



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Water System Operations Element
Bureau of Water System Engineering
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<http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/>

SHAWN LATOURRETH
COMMISSIONER

CCR Year: 2022
(2021 data)

2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PWS ID# NJ 0407001

Community Water System Name: Brooklawn Water Dept

Community Water System Address: 301 Christmas St Brooklawn NJ 08023

1. CCRs must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 1st. Provide date(s) of distribution: 6-28-2022

2. Please check the distribution method(s) utilized to reach your bill-paying customers.

- Mailed the CCR
 Mailed the direct URL of the CCR Back of water Bill
 Embedded in an email message
 Attached as a PDF file in an email message
 Provided the website link (URL) in an email message
 Provided information on how a hardcopy of the CCR can be obtained

3. If the CCR was provided to customers electronically, provide the direct URL:

Brooklawn-NJ.com

4. Community Water Systems serving greater than or equal to 100,000 persons must post their CCR on the Internet. Date posted on the Internet and the URL:

5. Community Water Systems must make a good faith effort to reach all appropriate non-bill paying customers. Check all of the methods that were utilized by your community water system.

- Posted the CCR on the Internet at www.Brooklawn-NJ.com
 Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

- Advertised availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
- Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) **Borough hall / school / community center**
- Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- Delivered copy of the CCR to community organizations (attach a list)
- Electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- Other (List): _____

6. If your Community Water System sells water to another Community Water System, list the name and PWSID Number of the Community Water System(s) and the date the information was provided (due no later than April 1st unless mutually agreed upon by both systems): _____

7. Is the CCR being utilized to satisfy a Public Notice requirement pertaining to N.J.A.C. 7:10-7.4 for iron, manganese, or sodium? No / Yes (circle one)

8. Is the CCR being utilized to satisfy a Tier 3 Public Notice requirement? No / Yes (circle one)

NOTE: If you circled "Yes":

1. Submit the PN Certification Form for any Tier 3 PN requirement not previously submitted to DHEP.
2. Include the necessary standard language for a reporting violation, found at 40 CFR 141.205(d).

9. Check all distribution method(s) for the submittal to the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (Bureau)**

- Attached as a PDF file in an email message to watersupply@dep.nj.gov
- Provided the website link (URL) in an email message to watersupply@dep.nj.gov
- Mailed the CCR** (see note below)

****IMPORTANT**** Note that a non-submittal or late submittal of the CCR and/or Certification to the Bureau will result in a reporting violation. As such, we strongly recommend that you submit a copy using a means that can document the date of Bureau receipt, such as by email (watersupply@dep.nj.gov) or by Certified mail.

10. The Certification below must be completed by the Community Water System.

I certify that the above referenced community water system has distributed the CCR in accordance with all applicable regulations. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state.

Signature: Michael Ostrom Date: 6-17-22

Print Name: Michael Ostrom Title: Sup't

PWSID #: 0407001 Water System Name: Brentwood Water Dept

Email: mstrom@brentwood-nj.org Phone Number: 536-456-2632

Source of Lead in Drinking Water

The Borough of Brooklawn is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Although most lead exposure comes from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly infant formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water, but enters tap water through corrosion, or leaching away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-plated fixtures, and in newer homes, service lines made of or fused with lead. Non-brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows certain brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8.5 percent lead to be labeled as "lead-free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead-free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surface of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon, if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead. Please call 866-462-2816 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.

In July 2021, P.L.2021, C.B.183 (Law) was enacted, requiring all community water systems to replace lead service lines in their service area within 10 years. Under the law, The Borough of Brooklawn Water Department is required to notify customers, non-paying customers, and any off-site owner of a property (e.g., landlord) when it is known they are served by a lead service line*. Our service line inventory is available upon request.

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department - PWSID # NJ0407801

The Brooklawn Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 1 active wells.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer: Lower Piscataway-Raritan-Monmouth Aquifer System

This system also purchases water from the following water system: Bellmawr Water Department

Susceptibility Ratings for the Borough of Brooklawn 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. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories, as defined at the bottom of this page: USEPA considers all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Programs, intakes receive an array of a sources for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' 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 to install treatment if any concentrations are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the requirements, USEPA may continue (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pathogen			Nitrates			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Source	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells + J	3		3		3		3		3	3		3		1		1		1	3		3

Pathogen: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nitrates: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

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

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungi. 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 man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead and nitrate.

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

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.epa.gov/radon/understanding>, or call 800-647-6494.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example forest) present in surface water.

We at the Borough of Brooklawn Water Department work around the clock to provide you with top quality drinking water. We ask that our customers and residents help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Charles - Borough of Rosedale Water Department at 856-454-3430. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council Meetings or Borough Hall, 301 Carlisle Street, Rosedale or held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

The Drinking Water section is written for three wells along groundwater from the Lower Passaic-Raritan-Morristown Aquifer System. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has proposed Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by calling into NJDEP's source water assessment web site at www.state.nj.us/dep/dswa/swas/ or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 262-4230. You may also contact your public water system. Rosedale Borough Water Department's Source Water Assessment Summary is included. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. The systems received monitoring waivers for two of three types of contaminants, asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report 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 of the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 59 of NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.50:12A-42.4) et seq..

What are PFDA and PFNA?
Perfluorooctane and (PFDA) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFNA) are per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFDA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers and as emollient, lubricants and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS found in metal plating and finishing, as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous fire-fighting foam for firefighting and training, and PFOS and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and grease-proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOS and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at: www.state.nj.us/dep/dswa/swas/2019-4-11-FAS_PFOA-PFOS-Aqueous-Fire-Fighting-Foam.pdf

DEFINITIONS:

In the "Test Results" table you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysts indicate that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 3,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal ("MCLG") is 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.

Secondary Contaminants: Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as color, taste or appearance.

Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Levels (RLs) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as color, taste or appearance. RLs are recommendations, not mandates.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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 contamination.

Drinking Water Sources:

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, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, 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 septic systems, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from sources such as stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radionuclides**, which 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and drug administration (FDA) establishes health standards 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-433-7378.

Health Effects of Lead:

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. You can find out more about how to get your child tested and how to stay free of lead at: www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/children/lead-testing.aspx.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department

For the Year 2022, Results from the Year 2021

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we have delivered to you every day. Our 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.

The Borough of Brooklawn Water Department carefully monitors our water system, in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2021. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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 providers. EPA/USC Drinking Water Hotline (800-433-6791).

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCL LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Detected Contaminants:						
Chloride	N	1.4	ppm	n/a	5	Exposure of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Boron	N	0.04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drinking water discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	0.41	ppm	1.1	AL 1.1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	N	2.8	ppb	10	10	Discharge from steel metal factories, discharge from plastic and aluminum factories
Fluoride	N	0.14	ppm	4	4	Passage of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	0.03	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM	N	Range = 6 Highest detect = 6	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes						
Test results Yr. 2021						
HAAs	N	Range = 2 - 4 Highest detect = 4	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids						
Test results Yr. 2021						
PFOA/PFNA and Polychlorinated Biphenyls:						
PFNA	N	Range = 6.0 - 12.3 Highest detect = 12.3 Average = 8.7	ppb	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Perfluorooctanoic Acid						
Test results Yr. 2021						
PFDA	N	Range = 1.5 - 42 Highest detect = 42 Average = 17	ppb	N/A	14	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
Perfluorooctane Acid						
Test results Yr. 2021						
Required Disinfectants	Level Detected	MEDL	MEDL/2	Likely Source		
Chlorine	Range = 0.1 - 0.6 ppm Average = 0.1 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes		
Test results Yr. 2021						
Secondary Contaminants:						
Sodium	171.4	ppm	ppm	RDI		
Test results Yr. 2021						

We exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium, which is a Secondary Contaminant. Secondary contaminants are substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as color, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.