

PWSID# NJ0404007

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Borough of Brooklawn Water Department
For the Year 2019, Results from the Year 2018

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 water and services we deliver to you every day. 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. Our water source is from wells which draw groundwater from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer over 300 feet deep.

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.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your Brooklawn water system at 856-456-2638 to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state safety requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled meetings which are held at Borough Hall, 301 Christiana Street, on the 3rd Monday of each month.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table are only contaminants detected in your water. Result not from 2018 are noted.

Contaminant	Viol ation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measur ement	MC LG	MC L	Likely Source of Contamination
Total coliform Bacteria 2018	No	0/100 ml	P/A	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environment

Gross Alpha Tested 4/9/18	No	<3.0	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-228 & 226 tested on 4/9/18	No	1.5	pCi/l		5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium 4/9/18	No	0.34	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 8/1-8/10/18 Result at 90 th Percentile	No	0.25	ppm	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride 4/9/18	No	0.180	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead 8/1-8/10/18 Result at 90 th Percentile	No	< 2.0 No samples exceeded the action level.	ppb	0	AL-15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) 4/9/18	No	< 1.0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM 7/24/18 Total Trihalomethanes	No	4.94-6.0	ppm	N/A	80	By product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 7/24/18 Haloacetic Acids	No	4.9-5.3	ppm	N/A	60	By product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected (Average & Highest Detect)	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine 2018	0.20 - 0.50	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

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.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Donna M Domico at 856-456-2638. 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 at Borough Hall, 301 Christiana Street. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

The Brooklawn Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2018.

LEAD : 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. National Water Dept. 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 and 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Most data in the CCR will be from 2018, however, if the system has monitoring waivers, or for another reason monitors less than once per year, the system must use the most recent data. If the CCR contains detection data that is not from 2018, the Table of Detected Contaminants must show the date of monitoring and the CCR must contain a brief statement explaining that the data presented is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. 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.

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 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas projection, 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants 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 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single 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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): We are required to remove a certain percentage of (TOC) from our drinking water on a monthly basis. Total Organic Carbon has no adverse health effects.

However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.

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 - The "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 Contaminant - Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

To ensure the continued quality of our water we treat it in several ways. We aerate, Disinfect, filter, soften and use a sequestering agent in our water.

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 compounds.

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 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 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.

We at the Borough of Brooklawn work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office 856-456-2638 if you have any questions. **PLEASE CONTINUE TO CONSERVE WATER.**

Brooklawn Water Department

Source Water Assessment Summary

A State Review of Potential Contamination Sources Near Your Drinking Water

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has conducted an assessment of the water sources that supply each public water system in the state, including yours. The goal of this assessment was to measure each system's susceptibility to contamination, not actual (if any) contamination measured in a water supply system.

The assessment of your water system, the *Brooklawn Water Department*, involved:

- Identifying the area (known as the source water assessment area) that supplies water to your public drinking water system;
- Inventorying any significant potential sources of contamination in the area; and
- Analyzing how susceptible the drinking water source is to the potential sources of contamination.

DEP evaluated the susceptibility of all public water systems to eight categories of contaminants. These contaminant categories are explained, along with a summary of the results for your water system, on page 3. Page 4 contains a map of your water system's source water assessment area.

A public water system's susceptibility rating (L for low, M for medium or H for high) is a combination of two factors. 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).

- How "sensitive" the water supply is to contamination. For example, a shallow well or surface water source, like a reservoir, would be more exposed to contamination from the surface or above ground than a very deep well.
- How frequently a contaminant is used or exists near the source. This is known as "intensity of use." For example, the types of activities (such as industry or agriculture) surrounding the source.

The susceptibility rating does not tell you if the water source is actually contaminated. The Consumer Confidence Report annually issued by your water utility contains important information on the results of your drinking water quality tests, as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Where does drinking water come from?

There are two basic sources of drinking water: ground water and surface water.

Ground water is water found beneath the Earth's surface. Ground water comes from rain and snow seeping into rock and soil. Ground water is stored in underground areas called aquifers. Aquifers supply wells and springs. Wells in New Jersey range from about 15 feet to 2,000 feet deep.

Surface water is the water naturally open to the atmosphere, such as rivers, lakes, streams and reservoirs. Precipitation that does not infiltrate the ground or evaporate into the sky runs off into surface water bodies.

Ground water can seep into a stream, river or other surface water body, recharging surface water bodies. Likewise, under some circumstances, surface water can seep into an adjacent aquifer.

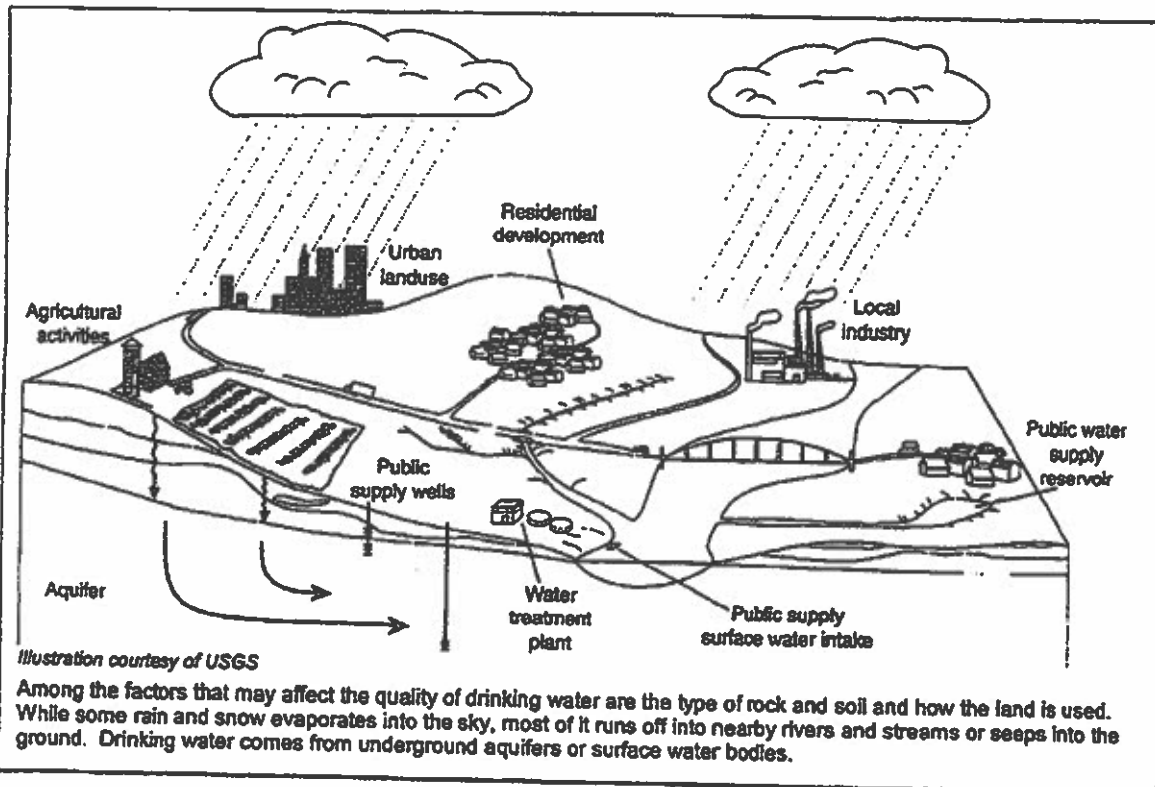
A water system obtains its water from 1) wells drilled into the ground that pump out ground water; 2) devices called surface water intakes placed on a river, stream, reservoir; or 3) both.

What factors may affect the quality of your drinking water source?

A variety of conditions and activities may affect the quality of drinking water source. These include geology (rock and soil types); depth of a well or location of a surface water intake; how the land surrounding the source is used (for industry, agriculture or development); the use of pesticides and fertilizers; and the presence of contaminated sites, leaking underground storage tanks, and landfills.

What steps are being taken now to ensure my drinking water quality?

The DEP has numerous programs in place to maintain and protect the quality of our State's water resources. For example, the Safe Drinking Water Program is designed to ensure that water delivered for human consumption meets DEP's stringent health-based drinking water standards. Additionally, DEP has permitting, waste management, and clean up programs in place to avoid and control potential contamination. Key DEP drinking water protection initiatives will be phased-in over time in Source Water Assessment areas to advance existing program protections.



What can you and others do to help?

Federal law requires each state to establish and implement a Source Water Assessment Program. While government at the state and local levels can do their part, there are actions that you and your neighbors in homes and businesses can take now to help protect our precious and shared natural resource.

Here's just a few ways you and others can help ensure clean and plentiful water for New Jersey – now and in the future. Join us today for a clean water future.

In your home or business:

- Dispose of waste properly. Some materials such as motor oil, paint, flea collars, and household cleaners have the potential to contaminate source water. Contact your local Department of Public Works for proper household hazardous waste disposal.
- Limit your use of fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides.

Here are some actions that municipal and county officials/local and county planners can take and you can help encourage and support.

- Manage and work with owners of existing potential contaminant sources to minimize potential contamination.
- Establish regulations prohibiting or restricting certain activities or land uses within the source water assessment area. Take appropriate enforcement action when necessary.
- Update municipal master plans to ensure greater protection.
- Purchase lands or create conservation easements within the source water assessment area.

Brooklawn Water Department- PWSID # 0407001

Brooklawn Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 3 well(s), 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 0 surface water intake(s), 1 purchased ground water source(s), and 0 purchased surface water source(s).

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer

This system purchases water from the following water system(s) (if applicable): BELMAWR WATER DEPT

Susceptibility Ratings for Brooklawn Water Department Sources

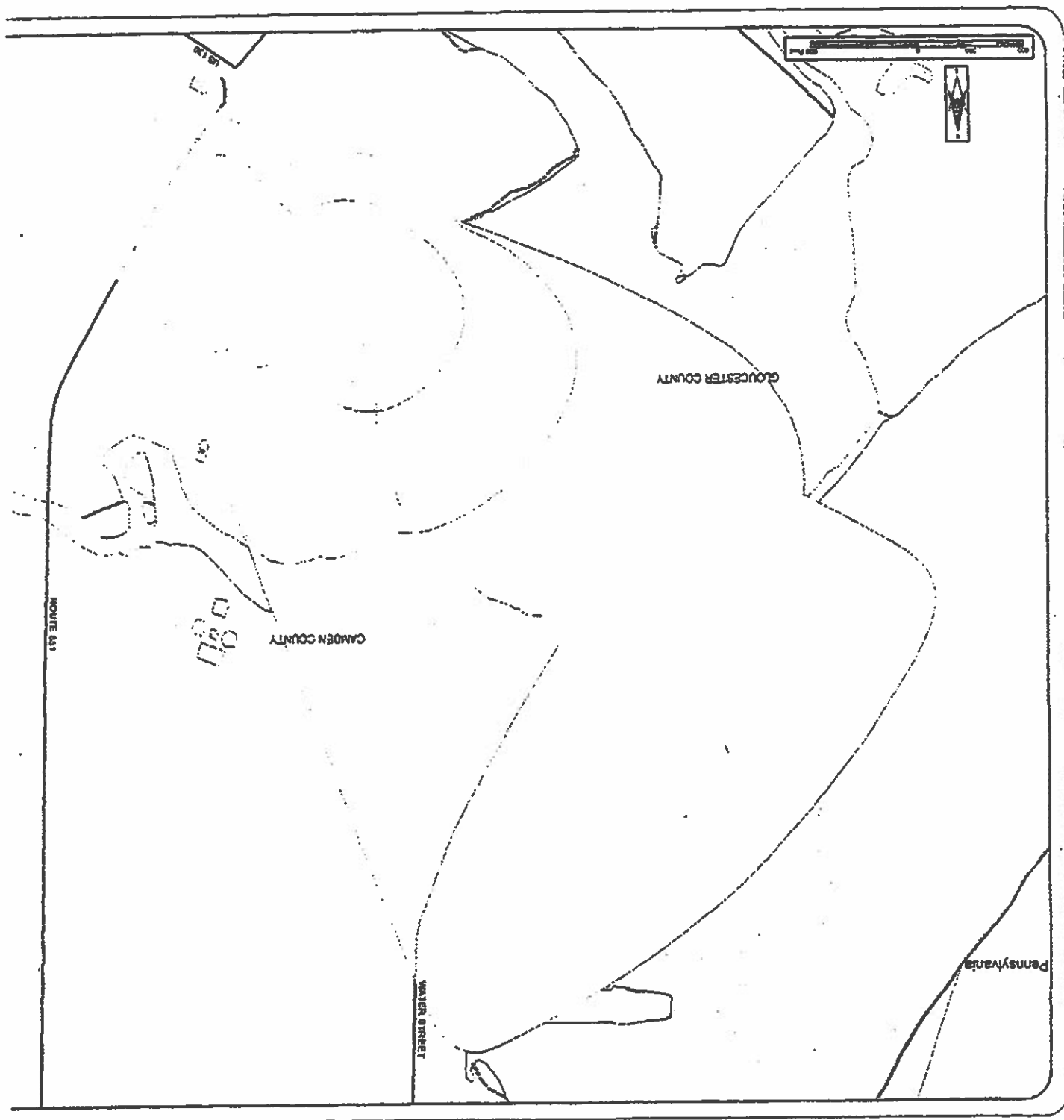
The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered 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 Program, radionuclides are more of a concern 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 contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	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 - 3		1	2		2	1			3	2		1	3			2	1			2	1		3	
GUDI - 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, 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 components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Pesticides:** Man-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 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.nj.gov/dep/rcp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.
- **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 leaves) present in surface water.





PHILIP D. MURPHY
GOVERNOR

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
LT. GOVERNOR

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Mail Code 401-04Q
Division of Water Supply & Geoscience
Water System Operations Element
Bureau of Water System Engineering
401 E. State Street - P.O. Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420
Tel #: (609) 292-2957 - Fax #: (609) 292-1654
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/>

CATHERINE R. McCABE
COMMISSIONER

CCR Year: 2020
(2019 data)

2020 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PWS ID# NJ 0477221

Community Water System Name: Berkshire Water Dept

Community Water System Address: 301 Chambers St, Berkshire, NY 12507

1. CCRs must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 1st. Provide date(s) of distribution: 4-5-2020

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

☐ Mailed the CCR

☒ Mailed the direct URL of the CCR

☐ 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:

Berkshire-NY.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 in public places (attach a list of locations)

☒ Delivered copies of the CCR to several single bill addresses serving a significant number of people (example: apartment buildings, businesses and companies).

☐ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

☐ Published the CCR in a local newspaper (copy enclosed)

☐ 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.) Be sure to submit the PN Certification Form for any Tier 3 PN requirement not previously submitted to DEP, 2.) Be sure to 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

☐ Provided the website link (URL) in an email message

☐ Mailed the CCR*

*** NOTE: A non-submittal or late submittal of the CCR and/or Certification to the Bureau will result in a reporting violation. As such, we recommend that you submit a copy using a means that can document the date of Bureau receipt, such as by email 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: [Signature]

Date: 1-8-2020

Print Name: Michael Dystrom

Title: Sup

PWSID #: 2157221

Water System Name: Brooklyn Wks

Email Address: michael.dystrom@brooklyn-wks.com

Phone Number: 436-2135

Fax Number: 336-156 4532

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 in public places (attach a list of locations)

☐ Delivered copies of the CCR to several single bill addresses serving a significant number of people (example: apartment buildings, businesses and companies).

☐ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

☐ Published the CCR in a local newspaper (copy enclosed)

☐ Other (List): _____

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8. Is the CCR being utilized to satisfy a Tier 3 Public Notice requirement? No Yes (circle one)
NOTE: If you circled "Yes", 1.) Be sure to submit the PN Certification Form for any Tier 3 PN requirement not previously submitted to DEP, 2.) Be sure to include the necessary standard language for a reporting violation, found at 40 CFR 141.205(d).

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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: 04-07-2020

Print Name: Michael Ostrom

Title: Super

PWSID #: 0407001

Water System Name: Brooklawn Water Dept

Email Address: m.ostrom@brooklawn-nj.com

Phone Number: 856-373-1716

Fax Number: 856-456-4832

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department

For the Year 2020, Results from the Year 2019

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 water and services we deliver 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.

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TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2018	N	1.5	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.034	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2018 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	0.25 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2018	N	2.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Test results Yr. 2018	N	3	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.18	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2018 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Test results Yr. 2018	N	2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection Byproducts / Volatile Organic Contaminants:						
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene Test results Yr. 2019	N	Range = 0.5 – 1.8 Highest detect = 1.8	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2019	N	Range = 16 – 18 Highest detect = 18	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2019	N	Range = 2 – 4 Highest detect = 4	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Synthetic Organic Contaminants:						
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2019	N	Range = 2.6 – 34.0 Highest detect = 34.0 Average = 12	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG	Likely Source
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2019	Range = 0.2 – 0.4 ppm Average = 0.3 ppm		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected		Units of Measurement		RUL	
Sodium Test results Yr. 2018	192		ppm		50	

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 odor, 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.

Our Drinking Water source is wells. Our three wells draw groundwater from the Lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment web site at www.state.nj.us/den/swaq or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system. Brooklawn 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. Our system received monitoring waivers for two of these types of contaminants, asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

Lead: 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. The Borough of Brooklawn Water Department 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 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - 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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanogram per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 - The "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 Contaminant - Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance.

Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's 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 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 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 gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, 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 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring: The Borough of Brooklawn Water Department monitored for the following unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA and NJDEP in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are widely found in the environment. EPA has identified a health advisory level for two PFAS analytes, PFOA and PFOS 0.070 ppb either singly or combined, and NJDEP has proposed new drinking water standards (Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)) for PFOA and PFOS of 14 ng/L (0.014 ppb) and 13 ng/L (0.013 ppb), respectively. It is likely that NJDEP will adopt a final rule regarding the new MCLs before the end of 2020. The detected levels of PFOA and PFOS found are below DEP's proposed MCL.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
(PFOS) Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	Range = ND - 0.008	ppb	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.

(PFOA) Perfluorooctanoic Acid	Range = 0.002 – 0.012	ppb	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.
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What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA 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 PFOA 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: [https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOS-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-\(003\).pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOS-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-(003).pdf)

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department - PWSID # NJ0407001

The Brooklawn Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 3 active wells.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer: Lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System.

This system can purchase 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 are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered 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 Program, radionuclides are more of a concern 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 contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	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 - 3			3			3			3			3		3			3			3		3		

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, 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 components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-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 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.nj.gov/dep/rmp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.

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 leaves) present in surface water.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Ostrom -- Borough of Brooklawn Water Department at 856-456-2638. 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 at Borough Hall, 301 Christlana Street. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

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 us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Mail Code 401-04Q

Division of Water Supply & Geoscience
Water System Operations Element

Bureau of Safe Drinking Water

401 E. State Street - P.O. Box 420

Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420

Tel #: (609) 292-5550 - Fax #: (609) 292-1654

<http://www.nj.gov/dcp/watersupply/>

PHILIP D. MURPHY
GOVERNOR

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
I.T. GOVERNOR

SHAWN LaTOURETTE
Acting Commissioner

emailed
5-30-21
Ryan
Roskiz Dep
water supply
to dd for posting

CCR Year: 2021
(2020 data)

2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PWS ID# NJ 0407001

Community Water System Name: Brookhaven Water Dept

Community Water System Address: 301 Hooker rd Brookhaven NY 08030

1. CCRs must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 1st. Provide date(s) of distribution: 5-25-21 / meta readings

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

☐ Mailed the CCR

☒ Mailed the direct URL of the CCR

☐ 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:

Brookhaven-NY.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. _____

☐ 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)
☐ 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 DEP.
2. Include the necessary standard language for a reporting violation, found at 40 CFR 141.205(d).

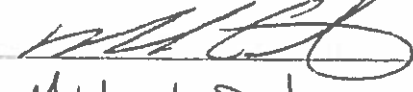
9. Check all distribution method(s) for the submittal to the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (Bureau)**.

- ☒ 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:  Date: 5-25-21
 Print Name: Michael Ostrom Title: Sept
 PWSID #: 0407001 Water System Name: Brooklyn Water Dept
 Email: m.ostrom@brooklyn-ns.com Phone Number: 856-456-2638

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure- ment	MC I.G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 226 & 228 Test results Yr. 2018	N	1.5	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.034	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2018 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	0.25 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2018	N	2.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Test results Yr. 2018	N	3	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories, discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.18	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2018 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Test results Yr. 2018	N	2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Disinfection Byproducts / Volatile Organic Contaminants:						
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene Test results Yr. 2020	N	1.91	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical Factories
THM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2020	N	Range - 9 Highest detect - 9	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAAS Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2020	N	Range - 6 - 7 Highest detect = 7	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Synthetic Organic Contaminants:						
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2020	N	Range - 4.9 - 11.2 Highest detect = 11.2 Average = 8.6	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Level Detected						

The detected levels of PFOA and PFOS found are below DEP's MCLs.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
(PFOS) Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	Range = ND - 2.3	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
(PFOA) Perfluorooctanoic Acid	Range = 2.6 - 3.6	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCS, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA 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 PFOA 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 https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2017-4-15-1-NO2_PFOA-PFOA websites/01_04_2017-24-1-6813M-0431.pdf

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department - PWSID # NJ0407001

The Brooklawn Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 3 active wells.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer: Lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System.

This system can purchase 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 are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered 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 Program, radon/nuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radon/nuclides 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 contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	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 = 3			3			3			3			3			3			3			3			3

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, 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 components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-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 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.nj.gov/dep/rpa/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0194.

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 leaves) present in surface water.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Ostrom - Borough of Brooklawn Water Department at 856-456-2638. 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 at Borough Hall, 301 Christina Street. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

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 us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Mail Code 401-040

PHILIP D. MURPHY
GOVERNOR

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
Lt. Governor

Division of Water Supply & Geoscience
Water System Operations Element
Bureau of Water System Engineering
401 E. State Street - P.O. Box 430
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0430
Tel #: (609) 292-2957 - Fax #: (609) 291-1654
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/>

SHAWN LATOURETTE
COMMISSIONER

CCR Year: 2022
(2021 data)

2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PWS ID# NJ 0407001

Community Water System Name: Brooklyn Water Dept

Community Water System Address: 301 Chestnut St Brooklyn NY 11203

1. CCRs must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 1st. Provide date(s) of distribution: 6-25-2022

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.

Brooklyn-MS.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.Brooklyn-MS.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 listserve (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 1" 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 DEP.
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: [Signature] Date: 6-17-22
 Print Name: Michael Ostrom Title: Super
 PWSID #: 0407001 Water System Name: Brooklyn Water Dept
 Email: mstrom@brooklyn-nj.com Phone Number: 836-456-2635

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC L/G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 226 & 228 Test results Yr 2018	N	1.5	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr 2018	N	0.034	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr 2018 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	0.25 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr 2018	N	2.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Test results Yr 2018	N	3	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride Test results Yr 2018	N	0.18	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr 2018 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Test results Yr 2018	N	2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection Byproducts / Volatile Organic Contaminants:						
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene Test results Yr 2020	N	1.91	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical Factories
THM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr 2020	N	Range = 9 Highest detect = 9	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAAS Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr 2020	N	Range = 6 - 7 Highest detect = 7	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Synthetic Organic Contaminants:						
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid Test results Yr 2020	N	Range = 4.9 - 11.2 Highest detect = 11.2 Average = 8.6	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

The detected levels of PFOA and PFOS found are below DEP's MCL's

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
(PFOS) Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	Range = ND – 2.3	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
(PFOA) Perfluorooctanoic Acid	Range = 2.6 – 3.6	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA 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 PFOA 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 <https://www.state.nj.gov/dep/water/bears/docs/2019-4-10-1-MON-PFOS-PFOA-websites-01-15%204-24-1%20DM-10431.pdf>

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department - PWSID # NJ0407001

The Brooklawn Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 3 active wells.

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

This system can purchase 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 are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered 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 Program, radionuclides are more of a concern 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 contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Wells = 3			3			3			3			3			3			3			3	

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, 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 components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-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 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.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-6194.

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 leaves) present in surface water.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Ostrom – Borough of Brooklawn Water Department at 856-456-2638. 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 at Borough Hall, 301 Christiana Street. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

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 us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department

For the Year 2021, 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 our water and how we do it. We are committed to providing 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 routinely monitors for contaminants 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 contamination in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 infection. These people should work with their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lower the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radionuclide Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 226 & 228 Test results Yr 2018	N	1.4	pCi/L	"	5	From natural deposits
Traceable Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr 2021	N	0.04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr 2021 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	0.41 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Test results Yr 2021	N	2.8	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel metal factories; discharge from plating and synthetic fertilizers
Fluoride Test results Yr 2021	N	0.14	ppm	1	4	From natural deposits; water additive which prevents strong tooth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr 2021 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	N/A No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	"	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
THM1 Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr 2021	N	Range = 0 Highest detect = 6	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAAs Halooxetic Acids Test results Yr 2021	N	Range = 2 - 4 Highest detect = 4	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
PFAS Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances:						
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid Test results Yr 2021	N	Range = 0.0 - 12.3 Highest detect = 12.3 Average = 0.2	ppb	N/A	11	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PFDA Perfluorododecanoic Acid Test results Yr 2021	N	Range = 0.5 - 4.2 Highest detect = 4.2 Average = 0.2	ppb	N/A	14	Leak in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected	MORL		MORL	Likely Source
Chlorine Test results Yr 2021	Range = 0.1 - 0.8 ppm Average = 0.3 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected	Units of Measurement		RCL	
Groceries Test results Yr 2021	171.4	ppm			40	

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 odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater amount 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.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike O'Brien - Borough of Duxbury Water Department at 856-434-2434. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regularly scheduled Borough Council Meetings at Borough Hall, 301 Christiana Street. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Our Drinking Water source is wells. Our three wells draw groundwater from the Lower Passaic-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has Federal Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging on NJDEP's source water assessment web site at www.nj.gov/dep/awr or by contacting NJDEP's Source Water Assessment Program at (609) 292-5350. You may also contact your public water utility. Brookline Borough Water Department's Source Water Assessment of Safe Drinking Water of (609) 292-5350. You may also contact your public water utility. Brookline Borough Water Department's Source Water Assessment Summary is included. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring systems to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for certain inorganic and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system monitors monitoring systems for two of these types of contaminants, asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every tenant at once at presentation, 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 unit.

[illegible]

DEFINITIONS:

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 items we've provided the following definitions:

See Entry 4371: laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Non-Direct (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the adulterant is not present. In one instance in two years at a penalty in \$10,000

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one milligram in the pound or one gram in the kilogram. In our system, we use pounds up to 2,000 lb and a metric penny is \$10,000,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one microgram in 1,000 grams. Or 1 ppb (wt) = 1 microgram per liter.

Parts per billion (ppb) of cadmium per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one part

Biocides are listed as C.I. 1. biocides per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

being used for the transportation of a substance which, if released, impairs treatment or other requirements which would apply to the substance.

Business Level: IN: Maximum Allowed (MCA) is the

Malware Engineering Lab - The Malware Analysis (MCA) Lab is a hands-on, practical, and interactive laboratory for students to learn the latest malware analysis techniques and tools. The lab is designed to provide students with a deep understanding of malware analysis and the ability to apply this knowledge in a practical setting. The lab is a key component of the MCA program and is essential for students to gain the skills and knowledge needed to become a malware analyst.

the article is trouble using the word "and"

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "MCL-G" (MCL-G) rule sets a maximum contaminant level goal for each of the 19 regulated substances. The MCL-G is the maximum level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL-G is set at a level that is protective of public health, and is based on the latest available scientific information. The MCL-G is not enforceable, but it is used as a benchmark for setting the enforceable MCL.

Health MCLs allow for a margin of safety

Summary Comments: Substances that do not have an impact on health. Summary Comments will appear on the label.

Secondary standards are recommendations, not regulations.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These values protect against chronic effects.

NOTE: R17s are recommendations, not orders.

Maximum Permissible Level (MPL) : The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a

Abstract: *Microgaster* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) is a genus of parasitoid wasps.

disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.

Maximum Permitted Discharge Load (MDL) - The level of a drinking water distribution

Drinking Water Sources:

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.

commitments that may be entered in the same way include

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Parasitic contaminants such as helminths and protozoa, 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, 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 gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Other contaminants, such as pharmaceuticals, personal care products, and other chemicals, which are not specifically addressed by public water

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, EPA processes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water produced by public water systems. Food and drug administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which exist to protect the same practices 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 1-800-426-4791.

Health Effects of Lead

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. You can also get yourself tested. You can find out more about how to get your child tested and how to pay for it at www.epa.gov/lead.

...and the total of 11 years are distributed over the 12 months of the year. The total of 11 years is distributed over the 12 months of the year.

[illegible]

On July 2021, P.L.2021, Ch.123 (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 Burlington Water Department is required to notify customers, non-paying customers, and any affable owner of a property (e.g., landlord) where it is known they are served by a lead service line. Our service line inventory is available upon request.

Borough of Brooklyn Water Department - PWSID # N10407001

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

This system's make-up water comes from the following aquifer: Lower Pennsylvanian-Mageby Aquifer System

This system can purchase water from the following water systems: Baltimore Water Department

Susceptibility Ratings for the Borough of Brooklyn Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and index) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intake that meet high (H), medium (M) or low (L) for each contaminant category. In susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DWP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens; therefore, all surface received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Surface Water Assessment Program, subsurface is more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water bodies' susceptibility to microtoxids 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 contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessment, 117 new systems (those systems) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Chemical and Physical Properties of Various Compounds																	
Compound	Physical Properties			Chemical Properties			Biological Activity			Environmental Fate			Toxicological Data				
	Melting Point (°C)	Boiling Point (°C)	Density (g/cm³)	pH	Acidity (pKa)	Basicity (pKb)	LD50 (mg/kg)	IC50 (μM)	EC50 (μg/L)	Half-life (days)	Biodegradability (%)	Soil Adsorption (Kd)	Acute Toxicity (LD50)	Chronic Toxicity (NOEL)	Reproductive Toxicity (ED01)		
Compound A	15.2	102.5	1.2	7.5	4.5	8.5	150	10	50	12	85	0.5	100	10	0.1		
Compound B	22.8	115.3	1.5	6.8	5.2	7.8	120	8	40	10	75	0.3	90	8	0.05		
Compound C	18.5	98.7	1.1	8.2	3.8	9.2	180	12	60	15	90	0.6	110	12	0.2		
Compound D	25.1	120.4	1.3	7.1	4.8	8.1	140	9	55	11	80	0.4	95	9	0.15		
Compound E	12.3	95.6	1.0	7.8	4.2	8.8	160	11	58	13	88	0.5	105	11	0.18		

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses (common sources are animal and human fecal matter)

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common vectors are animals and human beings.

Nutrients: Carbohydrates, minerals and elements that and 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 components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and vinyl chloride.

butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.	
Pesticides	Most major chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common uses include lawn applications and manufacturing of carboxides.
Fertilizers	Fertilizers include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

Antacids: Examples include: histamine-2 receptor antagonists such as ranitidine and proton pump inhibitors such as omeprazole.

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

Radon levels: Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can be found in homes. For more information go to www.epa.gov/radon.

Надпись: (интересно отметить, что в том же году, когда...

Disinfection: **Opposite of Sterilization** A common source is actually occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectant (usually Chlorine) used to kill bacteria react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

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



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Mail Code 401-04Q
Division of Water Supply & Geoscience
Water System Operations Element
Bureau of Water System Engineering
401 E. State Street - P.O. Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420
Tel #: (609) 292-2957 - Fax #: (609) 292-1654
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/>

PHILIP D. MURPHY
GOVERNOR

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
LT. GOVERNOR

SHAWN LATOURETTE
COMMISSIONER

CCR Year: 2023
(2022 data)

2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PWS ID# NJ 0407001

Community Water System Name: Brooklyn Water Dept

Community Water System Address: 301 Christman St Brooklyn NJ 08030

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

☐ 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) Brookholl/Community Center/School

☐ 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? ☐ Yes ☒ No (check one)

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

NOTE: If you checked "Yes":

1. Submit the PN Certification Form for any Tier 3 PN requirement not previously submitted to DEP.
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 (this method is preferred**)

☐ 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: [Signature]

Date: 4-19-23

Print Name: Michael Ostrom

Title: Supt

PWSID #: 0407221 Water System Name: Brooklyn Water Dept

Email: mstrom@brooklyn-nj.com Phone Number: 856-436-2638

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department

For the Year 2023, Results from the Year 2022

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 water and services we deliver 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 routinely monitors for contaminants 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 2022. 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 226 & 228 Test results Yr. 2018	N	1.5	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2021	N	0.04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2021 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	0.41 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Test results Yr. 2021	N	2.8	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2021	N	0.14	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2021 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = 10 - 17 Highest detect = 17	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = 6 - 9 Highest detect = 9	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:						
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2022	Y	Range = 13.2 - 15.5 Highest detect = 15.5 Average = 14.3	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories.
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = 4.4 - 5.1 Highest detect = 5.1 Average = 4.8	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = ND - 2.5 Highest detect = 2.5 Average = 1.8	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected	MRDL		MRDLG	Likely Source
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2022		Range = 0.3 - 0.6 ppm Average = 0.5 ppm	4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected	Units of Measurement			RUL
Sodium Test results Yr. 2021		171.4	ppm			50

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 odor, 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.

We exceeded the MCL for (PFNA) Perfluorononanoic Acid during the last quarter of 2023 of which you were notified. We are working with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection to resolve this issue. This was based on a Running Annual Average. The sample taken the first quarter of 2023 is below the MCL (12 ppt)

*Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood. *

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Ostrom - Borough of Brooklawn Water Department at 856-456-2638. 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 at Borough Hall, 301 Christians Street. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

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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 at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section #3 of NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

What are PFOA and PFNA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA 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 PFOA 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: https://www.nj.gov/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAOs_PFOA-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-3-4-19%DM-0031.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:

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Picouries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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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.
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- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems, and residential uses.
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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 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

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 pay for it at <https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhood/lead/testing.shtml>.

Sources 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 occurs 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 mixed 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 wearing 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-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New 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 end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 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 surfaces 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 856-456-2638 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, Ch.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 # NJ0407001

The Brooklawn Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 3 active wells.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer: Lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System.

This system can purchase 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 are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered 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 Program, radionuclides are more of a concern 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 contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			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 - 3			3			3			3			3			3			3			3			3

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, 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 components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-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 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.nj.gov/dep/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.

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 leaves) present in surface water.

Special Notice

Our Chlorine Residual (CR) samples that were taken in July through December of 2022 were inadvertently submitted late by the laboratory to NJDEP. The samples were collected on time and were in compliance.

Chlorine residual in drinking water indicates a sufficient amount of chlorine was added initially to inactivate harmful bacteria and/or viruses. It is a measurement of the potability of drinking 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 us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.



PHILIP D. MURPHY
GOVERNOR

TAHESHA L. WAY
LT. GOVERNOR

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
reMail Code 401-04Q
Division of Water Supply & Geoscience
Water System Operations Element
Bureau of Water System Engineering
401 E. State Street - P.O. Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420
Tel #: (609) 292-2957 - Fax #: (609) 292-1654
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/>

SHAWN LATOURETTE
COMMISSIONER

CCR Year: 2024
(2023 data)

2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PWS ID# NJ 0407021

Community Water System Name: Brooklawn Water Dept

Community Water System Address: 301 Christians St Brooklawn NJ 08030

1. CCRs must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 1st. Provide date(s) of distribution: 7-1-24
2. Please check the distribution method(s) utilized to reach your bill-paying customers.
 - ☐ Mailed the CCR
 - ☒ Mailed the direct URL of the CCR Reverse side 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)

1. School
2. Community Center
3. Borough Hall

- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ 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? ☐ Yes ☒ No (check one)

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

NOTE: If you checked "Yes":

1. Submit the PN Certification Form for any Tier 3 PN requirement not previously submitted to DEP.
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 (this method is preferred**)
- ☐ 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: _____

Date: 7-1-24

Print Name: Michael Ostrom

Title: Supt

PWSID #: 0457001

Water System Name: Brooklyn Water Dept

Email: mstrom@brooklyn-us.com

Phone Number: 856-373-1716

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department

For the Year 2024, Results from the Year 2023

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 water and services we deliver 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 routinely monitors for contaminants 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 2023. 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 226 & 228 Test results Yr. 2018	N	1.5	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2021	N	0.04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2021 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	0.41 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Test results Yr. 2021	N	2.8	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2021	N	0.14	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2021 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 6 – 6.4 Highest detect = 6.4	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAAs Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 4.3 – 6 Highest detect = 6	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:						
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2023	Y	Range = 12 – 42 Highest detect = 42 Average = 14.3	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories.
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2023	Y	Range = 3.8 – 15 Highest detect = 15 Average = 4.8	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = ND – 7.4 Highest detect = 2.5 Average = 1.8	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected	MRDL		MRDLG	Likely Source
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2023		Range = 0.3 – 0.6 ppm Average = 0.5 ppm	4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm microbes	Water additive used to control
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected	Units of Measurement			RUL
Sodium Test results Yr. 2021		171.4	ppm			50

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 odor, 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.

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Sources 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 occurs 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 mixed 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 wearing 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-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New 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 end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 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 surfaces 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 856-456-2638 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, Ch.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 consumers, 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.

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

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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 are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered 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 Program, radionuclides are more of a concern 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.

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	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	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 = 3			3			3			3			3			3			3			3			3

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, 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 components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-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 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.nj.gov/de/p/pt/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.

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 leaves) present in surface water.

Special Notice

Our Chlorine Residual (C.R.) samples that were taken in January through June of 2023 were inadvertently submitted late by the laboratory to NJDEP. The samples were collected on time and were in compliance.

Chlorine residual in drinking water indicates a sufficient amount of chlorine was added initially to inactivate harmful bacteria and/or viruses. It is a measurement of the potability of drinking 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 us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.



PHILIP D. MURPHY
GOVERNOR

TAHESHA L. WAY
LT. GOVERNOR

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
reMail Code 401-04Q
Division of Water Supply & Geoscience
Water System Operations Element
Bureau of Water System Engineering
401 E. State Street - P.O. Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420
Tel #: (609) 292-2957 - Fax #: (609) 292-1654
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/>

SHAWN LATOURETTE
COMMISSIONER

CCR Year: 2024
(2023 data)

2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PWS ID# NJ 0407021

Community Water System Name: Brooklawn Water dept

Community Water System Address: 301 Chestnut St Brooklawn NJ 08030

- CCR must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 1st. Provide date(s) of distribution: 7-1-24
- Please check the distribution method(s) utilized to reach your bill-paying customers.
 - ☐ Mailed the CCR
 - ☒ Mailed the direct URL of the CCR Reverse side 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
- If the CCR was provided to customers electronically, provide the direct URL:
Brooklawn-NJ.com
- 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: _____
- 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)

1. School
2. Community Center
3. Borough Hall

☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

☐ 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? ☐ Yes ☒ No (check one)

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

NOTE: If you checked "Yes":

1. Submit the PN Certification Form for any Tier 3 PN requirement not previously submitted to DEP.
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 (this method is preferred**)

☐ 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: _____

Date: 7-1-24

Print Name: Michael Ostrom

Title: Supt

PWSID #: 0457001

Water System Name: Brooklyn Water Dept

Email: mstrom@brooklyn-ws.com

Phone Number: 856-373-1716

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department

For the Year 2024, Results from the Year 2023

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 water and services we deliver 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 routinely monitors for contaminants 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 2023. 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 226 & 228 Test results Yr. 2018	N	1.5	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2021	N	0.04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2021 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	0.41 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Test results Yr. 2021	N	2.8	pph	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2021	N	0.14	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2021 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	pph	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 6 – 6.4 Highest detect = 6.4	pph	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAAs Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 4.3 – 6 Highest detect = 6	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:						
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2023	Y	Range = 12 – 42 Highest detect = 42 Average = 14.3	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories.
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2023	Y	Range = 3.8 – 15 Highest detect = 15 Average = 4.8	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = ND – 7.4 Highest detect = 2.5 Average = 1.8	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected		MRLDL		MRLDLG	Likely Source
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2023	Range = 0.3 – 0.6 ppm Average = 0.5 ppm		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm microbes	Water additive used to control
Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected		Units of Measurement		RUL	
Sodium Test results Yr. 2021	171.4		ppm		50	

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 odor, 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.

We exceeded the MCL for (PFNA) Perfluorononanoic Acid during the last quarter of 2022 of which you were notified. We are working with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection to resolve this issue. This was based on a Running Annual Average.

*Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Ostrom – Borough of Brooklawn Water Department at 856-456-2638. 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 at Borough Hall, 301 Christiana Street. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Our Drinking Water source is wells. Our three wells draw groundwater from the Lower Potomac-Rantan-Magothy Aquifer System. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment web site at <https://www.nj.gov/dep/water/supply/assessment/index.html> or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system. Brooklawn 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. Our system received monitoring waivers for two of these 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 e-mail, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section #3 of NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

What are PFOA and PFNA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCS, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and firefighting, and PFOA 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 PFOA 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 https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/hears/daes/2019-2-15-PFAS_PFOA_PFOA-ws/sites/01/2020-2-24-19SDM-0003.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-Detect (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - 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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 - The "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 Contaminant: Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Consumer Limit (RCL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RCLs 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 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 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 gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, 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 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

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 pay for it at <https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhood/lead/testing.shtml>.

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****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: 07/01/2025

Print Name: Michael Ostrom

Title: superintendent

PWSID #: 0407001

Water System Name: Brooklawn Water Dept

Email: mostrom@brooklawn-nj.com

Phone Number: 856-373-1716

from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact Mike Ostom - Borough of Brooklawn Water Department at 856-456-2638 for information on lead in drinking water testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.nj.gov/education/lead>

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Sources 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 occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, as 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 wearing 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-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New 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 end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead-free". However, prior to January 1, 2014, "lead-free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces 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 856-456-2638 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, Ch.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 consumers, 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 # NJ0407001

The Brooklawn Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 3 active wells.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer: Lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System.

This system can purchase 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 of the system. The table provides the number of wells and makes 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 are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered 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 Program, radionuclides are more of a concern 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 contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			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 - 3			3			3			3			3			3			3			3			3

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

Nutrients: 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 components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-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 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, non-toxic gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/radon/index.htm> or call (908) 613-4194.

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 leaves) present in surface water.

The State Drinking Water Act requires flow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. The Borough of Brooklawn Water Department received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

Special Notice:

Our Chlorine Residual (CR) samples that were taken in February through July of 2024 were inadvertently submitted late by the laboratory to NJDEP. The samples were collected on time and were in compliance.

Chlorine residual in drinking water indicates a sufficient amount of chlorine was added initially to inactivate harmful bacteria and/or viruses. It is a measurement of the potability of drinking water.

Special Notice:

In July 2024, an Updated Drinking Water Service Line Inventory, a Lead Service Line Replacement Plan and an Annual Lead Service Line Replacement Progress Report were to be submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We were inadvertently late in submitting our Updated Drinking Water Service Line Inventory and Lead Service Line Replacement Plan and we received reporting violations.

Special Notice:

All water systems must provide a notice of the individual tap results from Lead Tap Monitoring to the people served by the water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was taken. This notice must be provided no later than 30 days after receiving the tap monitoring results. We were late with these notices and received a reporting violation.

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 us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood. *

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Ostrom - Borough of Brooklawn Water Department at 856-456-2638. 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 at Borough Hall, 301 Christiana Street. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Our Drinking Water source is wells. Our three wells draw groundwater from the Lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment web site at <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/sas/index.html> or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system, Brooklawn Borough Water Department's Source Water Assessment Summary is included. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waters to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for two of these 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 made 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 N.J.A.C. 17:27, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

What are PFOA and PFNA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorononanoic 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. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA 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 PFOA 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: <https://www.state.nj.gov/dep/waters/besr/docs/2019-4-18-4-MCR-PFOA-PFNA-webster-01-18-2019-7-1-19SDM-0601.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 (NDs) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

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

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 200,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L) - picoCuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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) - The "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 odor, taste or appearance.

Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Three-Limit Rule (RTL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RTLs 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 (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 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 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 gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, 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 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 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 1-800-472-1771.

Health Effects of Lead

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. The Borough of Brooklawn Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department

For the Year 2025, Results from the Year 2024

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 water and services we deliver 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 routinely monitors for contaminants 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 2024. 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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/ATK guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 226 & 228 Test results Yr. 2024	N	1.5	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Radium Test results Yr. 2024	N	0.065	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2024 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	0.61 No samples exceeded the action level. 10 samples. Range of detections: (0.20 - 0.65)	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2024	N	0.34	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2024 Result at the 90 th Percentile	N	5.02 No samples exceeded the action level. 10 samples. Range of detections: (ND - 10.77)	ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
THM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 14 - 15 Highest detect = 15	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Halooxetic Acids Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 13 - 14 Highest detect = 14	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:						
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 12 - 16 Highest detect = 16 Average = 13	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial chemical, and manufacturing factories.
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 3 - 5 Highest detect = 5 Average = 4	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial chemical, and manufacturing factories; release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 2 - 3 Highest detect = 3 Average = 2	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial chemical, and manufacturing factories; release of aqueous film forming foam.
Regulated Disinfectants						
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2024		Level Detected Range = 0.4 Average = 0.4 ppm	MRDL 4.0 ppm	MRDLG 4.0 ppm	Likely Source Water additive used to control microbes	

We exceeded the MCL for (PFNA) Perfluorononanoic Acid during the 1st quarter of 2024 of which you were notified. We were working with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection to install treatment to resolve this issue. This was based on a running Annual Average.