

**CITY OF MILLVILLE WATER UTILITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON WATER QUALITY**

Issue NO. 24

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YEAR: 2020

This is the annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Millville Water Utility. It Meets the Federal "Safe Drinking Water Act" (SDWA) requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents and health risks associated with any contaminants. Safe drinking water is vital to our community. If you own a property and have tenants that consume our water, please pass this information to them; additional copies are available at the Water Utility as well as the City Clerk's Office on the 3rd Floor at City Hall.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SU AGUA BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular commission meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of every month, at the Municipal Building, 4th Floor Commission Chambers at 6:30 p.m., where the public is always welcomed and encouraged to attend.

OVERVIEW

WATER SOURCE

Millville Water Utility is supplied by groundwater pumped from 10 wells. The wells are in the Cohansey/Kirkwood Aquifer. The depth of our water wells ranges from 120 feet to 320 feet. The water quality is basically very good, and therefore the treatment process at the utility creates an exceptional drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the source Water Assessment Report and Summary for 9 of the 10 wells in our system, which is available at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminate categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and the intakes that rated high (H), medium (M) or low (L) for each contaminate category. We did not purchase water from another supplier.

The source water assessment performed on our 9 sources determined the following:

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproducts 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-9		5	4	9				3	6	8		1	3	6		9				9			2	7	

We do not have Ground Water Sources that are under direct influence of surface waters. We do not use surface water sources. If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at watersupply@dep.nj.gov or 609-292-5550. You may also call Steven Pierce, Superintendent for the City of Millville Water Utility at 856-825-7000 ext. 7382.

NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION COMPLIANCE

OTHER MONITORING

Our water system also tests for coliform bacteria as well as volatile organic and inorganic contaminants, all were below the MCL. More information can be found in the Water Quality Table in this report. Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Steven Pierce at 856-825-7000 extension 7382.

WAIVER INFORMATION

Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos, as well as synthetic organic chemicals.

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in water include:

- A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming
- C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- D. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic systems.
- E. 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 number of certain contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should see 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 1-800-426-4791.

Required Language Regarding 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 City of Millville, N.J. Water Utility is responsible for supplying 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 the 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>."

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 adults do, 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), 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.

- A) **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.
- B) **LEAD:** Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than that at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

SECONDARY CONTAMINATES

- A. **IRON:** The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of the laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in several organs of the body.
- B. **MANGANESE:** The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry.
- C. **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 may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE

This report is based upon the tests conducted in the year 2020 by the Millville Water Utility. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health.

AL: Action level the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatments or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

KEY TO TABLE

MFL=millions fibers per liter Mrem/year=millirems per year (A measure of radiation absorbed by the body) TT=treatment technique LAA: Location Annual Average
 pci/l=picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) ppm=parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) ppb=parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) ppt=parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDL]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS				
								AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
ANTIMONY, TOTAL (ppm)	2020	0.006	0.0003	0.0003	<0.0004	<0.0004	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder production wastes				
ARSENIC (ppm)	2020	0.005	0	0	<0.005	<0.005	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and/or electronics				
BARIUM (ppm)	2020	2	2	2	0.171	<0.435	NO	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits				
BERYLLIUM, TOTAL (ppm)	2020	0.004	0.00019	0.00019	0.000125	0.0005	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits				
CADMIUM (ppm)	2020	0.005	0.005	0.005	<0.0005	<0.0005	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints				
CHROMIUM (ppm)	2020	0.1	0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits				
CYANIDE (ppm)	2020	0.2	0.00005	0.00005	<0.0009	<0.0009	NO	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories				
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	4	0.25	0.25	<0.50	<0.50	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories				
MERCURY (ppm)	2020	0.002	0.000005	0.000005	<0.00075	<0.007	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland				
NICKEL (ppm)	2020	None	0.0028	0.0028	<0.00165	<0.00165	NO	Erosion of natural deposits				
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	10	0.04	0.04	3.59	1.62-5.96	NO	Runoff from fertilizer				
SELENIUM (ppm)	2020	0.05	0.00087	0.00087	<0.0025	<0.0025	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines				
THALLIUM, TOTAL (ppm)	2020	0.002	0.00015	0.00015	<0.0003	<0.0003	NO	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories				
Sulfate	2020	250	250	1.35	<5.4	NO	Runoff; leaching from natural deposits; Industrial waste					
Sodium	2020	50	0.175	5.17	3.08-6.7	NO	Naturally occurring					
Ph	2020	NA	NA	7.5	6.8-8.4	NO	Erosion of natural deposit; Industrial waste					
Manganese	2020	0.05	0.0018	<0.004	<0.004	NO	Leaching from natural deposits					
Iron	2020	0.3	0.0747	<0.05	<0.05	NO	Leaching from natural deposits					
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	2	0.25	<0.25	<0.25	NO	Erosion of natural deposits;					
Alkalinity	2020	NA	NA	6.5	5.0-10.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits					

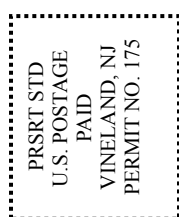
2020 WATER QUALITY TABLE

DETECTED CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL	DATED	RANGE
Lead	ppm	AL=015mg/L	0	0.00076	06/03/2020	<0.001-0.0025
Major Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits. No violations issued. 0 Sites exceeded Action Level for Lead.						
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	3.6	05/14/2020	1.62-5.96
Major Source: Run Off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. No Violations Issued.						
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3mg/L	0	0.014	06/02/2020	0.01-0.0221
Major Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems. No Violations Issued. 0 Sites exceeded Action Level for Copper.						
1,2,3 Trichloropropane	ppt	0.03	30ppt	0.003	LAA/2020	ND - 0.02
Major Sources: Application of pesticides to agricultural land; discharge from meta degreasing sites, chemical manufacturing plants, and other industrial sites. No Violations Issued.						
TTHMs(Total)	ppb	80	N/A	4.72	LAA/2020	0-8.75
Trihalomethanes						
Major Sources: By-products of organics and drinking water chlorination						
HAA5						
Haloacetic Acids Five	ppb	60	N/A	0.09	LAA/2020	0-1.99
Major Sources: By-product organic and drinking water chlorination.						
Chlorine Disinfectant						
Residuals	ppm	4.0	RAA .7 mg/L			
Test residuals are taken throughout the distribution system weekly. A minimum of .2mg/L is required at the customers tap.						
Combined Radium	pCi/l	5	0	1.93	01/29/2020	2.5-2.7
Major Sources: Erosion of natural deposits. The results shown are the highest RAA of any of the 4 points of entry. No violations.						
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	0	6.56	01/29/2020	5.4-8.7
Major Sources: Erosion of natural deposits. The results shown are the highest RAA of any of the 4 points of entry. No violations.						
Manganese	ppm	.05	.05	<0.004	05/13/2020	
Major Source: Erosion of natural deposits. No Violation Issued.						

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE – PART 4 (UCMR 4)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE ppb)	DATED	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromide (ppb)	2020	19.2	0-31.1	: Erosion of natural deposits
Bromochloroacetic Acid	2020	.11	0-.454	: Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	2020	ND	NA	: Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	2020	.154	0-.327	: Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromoacetic Acid	2020	.209	0-.524	: Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloroacetic Acid	2020	.079	0-.317	: Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2020	16.95	7.62-33.9	: Erosion of natural deposits
Quinlan	2020	ND	NA	: Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Compound (TOC)	2020	ND	NA	: Erosion of natural deposits

NOTE These Columns reflect the results of tests on our finished 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.



**WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND?
INSIDE THIS REPORT?**

THE SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER
WHAT CONTAMINANTS WERE DETECTED
RELATED HEALTH RISK
HOW TO CONTACT MILLVILLE WATER UTILITY
SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN (EXPECTING AND NURSING)
WHAT THE CAUSES ARE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
HOW TO REACH THE DEPE HOTLINE
WHEN MEETINGS ARE HELD FOR CONCERNED CONSUMERS
WATER QUALITY TABLE
DEFINITIONS PERTAINING TO THE CONTAMINANTS LISTED IN THIS REPORT

MILLVILLE WATER UTILITY
101 WARE AVENUE
PO BOX 609
MILLVILLE NJ 08332

**City of Millville, NJ Water Utility
2020
Consumer Confidence Report**

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
(PFOA) Perfluorooctanoic Acid	Range = ND - 0.21	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.
(PFOS) Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	Range = ND - 0.4	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring: The City of Millville Water Utility monitored for the following unregulated contaminants in 2019 & 2020. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA and NJDEP in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. Perfluorinated compounds are widely found in the environment. EPA has identified a guidance level of 0.070 ppb for PFOA/PFOS (combined), and NJDEP has adopted new drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards for PFOA and PFOS of 14 ng/L (0.014 ppb) and 13 ng/L (0.013 ppb), respectively, as of January 2021.