Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Borough of Stanhope Water Department

For the Year 2021. Results from the Year 2021

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 83 of NJ P.L. 2001, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Our water source is wells. Our four wells draw their water from the Delaware Water Basin. Our wells range from 33 to 220 feet deep. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed an audit and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at https://www.wtrinf.org/ or by contacting NJDEP - Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5150. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment. This water system's source water susceptibility ratings, and a list of potential contaminant sources is attached.

MCIs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the McCl level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. These contaminants listed in the table are only contaminants detected in your water. The Stanhope Borough Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our sampling for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. The state allows us to report for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representativeness, are more than one year old.

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/ACDC 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>TEST RESULTS</th>
<th>Units of Measurement</th>
<th>MC I, LG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive Contaminants:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combed Indus 225 &amp; 226 Test results Yr. 2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Range = 1.5 Highest detect = 1.5</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Errosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Test results Yr. 2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Range = 0.03 - 0.09 Highest detect = 0.09</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of Bore water; discharge from metal artifacts; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Test results Yr. 2020 Result 50th Percentile</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL = 1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Erosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Test results Yr. 2020 Result of 90th Percentile</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL = 15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride Test results Yr. 2021</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Range = 0.01 - 0.07 Highest detect = 0.07</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water addition which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and animal waste facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury (magnesium) Test results Yr. 2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Range = 0.06 - 0.08 Highest detect = 0.08</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of selenium and fluorspar; runoff from landfill, mine from coal seam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2021</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Range = 0.35 - 4.27 Highest detect = 4.27</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Coal ash from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, storage, erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Byproducts:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N,N-Trimethylethylene</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfecition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus Acid Test results Yr. 2021</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Range = 4 - 12 Highest detect = 12</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFAAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFOS Perfluorooctanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2021</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Range = 11.0 Highest detect = 11.0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFOA Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2021</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Range = 16.0 Highest detect = 16.0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Units of Measurement</th>
<th>RLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>Range = 0.01 - 0.08</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in your diet. However, sodium levels above the RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Regulated Disinfectants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Units of Measurement</th>
<th>MBDL</th>
<th>MBDL-G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Range = 0.2 - 0.4 ppm</td>
<td>Average = 0.3 ppm</td>
<td>4.0 ppm</td>
<td>4.0 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call Jason Thomsen - Superintendent of Public Works at 973-347-6366. We want our valued customers to be informed about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings at Borough Hall, 77 Main Street. Meetings are held on the last Tuesday of each month at 8:00 p.m.

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.

ND: Not detected.
Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animals and human fecal wastes.

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

Bacteria: Man-made chemicals used in consumer products, foods, and fibers. Sources include juice, milk, and household items.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include hexane, acetone, isopropanol, and chloroform.

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

Nutrients: Nutrients are essential for plant growth and are naturally occurring in soil and water. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

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

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, acetone, isopropanol, and chloroform.

Bacteria: Man-made chemicals used in consumer products, foods, and fibers. Sources include juice, milk, and household items.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include hexane, acetone, isopropanol, and chloroform.

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

Nutrients: Nutrients are essential for plant growth and are naturally occurring in soil and water. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

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

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, acetone, isopropanol, and chloroform.

Bacteria: Man-made chemicals used in consumer products, foods, and fibers. Sources include juice, milk, and household items.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include hexane, acetone, isopropanol, and chloroform.

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

Nutrients: Nutrients are essential for plant growth and are naturally occurring in soil and water. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

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

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, acetone, isopropanol, and chloroform.

Bacteria: Man-made chemicals used in consumer products, foods, and fibers. Sources include juice, milk, and household items.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include hexane, acetone, isopropanol, and chloroform.

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

Nutrients: Nutrients are essential for plant growth and are naturally occurring in soil and water. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
Sources of Lead in Drinking Water

The Borough of Stanhope Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variation of materials used in plumbing components. Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips, infants who consume severely affected formula can receive 60 percent to 90 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the water distribution system and household plumbing fixtures. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass fixtures, and contain a small percentage of lead, and commonly lead to drinking water. The law currently allows one-and-one hundredth parts per million, or 10 parts per billion (ppb), to be added to the water upstream of the treatment plant. The Bureau of the Census estimates that the average household can reduce its exposure to lead from drinking water by consuming more water or by using water softeners.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

For full list of steps visit: https://www.nsf.org/what-you-can-do/lead-consumers.html

Run the cold water to flush out lead. Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the fixture has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap removes the lead from the water fixture. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (the intake), the more water will be flushed down each fixture before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water in a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.

Use cold, filtered water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, eat, or prepare beverages including baby formulas using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know it is contaminated with lead or filtered water be used for cooking and preparing baby formulas. If your need for hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead, however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not seek into dishware or wash clothes.

Use alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package by the filter is approved to reduce lead or contain NSF International at 800-NSF-019 or www.nsf.org for more information on performance.

Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder. If your home building was constructed prior to 1961, it is important to determine if your home interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself; hire a licensed plumber, or check your landlord.

Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead. Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current determination of "lead-free" from 2014 (as exemplified above). Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

Remove and clean aerators/creens on plumbing fixtures. Over time, water sediments can collect in the screen area. Regularly remove and clean aerators/screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.

Test your water for lead. Please call 973-347-6300 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.

Get your child tested. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead in your home and whether he is at risk for lead poisoning. Your child may be tested at 12 months of age.

Have an electrician check your wiring. If your wiring from the electrical system are attached to pipes, corrosion may be greater.

Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring is grounded elsewhere, DO NOT attempt to remove the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

Wear respirators and remove soot from the door to the control box with the lead plumbing should only be done under supervision of a qualified water treatment professional.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems with the child or adult. Because lead can enter your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead from healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released slowly in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead in your home and whether he is at risk for lead poisoning. Your child may be tested at 12 months of age.

In July 2012, P.L.2012, Ch.183 (Law) was enacted, requiring all community water systems to replace lead service lines in their service area within 10 years. Under the law, the Borough of Stanhope Water Department is required to notify customers, non-paying customers, and any affiliates of a property (e.g., landlord) when it is known they are served by a lead service line. Our service line inventory is available upon request.

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at the Borough of Stanhope Water Department work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.
Public Notification Certification Form – Tiers 1, 2 & 3

Requirements Pursuant to 40 CFR 141, Subpart Q and NJAC 7:10

**This form and a copy of the Public Notice must be submitted by the supplier of water (water system or Licensed Operator of Record) to the State within 10 days of issuance**

PWSID: NJ191001 Water System Name: St. Tanhope

Violation #: 8805.8815 Violation or Situation Date: 1/1/21 - 12/31/21

Individual Parameter or Group: Monitoring and Reporting Violation

Compliance Period: 2021

Violation or Situation Type: (Check appropriate box)

☐ MCL ☐ Treatment Technique ☐ Water Main Break ☐ MRDL ☐ Consecutive System

☐ E. Coli Positive Source Water Sample ☑ Monitoring and Reporting ☐ Other: ____________________________

For RTCR Assessment Violations Only: ☐ Level 1 Treatment Technique ☐ Level 2 Treatment Technique

Public Notification Tier: (Check appropriate box) ☑ Tier 1 ☐ Tier 2 ☒ Tier 3

Notice for an ongoing/repeat violation: ☐

Please check all that apply and provide information as indicated below:

1. ☑ Consulted with DEP within 24 hours (Tier 1) or 48 hours (Tiers 2 & 3) Date: 1/38/23

2. ☐ Provided PN to all owners and operators of consecutive systems which received water during the compliance period indicated above.

Date & Time: ____________

List Water System Names and PWSID Numbers (attach additional pages as needed):

________________________________________________________________________

☑ Not Applicable

3. ☐ For a Tier 1 PN only. The water system notified the mayor and municipal clerk of each affected municipality within 1 hour of becoming aware by telephone and electronic mail. Date & Time: ____________

Water System Name: ____________________________ PWSID: ____________________________

4. Distributed the Public Notice by the following method(s) and on the following date(s) in accordance with 40 CFR 141.201 to reach all person served:

Required methods for Tier 1 (must distribute Notice in a minimum of one of the following ways within 24 hours):

☐ Appropriate broadcast media (such as radio and television) Date: ______

☐ Posting of notice in conspicuous locations throughout the area served Date: ______

☐ Hand delivery of the notice to persons served Date: ______

☐ Other (prior approval from the State is required): Approved Date: ______

Date: ______

Required methods for Tier 2 and Tier 3 (must choose a minimum of one distribution method from (a) and (b)):

(a) ☐ Individual Mailing to Customers Date: ______

☐ Hand Deliver Notice to Customers Date: ______

☑ In the Annual Report (for Tier 3 Public Notice only) Date: 7/1/23
5. Content – 10 Required Elements Checklist: 40 CFR 141 Subpart Q (Ensure all items are included in the notice)

☐ Used DEP approved template available on the website at https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/

Water System Name: ___________________________ PWSID: ______________________________

If DEP approved template was not used, check all that apply:

☐ Description of violation or situation including contaminant and contaminant levels as appropriate.
☐ Date violation or situation occurred.
☐ Potential adverse health risks, using mandatory language provided in the rule.
☐ The population at risk, including sub-populations particularly vulnerable if exposed.
☐ Whether alternate water supply should be used.
☐ What action consumers should take, including when to seek medical help, if known.
☐ What the system is doing to correct the violation or situation.
☐ When the system expects to return to compliance or resolve the situation.
☐ Contact information: Owner name, business address, and phone number of the water system owner, operator or designee that can provide additional information concerning the notice.
☐ A statement encouraging recipients to distribute the notice to other persons served, using standard language from the rule.
☐ For monitoring and reporting violations included required language provided in the rule.(for Tier 3 Public Notice only)

6. ☐ Attach a copy of the completed Public Notice(s) and if applicable, a copy of the written notice or verbal transcript provided to the mayor and municipal clerk, to this certification form.

☒ I hereby certify that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with all delivery, content, and format requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 141 and NJAC 7:10.

Water System Owner/Executive Director Signature: ___________________________ Date: 6/13/2022

Printed Name: CASPER MCNEILLY Title: ADMINISTRATOR

Phone Number: 973-347-0159 Email: Gmcneilly@StanhopeNJ.gov

☒ I hereby certify that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with all delivery, content, and format requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 141 and NJAC 7:10.

Licensed Operator of Record Signature: ___________________________ Date: 6/13/2022

Printed Name: JASON THIEME License Number: 126520.671642

Phone Number: 973-347-0368 Email: Stanhopepw@stancoeast.com

Phone Number: 973-347-0368 Email: Stonhoptpw@stancoeast.com