

PWSID# NJ1919001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Borough of Stanhope Water Department

For the Year 2022, 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 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, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section #3 of NJ P.L. 2021, 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 83 to 220 feet deep. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at WWW.state.nj.us/desw/awrap or by contacting NJDEP - Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. 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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL 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 constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, 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/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).

TEST RESULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:					
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2018	N	Range = 1.5 Highest detect = 1.5	pCi/l	0	5 Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants: Barium Test results Yr. 2018	N	Range = 0.03 - 0.09 Highest detect = 0.09	Ppm	2	2 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2020 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	0.19 No samples exceeded the action level	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test results Yr. 2020 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	3.7 No sample exceeded the action level	Ppb	0	AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = ND - 0.07 Highest detect = 0.07	Ppm	4	4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) Test results Yr. 2018	N	Range = ND - 0.9 Highest detect = 0.9	Ppb	2	2 Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 0.55 - 4.27 Highest detect = 4.27	Ppm	10	10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:					
HAA5 Halacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2021	N	ND	Ppb	N/A	60 By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 4 - 12 Highest detect = 12	Ppm	N/A	0 By-product of drinking water disinfection
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:					
PFOA Perfluoroacetic Acid Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = ND - 11.0 Highest detect = 11.0 Highest average = 9.8	Ppt	N/A	14 Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = ND - 10.0 Highest detect = 10.0 Highest average = 9.2	Ppt	N/A	13 Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers

Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected Range = 90 - 100	Units of Measurement Ppm	RUL
Sodium Test results Yr. 2021			50

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	Level Detected Range = 0.2 - 0.4 Ppm Average = 0.3 Ppm	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2021		4.0 Ppm	4.0 Ppm

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call Jason Tisworth - Superintendent of Public Works at 973-347-6368. We want our valued customers to be informed about their 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. Organic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
4. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
5. 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 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 the 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.

DEFINITIONS

In the "Test Results" table you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Nona-Detected (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or **Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or **Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or **nanogram per liter** - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Secondary Contaminant - substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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 contamination.

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. More information can be found at: [https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/values.2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOA-websites.OIA%204-24-19SDM-003\).pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/values.2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOA-websites.OIA%204-24-19SDM-003).pdf)

Lead Tap Monitoring Results:

All Water systems must provide a notice of the individual tap results from Lead Tap Monitoring to the persons served by the water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was taken. This notice must be provided no later than 30 days after learning of the tap monitoring results. And a "Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Monitoring Results" Certification Form sent to the State within 3 months following the end of the monitoring period. We sampled in 2020, but we were late distributing these notices and the Certification Form to NJDEP.

Stanhope Water Department-PWSID # NJ1919001

Stanhope Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 4 wells and 1 purchased ground water source (if needed).

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer, glacial sand and gravel, igneous and metamorphic rocks

This system can purchase water from the following water system: Netcong Water Department (if needed)

Susceptibility Ratings for Stanhope Water Department Sources

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

Sources	Pathogens		Nutrients		Pesticides		Volatile Organic Compounds		Inorganics		Radionuclides		Radon		Disinfection Byproduct Precursors			
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 4	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	3

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, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

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

Pesticides: Man-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 man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

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

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rwp/radonindex.html> 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 (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Sources of Lead in Drinking Water

The Borough of Stanhope Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

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

For a full list of steps visit: <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/water/supply/dwv/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 faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.

Use cold, flushed 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, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need 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 soak into dishware or most clothes.

Use alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8810 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.

Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder. If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.

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

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

Test your water for lead. Please call 973-347-6368 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 if you are concerned about lead exposure. New Jersey law requires that children be tested for lead in their blood at both 1 and 2 years of age and before they are 6 years old if they have never been tested before or if they have been exposed to a known source of lead.

Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. **DO NOT** attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

Water softeners and reverse osmosis units will remove lead from water but can also make the water more corrosive to lead solder and plumbing by removing certain minerals; therefore, the installation of these treatment units at the point of entry into homes with lead plumbing should only be done under supervision of a qualified water treatment professional.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters 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 more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later 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 if you are concerned about lead exposure. You can find out more about how to get your child tested and how to pay for it at <https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhood/lead/testing.shtml>.

In July 2021, P.L.2021, 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 consumers, and any off-site owner 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.



New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Supply and Geoscience
MAIL CODE 401-04Q
401 East State Street - P.O. Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420
Tel # 609-292-5550 - Fax #609-633-1495
watersupply@dep.nj.gov

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#: NJ1919001 Water System Name: Stanhope

Violation #: 88058815 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 RTRC 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: 1/28/22
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: _____

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: 7/1/22

- (b) Publish Notice in Newspaper Date: _____
- Post Notice on System Website Date: _____
- Billing Date: _____
- Reverse 911 Date: _____
- Continuously post in a public location Date: _____
- (always required for non-community water systems)**
- Other (prior approval from the State is required): _____ Approved Date: _____
- _____ Date: _____

Note: Non-community water systems that serve a school, preschool or any other child care facilities must also hand deliver the notice to a parent or legal guardian of each child for Tier 1, 2 and 3 violations and situations. For more information, reference EPA's Public Notification Rule Compliance Help for Water System Owners and Operators website at: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/public-notification-rule-compliance-help-water-system-owners-and-operators>.

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://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: BRIAN MCNELLY Title: ADMINISTRATOR

Phone Number: 973-347-0159 Email: BMCNELLY@STANHOPE.NJ.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: 6/6/2022

Printed Name: JASON FITZWORTH License Number: 726520, 671642

Phone Number: 973-347-6368 Email: Stanhopdpc@stanhope.nj.gov