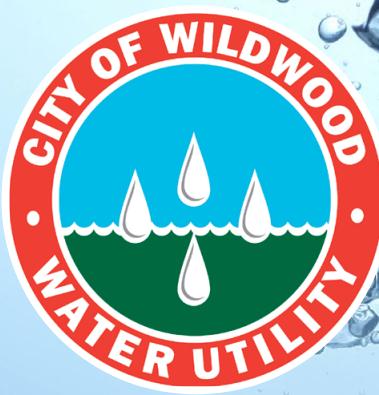


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



Presented By
Wildwood Water Utility

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.).

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

PWS ID#: 0514001



Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

About Our Violations

During the first quarter of 2023 and second quarter of 2022, we did not monitor or test for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) or the sum of five haloacetic acids (HAA5) within the correct month. These samples were taken in the correct quarter, and the results were found to be within NJDEP parameters. Because samples were not taken within the proper month, we technically did not complete all required monitoring or testing for TTHMs or HAA5 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that month. We have taken the steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed within the proper month.

During the fourth quarter of 2022, we did not monitor or test for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1, 2, 3-TCP), ethylene dibromide (EDB), or 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP). Because these samples were not taken, we did not complete all monitoring and testing requirements for PFAS, 1, 2, 3-TCP, EDB, or DBCP and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that quarter. We have taken the steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed.

During the first quarter of 2023, we did not monitor or test for PFAS at one of our seven point of entry locations. Because this sample was not taken, we did not complete all monitoring and testing requirements for PFAS and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that quarter. We have taken the steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed.

Additional Information

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.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safe-water/lead.

“

Thousands have lived without love, not one without water.”

—W.H. Auden

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water source is wells at the Rio Grande pumping station located on Route 47 in Middle Township. These wells draw water from the Holly Beach, Estuarine, Cohansey, and Kirkwood aquifers.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Michael McIntyre, Utility Director, at (609) 846-0600.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

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

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Customer Bill of Rights

Your updated Customer Bill of Rights can be found at www.wildwoodnj.org/waterutility.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at City Hall, 4400 New Jersey Avenue.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards.

Call us at (609) 886-9231 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.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES ¹							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	0.25	0.18–0.48	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt) ³	2022	200	0	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Ethylene Dibromide [EDB] (ppt) ³	2022	50	0	ND	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb) ³	2022	60	NA	4.78	2.0–6.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	ND	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA] (ppt) ³	2022	13	NA	ND	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt) ³	2022	13	NA	0.08	ND–0.60	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt) ³	2022	14	NA	0.36	ND–1.5	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	2022	TT	NA	0.8	ND–0.8	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb) ³	2022	80	NA	32.4	18.7–54	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community²

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	0.12	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2020	15	0	5	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



Secondary Substances							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	RUL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Iron (ppb)	2022	300	NA	260	260-260	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	2022	50	NA	17	17-17	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Unregulated Substances							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled		Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source		
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [1,2,3 TCP] (ppb) ³	2022		0.004	ND-0.10	Paint or varnish remover; Cleaning and degreasing agent; Solvent		

Susceptibility Ratings for Wildwood City Water Department Sources

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued a Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/index.html or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. You may also contact your public water system at (609) 846-0600.

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. NJDEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens; therefore, all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of the Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for groundwater 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 install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

¹Under a waiver granted on December 30, 1998, by NJDEP, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals/pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. 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 synthetic organic chemicals and asbestos.

²Wildwood Water Utility is required to conduct triannual lead and copper sampling, including 30 samples between June and September. No samples taken exceeded the action level.

³See About Our Violations

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, both naturally occurring and human-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

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

Pesticides: Human-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 human-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

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

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information, go to www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.

