City of Brigantine
Water Department
3605 Bayshore Ave
Brigantine, NJ 08203

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- Did you know that a leaky toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water per day? A toilet leak can be detected by adding a couple drops of food coloring to the water in the toilet tank. If colored water appears in the bowl, the toilet is leaking.
- Did you know that a slow steady drip can waste 350 gallons of water a month? Not only does this waste water, it can also increase your energy costs if it is hot water.
- Turn off faucets when not in use.
- Do not allow faucet to run when shaving. Use water in the sink to rinse.
- Do not allow the faucet to run when brushing teeth. Use a glass of water to rinse.
- Do not allow faucet to run until the water is cold enough to drink. Refrigerate a pitcher of water.
- Do not allow the faucet to run when rinsing vegetables. Use a pan of water or the sink instead

City of Brigantine Water Department

3605 Bayshore Avenue
Brigantine, NJ 08203
(609) 266-7800

MEMORANDUM

To: Community Water Customer

From: City of Brigantine Water Department

Date: June 2023

Subject: 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Attached to this letter you will find the Brigantine Water Department's 2023 Consumer Confidence Report for 2022 calendar year's water quality. This report is a requirement of the 1996 amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The amendments call for public community water systems to develop a "Consumer Confidence Report", a report about their treated drinking water quality.

In 2013 the NJDEP began allowing water Systems to have their reports accessed electronically. To access the Report go to https://brigantinebeach.org/wp-content/uploads/Current-CCr.pdf
Hard copies are also available at City Hall, Public Works or the Brigantine Community Center.

If you have any questions or require further information, please contact:

John Doring
Superintendent of Public Works, CPWM
3605 Bayshore Avenue
Brigantine, NJ 08203
(609) 266-7800

enclosure

City of Brigantine Water Department 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

(Public Water System ID#:0103001)

This Consumer Confidence Report is intended to inform the water consumers of Brigantine about their source of water, water quality, and health effects related to water quality. **The quality of the drinking water in Brigantine is excellent.** The Brigantine Water Department is proud of the quality of the drinking water it provides and will notify its customers immediately if there is a reason to be concerned about the water quality.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Persons who are interested should attend the regular Council Meetings to discuss your ideas and/or concerns. Council Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month. They are held at the Brigantine City Hall and start at 5:30 p.m.

Background of Water Distribution System

The Brigantine Water Department owns and operates five wells and three storage tanks, all within the City limits. The wells divert groundwater from the Kirkwood aquifer which is approximately 775 feet below sea level. There are no interconnections with any other water purveyor.

Groundwater is diverted from the Kirkwood aquifer and is treated at the well house. After treatment, the water is pumped to the storage tanks where testing is performed. After testing, the diverted groundwater is stored in the storage tanks and is ready for consumption.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued a Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system. The Source Water Assessment Report and Summary can be found at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

The source water assessment performed on our five (5) pump facilities source determined the probability of the wells being contaminated with the following potential contaminant sources: pathogens, nutrients, pesticides, volatile organic compounds, inorganics, radionuclides, radon, and disinfection byproduct precursors.

A public water system's susceptibility rating (L for low, M for medium or H for high) is a combination of two factors. How "sensitive" the water supply is to contamination and how frequently a contaminant is used or exists near the source. H, M, and L ratings are based on the potential for a contaminant to be at or above 50% of the Drinking Water Standard or MCL (H), between 10 and 50% of the standard (M) and less than 10% of the standard (L).

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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.

NJDEP rated eight potential contaminant sources within the source water assessment area for our sources. The first seven potential contaminant sources were rated as low. The rating for disinfection byproduct precursors was high. All public water system's source water assessments rated disinfection byproduct precursors as high if a water purveyor institutes disinfection practices.

If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at swap@dep.state.nj.us or (609) 292-5550.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting: Brigantine Water Department, 3605 Bayshore Avenue, Brigantine, NJ 08203 or at (609) 266-7800.

General

On September 18, 1998 the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ruled that all community water systems are required to prepare and provide to their consumers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems. This action is mandated by the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. The intent of these reports is to provide valuable information to consumers of community water systems and allow them to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption.

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 asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

New Jersey has a unique State law passed in January 1998 that supplements federal requirements for report preparation and distribution. It calls for all public water systems to "… notify in writing by mail each of the customers that receive water from the supplier of the required water testing."

Definitions

Aquifer - Rock or sediment in a formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is saturated and sufficiently permeable to transmit economic quantities of water to wells and springs.

Confining layer - A body of material of low hydraulic conductivity that is stratigraphically adjacent to one or more aquifers. It may lie above or below the aquifer.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions - NJDEP or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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. The following terms and definitions describe the types of contaminants that can be found in drinking water.

Microbial - Such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic - 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.

Pesticides and Herbicides - May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemicals - Include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive - 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 amounts 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of 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 if these effect 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 additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Brigantine 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 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 Hot Line or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

For Spanish speaking customers

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS REPORTED DURING 2022

Vulnerable Populations - 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Unit per Liter	MCL	MCLG	Detect Level	Range	Violation	Major Sources
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC) Sampled Quarterly							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2)	ppb	60	N/A	11.2	10.7-11.2	NO	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (total trihalomethanes) (2)	ppb	80	N/A	24.9	11.6-24.9	NO	By product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants Sampled in 2020 (required next 2026)							
Ra-226 (1)	pCi/l	5	0	.571	.375-.571	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Ra-228 (1)	pCi/l	5	0	0.744	.589-.744	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (1)	pCi/l	15	0	0.579	.483-.579	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants Lead/Copper Sampler 2022 (required every 6 months)							
Copper (3)	ppm	AL-1.3	1.3	0.324	90th percent	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	ppb	AL-15	15	4.09	90th percent		
Chlorine (monthly Average) (4)	ppm	4	4	0.55 highest	.46-.55	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Sodium	ppm	50	N/A	20.7	9.79-20.7	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	250	N/A	4.00	<2.00-4.00	NO	

Microbial Contaminants Violation occurs after a routine sample failure and a follow-up sample failure

Total Coliforms - None detected in 2022 No violation

(1) Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(2) Some people who drink water-containing Volatile Organic Compounds in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(3) Copper is an essential nutrient, but people who drink water containing copper over the Action Level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper over the Action Level for many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult a doctor.

(4) Some people who use water containing Chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine in excess of MRDL could experience stomach discomfort

Key

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

N/A = Not Applicable