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. | MRDL | Maximum Residual Disinfection Level The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| ppb | Parts Per Billion: equivalent of one second in 32 years | | | | |
| ppt | Parts Per Trillion: equivalent of one second in 32,000 years | | | | |
| NA | Not Applicable | MCLG | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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 disinfectant to control microbial con- | MRDLG | Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial |
| RUL | Recommended Upper Limit | | | | |
| ND | Not Detected | | | | |
| RAA | Running Annual Average | AL | Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. | Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards. | |
| LRAA | Locational Running Annual Average | | | | |
| TT | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. | CU | Color Unit | Secondary Standards: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates. | |
| | | pCi/L | Picocuries Per Liter: equivalent of one second in 32 million years | | |

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

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 January of 2021, we completed all testing for chlorine but the results were submitted late, we are sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. During the second quarter 2021, we completed all testing for TTHM's but the results were submitted late, we are sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. During 01/01/2021-06/30/2021, we received a violation for WQP level noncompliance, we did take an orthophosphate sample that was analyzed improperly, no compliance actions are required for this lab error.

During 01/01/2021-06/30/2021, we did not complete all testing for PH and orthophosphate, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Note: West Deptford did monitor PH and orthophosphate according to original sampling schedule (July 2018) with no missed samples. This schedule was changed by DEP which lead to samples not being taken in correct biweekly schedule (Jan 2021). The DEP did not accept the biweekly results that were taken but did not fall into the new biweekly monitoring period. We corrected the problem by adjusting when samples are taken. For more information, please contact us at 856-845-4004 ext.127. 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). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.