

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019

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

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring
ipasalin 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 कारके किसी से :सका अनुवाद कारायें ।

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 and 讯息，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

PWS ID#: 0102001

Our Mission Continues

Once again, the Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority (ACMUA) is pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. 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.

Count on Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry;
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So, the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.

Community Participation

The Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority 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 N. Virginia Avenue, Atlantic City, NJ.

Safeguard Your Drinking Water

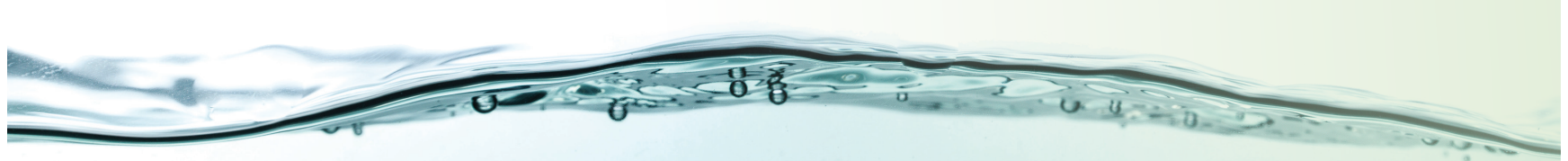
Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.

Organize a storm drain stenciling project with others in your neighborhood. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any health concerns related 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 related to your drinking water, please contact Anthony Palombi at (609) 641.0024, ext. 323.



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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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.

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 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.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html, or by contacting the NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or e-mail at watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

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		



Where Does My Water Come From?

The ACMUA's water supply system consists of surface and groundwater resources, water filtration facilities that treat 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, and two elevated storage tanks and one Aquifer Storage Recharge (ASR) Well in the city. In 2019, the system processed 3,258.3630 million gallons (mg) of water for the year, with a maximum daily demand of 12.6630 mg per day (mgd) in the month of July and an average daily demand of approximately 8.9360 mgd. The ACMUA water source comes from two surface water reservoirs (Kuehnle 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. Well water collected from the wellfields is transported to the ACMUA's Water Treatment Plant Facility.

The treatment process includes pretreatment with 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, fluoride addition, and corrosion-inhibitor chemical addition. 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.



Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA (<https://goo.gl/TFAMKc>) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the New Jersey Division of Water Supply and Geoscience Web site (www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply) provides complete and current information on water issues in New Jersey, including valuable information about our watershed.



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. ACMUA is 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 2 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/safewater/lead.



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.

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)	2019	5	0	<1	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.0549	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	2019	4	4	<0.3	NA	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	2019	5	5	<1	NA	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	0.85	0.48–1.36	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.44	ND–0.78	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	<0.0031	NA	No	Pollution from mining and refining operations; Natural occurrence in soil
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	50	<2	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	0.22	0.02–0.22	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2019	TT	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Distribution System							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine [Distribution] (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.75	0.34–1.25	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [ACMUA Office] (ppb)	2019	60	NA	3.05	1.9–5.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [Bella Condominium] (ppb)	2019	60	NA	2.42	1.3–3.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [Jefferies Towers] (ppb)	2019	60	NA	2.15	1.4–3.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [Southern Cafe] (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	2.95	2.8–3.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [ACMUA Office] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	29.25	27.0–32.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Bella Condominium] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	25.25	22.0–29.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Jefferies Towers] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	24.75	23.0–28.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Southern Cafe] (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	25.50	23.0–30.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead 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)	2017	1.3	1.3	0.312	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	0	1/30	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
Sodium (ppm)	2019	50	NA	0.0107	NA	No	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chromium (ppb)	2019	<5.4	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Under a waiver granted on December 30, 1998, by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, 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 SDWA 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.

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.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

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).

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.