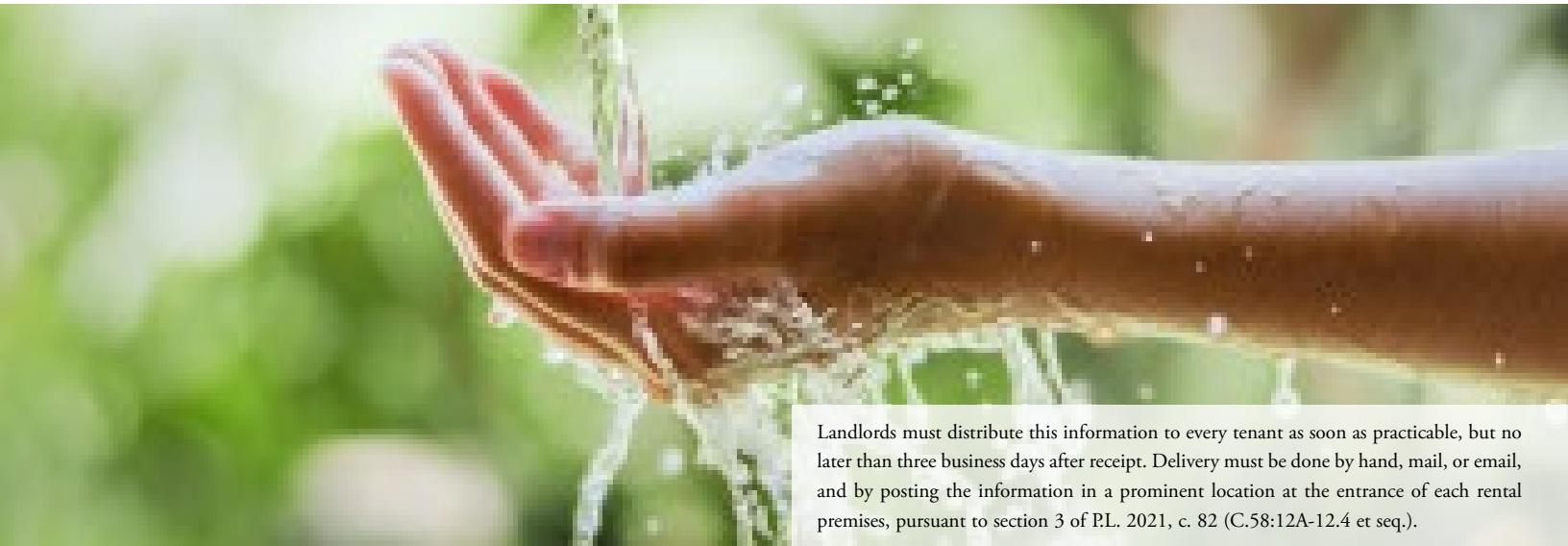




ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



Landlords must distribute this information 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.).

Presented By
Wildwood Water
Utility



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



PWS ID#:0514001



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at City Hall, 4400 New Jersey Avenue.

Water Main Flushing

Water main flushing is performed each year during the first three or four weeks of April. Our water main flushing schedule can be found at wildwoodnj.org.

About Our Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards.

1. During the first quarter of 2023, we did not monitor or test for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) or five haloacetic acids (HAA5) within the correct month. Since TTHMs and HAA5 were not sampled within the proper month, we technically did not complete all required monitoring or testing for these contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that month. We have taken the steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed within the proper month in the future.
2. During the first quarter of 2023, we did not monitor or test for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-CP), ethylene dibromide (EDB), or 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP). Since these samples were not taken at one of our seven point-of-entry locations, we did not complete all monitoring or testing requirements for these contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that quarter. We have taken the steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water source is wells at the Rio Grande pumping station located on Route 47 in Middle Township. These wells draw water from the Holly Beach, Estuarine, Cohansey, and Kirkwood aquifers.

Source Water Assessment

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 state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>. You may also contact your public water system at (609) 846-0600.

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. Wildwood Water Utility 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 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Michael McIntyre, Wildwood Water Utility's director, at (609) 846-0600.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 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.

Susceptibility Ratings for Wildwood City 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.

The seven contaminant categories are defined below. NJDEP considers all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens; therefore, all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of the Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for groundwater than surface water. As a result, surface water intake 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 install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

SOURCES	PATHOGENS			NUTRIENTS			PESTICIDES			VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS			INORGANICS			RADIO-NUCLIDES			RADON			DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 17			17			17			17			17			17			17			17	17		
GUID-0																								
Surface water intakes-0																								

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, both naturally occurring and human made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

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

Pesticides: Human-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 human made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

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

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information, go to nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.

Disinfection By-Product Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (e.g., leaves) present in surface water.

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) 886-9231 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.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining this information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 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
Barium (ppm)	2023		[2]	0.0075	0.0045- 0.016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	0.31	0.18–0.48	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2023	5	0	0.21	<1–1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	2023		0.2	0.001	ND-0.0058	No	Underground ore deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2023		15	<3	<3 - 3.21	No	Natural decay of uranium in rocks and soil, or from natural cosmic ray bombardment in the atmosphere
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 ³ (ppb)	2023	60	NA	4.8	2.0–6.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] ² (ppt)	2023	13	NA	ND	NA	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2023	TT	NA	2	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 ³ (ppb)	2023	80	NA	33.6	14–46	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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).

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community⁴

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm) ⁴	2023	1.3	1.3	0.13	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) ⁴	2023	15	0	0.0034	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
Chloride (ppm)	2023	250	NA	52	36-77	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2023	250	NA	78	61-130	No	Naturally occurring
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NA	62	62	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NA	17	17	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)	2023	6.5–8.5	NA	7.28	6.94-7.6	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2023	50	NA	37	17-45	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	250	NA	10	6-12	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	500	NA	154	130-210	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2023	5	NA	0.02	0.01-0.03	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lithium (ppb)	2023	5.4	ND–12.9	Naturally occurring metal; main component of batteries; pharmaceutical

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.

¹ Under a waiver granted on December 30, 1998, by NJDEP, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals or pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. 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.

² See About Our Violations (2)

³ See About Our Violations (1)

⁴ Wildwood Water Utility is required to conduct triennial lead and copper sampling, including 30 samples, every three years between June and September.