

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021



Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring
ipasalín ito.

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

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से सहा अनुवाद करायें ।

此份有關你的食水報告，
內有重要資料和訊息，請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

此份有关你的食水报告，
内有重要资料和信息，请找
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

“هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
ترجم التقرير، أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير.”



Presented By
Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this CCR 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.).

PWS ID#: 0102001

Our Mission Continues

Once again, we are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2021. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family. We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any health concerns relating to the information provided in this report, we encourage you to contact your health care provider. For more information about the contents of this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Lawrence Goldsmith or Ed Jones at (609) 641.0024, ext. 323.

Where Does My Water Come From?

ACMUA's water comes from two surface water reservoirs - Kuehne Pond Dam and Doughty Pond Dam - and 13 wells. Eleven of these wells are located in the Cohansey Aquifer, and two are located in the Kirkwood Aquifer.

ACMUA's water supply system consists of surface and groundwater resources, a water filtration facility that treats raw water from both sources, transmission facilities from the treatment plant to Atlantic City, distribution facilities throughout the city, reservoirs at the surface sources, one standpipe, two elevated storage tanks, and one aquifer storage recharge well in the city. In 2021 the system processed 3,021.6265 million gallons of water for the year, with a maximum daily demand of 11.8980 million gallons per day (mgd) in the month of August and an average daily demand of approximately 8.2784 mgd.

Protecting Your Water

Bacteria are a natural and important part of our world. There are around 40 trillion bacteria living in each of us; without them, we would not be able to live healthy lives. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern, however, because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease.

In 2016 the U.S. EPA passed a regulation called the Revised Total Coliform Rule, which requires water systems to take additional steps to ensure the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of bacteria like total coliform and *E. coli*. The rule requires more stringent standards than the previous regulation, and it requires water systems that may be vulnerable to contamination to have procedures in place that will minimize the incidence of contamination. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment and correct any problems quickly. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under this regulation due to its more preventive approach to identifying and fixing problems that may affect public health.

Though we are fortunate in having the highest-quality drinking water, our goal is to eliminate all potential pathways of contamination into our distribution system, and this requirement helps us accomplish that goal.

How Is My Water Treated?

Well water collected from the well fields is transported to ACMUA's water treatment plant facility. The treatment process includes pretreatment with a sodium hypochlorite solution for disinfection, polyaluminum chloride addition for turbidity removal, aeration, mixing, settling, and filtration with mixed media including sand, gravel, and granular activated carbon. Post-treatment includes disinfection, pH adjustment with lime, and the addition of fluoride and a corrosion inhibitor. After the treatment process is completed, the potable water produced is conveyed to the Atlantic City distribution system via two large transmission mains to be used by all our customers.

Contaminant Susceptibility Rating Totals For Each Rating			
CONTAMINANT CATEGORY	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING	TOTALS FOR EACH RATING	
		17 WELLS	1 SURFACE WATER INTAKE
Pathogens	H		1
	M	13	
	L	4	
Nutrients	H		
	M	12	1
	L	5	
Pesticides	H		
	M		
	L	17	1
VOCs	H	10	
	M		1
	L	7	
Inorganics	H	3	
	M	9	1
	L	5	
Radionuclides	H	1	
	M	13	
	L	3	1
Radon	H		
	M	14	
	L	3	1
DBPs	H	14	1
	M	3	
	L		

Source Water Assessment

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared source water assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table shows the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. The NJDEP has completed and issued the source water assessment report and summary for this public water system, and it is available at nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting the NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or by email at watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

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 online at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Community Participation

The Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority (ACMUA) Board of Directors meets every third Wednesday of the month at 10:00 a.m. in the first-floor conference room at our offices located at 401 North Virginia Avenue, Atlantic City.



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. 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, 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.

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When the well is dry, we know the worth of water.

—Benjamin Franklin

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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. 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.

Call us at (609) 641-0024 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.

As a result of an untimely submittal of form BSDW-54, Certification Form for Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Monitoring Results, ACMUA received a non-compliance (notice) violation from NJDEP on March 10, 2021. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high-quality drinking water provided to our customers. ACMUA complied with the notice by submitting the form on March 12, 2021.

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
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	5	0	<0.5	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	0.0606	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	2021	4	4	<0.3	NA	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	2021	5	5	<0.5	NA	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	[4]	[4]	0.97	0.57–1.43	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	4	0.63	0.06–1.23	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	2021	100	NA	2.77	NA	No	Pollution from mining and refining operations; Natural occurrence in soil
Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA] (ppt)	2021	13	NA	<2	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2021	13	NA	8.75	<2–23	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic film
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2021	14	NA	7.75	<2–19	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic film
Selenium (ppb)	2021	50	50	<2	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	TT	NA	0.13	0.03–0.13	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2021	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	95	NA	No	Soil runoff

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

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	0.093	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2020	15	0	ND	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine [distribution] (ppm)	2021	[4]	[4]	0.73	0.40–1.16	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [ACMUA office] (ppb)	2021	60	NA	7.03	ND–7.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [Bella Condominium] (ppb)	2021	60	NA	5.85	ND–6.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [Jefferies Towers] (ppb)	2021	60	NA	10.38	ND–16	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [Southern Cafe] (ppb)	2021	60	NA	6.85	2.6–8.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [ACMUA office] (ppb)	2021	80	NA	42.07	5.19–36.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Bella Condominium] (ppb)	2021	80	NA	38.45	1.22–31.89	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Jefferies Towers] (ppb)	2021	80	NA	44.51	6.08–33.05	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Southern Cafe] (ppb)	2021	80	NA	42.74	4.2–33.99	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RUL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (ppm)	2021	50	NA	9.09	NA	No	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chromium (ppb)	2021	<4	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.