Delsea Regional Middle School Water Supply
Annual Water Quality Report for 2022
PWSID #0805427
Issued June 2023

Dear Consumer:

During calendar year 2022, the Delsea Regional Middle School Water Supply was tested on a quarterly basis for Total Coliform. Testing was also conducted during 2022 for nitrates. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) have set health and safety standards for public water supplies. We are pleased to inform you that your water meets or exceeds the health and safety standards put forth.

This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), provides additional information on our sources of supply and the quality of the water we deliver. For more information on this report or about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions concerning drinking water, please contact;

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The Delsea Regional Middle School Water Supply is managed by De Block Environmental Services, LLC under the direction of the Board of Education. The Board of Education and/or De Block Environmental will notify consumers as required by the NJDEP if water quality fails to meet the standards.

General Information

Delsea Regional Middle School Water Supply is classified as a Non-Transient, Non-Community Water Supply, meaning that it regularly supplies more than 25 of the same people for more than 6 months per year but has less than 15 service connections. Public water system classified as “Non-Transient, Non-Community Water Supply” include schools and office buildings.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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. However, the presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Health and Educational Information

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard, especially

if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for the additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standard is based.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL NOTICE ON LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Delsea Regional Middle School is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several house, 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. Adults who drink this water with elevated levels of lead over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.

Additional information is available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Sources of Supply

The Delsea Regional Middle School Water Supply obtains its entire water supply from a well located at the School Complex. The source is of high quality and receives treatment for corrosion control.

Table of Contaminants

Delsea Regional Middle School Water Supply

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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Table 1: Microbiological Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	# per 100 ml	Yes	0	Less than 1 positive sample per quarter	0 positive total coliform samples	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Table 2: Lead and Copper Rule

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile Result	Source of Contamination
Lead	PPB	Yes	0	15	0 (0 out of 10 samples exceeded the action level)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	PPM	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.156 (0 out of 10 samples exceeded the action level)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

LEAD AND COPPER. COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEAD AND COPPER RULE IS BASED ON THE 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT FROM POINTS OF USE IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COLLECTED IN 2022. DELSEA IS REQUIREDTO SAMPLE 20 LOCATIONS EVERY SIX MONTHS STARTING JULY 1, 2022.

Table 3: Inorganic Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	UNIT	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range Detected	Source of Contamination/ and Comments
Nitrate	PPM	Yes	10	10	<0.2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from septic and sewage, fertilizers.
Antimony	PPM	Yes	0.006	0.006	<0.0004	NA	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	PPM	Yes	0	0.010	<0.0005	NA	Erosion of natural deposits and from agricultural and industrial practices.
Barium	PPM	Yes	2	2	0.0129	NA	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	PPM	Yes	0.004	0.004	<0.00025	NA	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	PPM	Yes	0.005	0.005	<0.0005	NA	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	PPM	Yes	0.1	0.1	<0.0005	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	PPM	Yes	0.2	0.2	<0.01	NA	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	PPM	Yes	4	4	<0.2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	PPM	Yes	2	2	0.000723	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Dis charge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel	PPM	Yes	NA	NA	<0.0005	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	PPM	Yes	50	50	<0.006	NA	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	PPM	Yes	50	50	2.58	NA	Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process.
Thallium	PPM	Yes	0.0005	0.002	<0.00025	NA	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

TABLE 4: Secondary Parameters

Parameter	*Range of results*	*Unit*
pH	6.4 – 7.7	SU

TABLE 5: Radiologicals

Parameter	*Compliance Achieved*	*Range of Results*	*Unit*	*MCLG*	*MCL*
Combined Uranium	Yes	<0.001 - 3	Pci/l	0	30
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	Yes	<1 -3	Pci/l	0	5
Gross Alpha	Yes	4.35 – 7.9	Pci/l	0	17
Radium -226	Yes	<1	Pci/l		
Radium -228	NA	<1 – 1.9	Pci/l		

TABLE 6: Regulated PFNAs

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MGLC	MCL	LRAA (Range)	Source of Contamination
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	PPT	Yes	0	13	0 (<2)	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous fil-forming (firefighting) foam
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	PPT	Yes	0	13	0 (<2)	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous fil-forming (firefighting) foam
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	PPT	Yes	0	14	0 (<2)	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous fil-forming (firefighting) foam

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:

The Delsea Regional Middle School Water Supply was sampled and tested for 28 Volatile Organic Contaminants on the Federal and State monitoring lists during 2022. <u>No VOC's were detected.</u> Delsea Regional Middle School will sample for VOC's next in 2025.

WAIVER INFORMATION

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. A monitoring waiver for synthetic organic chemicals for the 2020 - 2022 monitoring period was granted to Delsea Middle School. Waivers for Asbestos have been granted for the Delsea Middle School for monitoring period 2020-2028.

Definitions

In the following table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms: we've provided the following definitions:

Term	Description
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Inorganic Contaminants	Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. These contaminants may be present in source water.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close as to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
Microbial Contaminants/ Pathogens	Disease causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes. These contaminants may be present in source water.
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected is a term used when a laboratory analysis demonstrates that the constituent is not present.
PPM	Parts per Million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) equals one part per million and corresponds to one minute in to years or a single penny in $10,000.
PPB	Parts per Billion An even finder measure of concentration. One Part per billion corresponds to one penny in $10,000.000.
PPT	Parts per Trillion. An even finder measure of concentration. One Part per trillion corresponds to one penny in $100,000.000
RUL	Recommended Upper Limit: the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.