PWSID# NJ0404007

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Borough of BrooklawnWater 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 <u>WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap</u> 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	of MC asur LG		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/1	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	025	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
HAAS 7/24/18 Haloacetic Acids	No	4.9-5.3	ppm	N/A	60	By product of drinking water diinfection

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 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

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.

<u>Parts per billion</u> (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.

<u>Picocuries per liter</u> (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 is 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 <u>susceptibility</u> 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.

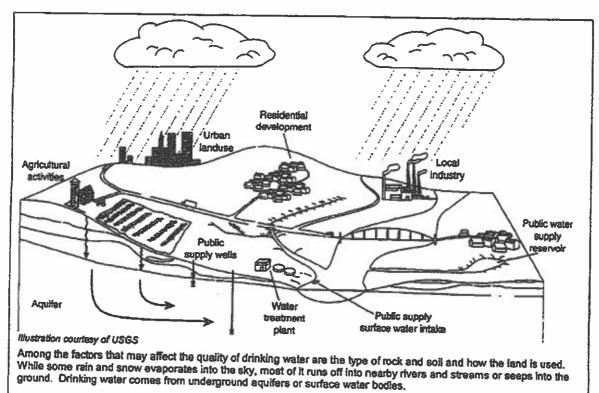
A water system obtains its water from 1) wells drilled into the ground that pump out ground water; 2) devices called surface water intakes placed on a river, stream, reservoir, or 3) both.

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): BELLMAWR WATER DEPT

Susceptibility Ratings for Brooklawn Water Department Sources

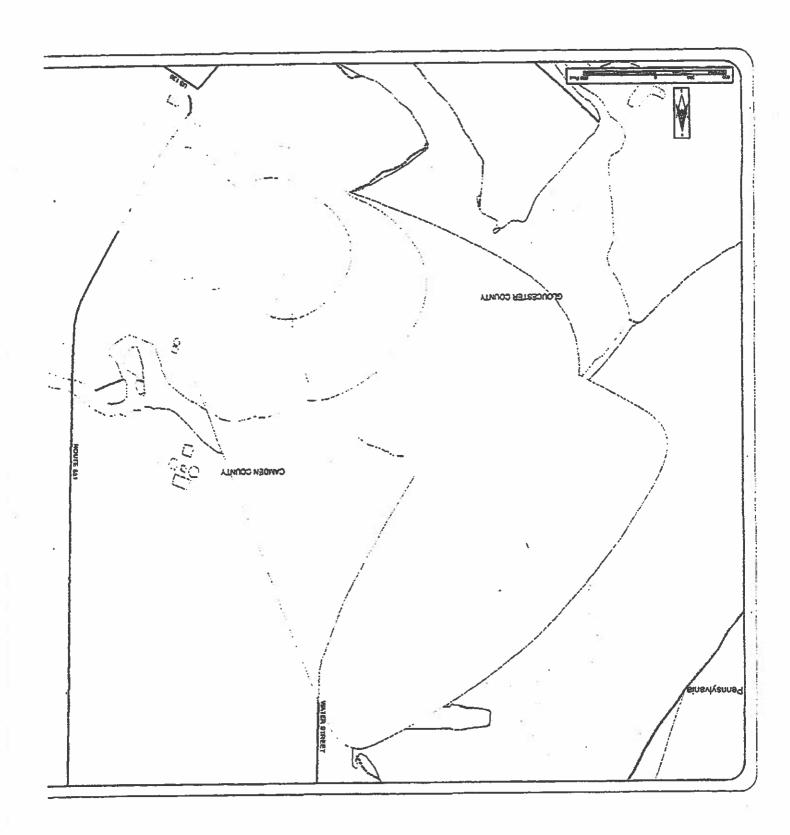
The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased 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 <u>potential</u> 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.

_	Pathogeus				Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organie Compounds			Inorganics			Radio- naclides			Radon			Distriction Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	H	M	L	Н	М	L	H	М	L	H	М	L	H	M	Ĺ	H	М	L	H	М	L	H	М	L	
Wells - 3		1	2		2	1			3	2		1	3			2	1			2	i		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.ni.gov/dep/rpp/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.





State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CATHERINE R McCABE
COMMISSIONER

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LT. GOVERNOR

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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/

CCR Year: 2020 (2019 data)

2020 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PV	vs ID# NJ 21272
Co	mmunity Water System Name: Brookling Wales Dipid
Co	mmunity Water System Address: 301 Chariltons Sl Bustlan None
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
	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:
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 (attack a time of
	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):
	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 unless mutually agreed upon by both systems):
7. i	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)
]	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 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*
1	* 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.
annl	tify that the above referenced community water system has distributed the CCR in accordance with all licable regulations. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent at the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state.
Sign	nature:
	nature:
PW	SID#: Water System Name: Book king Mike
Em	oil Address: March and A harak lara Mich
Pho	ne Number: 456 263 Fax Number: 336 -156 453 Z

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.
Possed 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 Directe 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 language for a reporting violation, found at 40 CFR 141.205(d).
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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: Date:
Print Name: Michael Between Title: Supt
PWSID#: 0407001 Water System Name: Blook law water Dept
Email Address: mostromo brooklan-NJ. com
Phone Number: <u>856-373-1716</u> Fax Number: <u>856-456-4832</u>

PWS ID# NJ0407001

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.

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 31s2019. 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 life can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC and other managements are excellent to the risk of infection by Contamondalium and other managements are excellent to the risk of infection by Contamondalium and other managements are excellent. and misms can be particularly at rock from intections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their neath care providers. E. PACDC 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).

		TES	T RESULT			The August of
Contaminant	Viola- tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure- ment	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:			250	1 0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Fest results Yr. 2018	N	1.5	pCi/I			
norganic Contaminants:						C 1-111
Barium Fest results Yr. 2018	N	0.034	ppm	2	2 1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.25 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Result at the 90th Percentile Chromium Test results Yr. 2018	N	2.4	ррь	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit
Cyanide Test results Yr. 2018	N	3	ррь	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plasti- 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 factori
Lead Test results Yr. 2018 Result at the 90th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ррь	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 / V	olatile Orga	nic Contaminants:				
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene Test results Yr. 2019	N	Range = 0.5 - 1.8 Highest detect = 1.8	ppb	70	70	chemical Factories
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2019	N	Range = 16 - 18 Highest detect = 18	ррв	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 Contami	nants:					
PFNA Perfluorononamoic Acid Test results Yr, 2019	N	Range = 2.6 - 34.0 Highest detect = 34.0 Average = 12	ррі	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Regulated Disinfectants	Level De		MRDL		MRDLG	Likely Source
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2019	Range = 0	.2 – 0.4 ppm - 0.3 ppm	4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected	Units of Me	asuremen	t	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 <u>WWW.state.ni.us/dep/swng</u> 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 Summaries in included. The Safe Drinking Water Assessment Summaries to adjust the application and the summaries of the safe and the 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 earnot 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 Sufe Drinking Water hoding or a hiterappy and outlesseed and 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

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,
- 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
- 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 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 environment, expensively and expensively of the environment of the envir 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.

		At-land Filence	Likely source
Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.
(PFOS)	Range = ND - 0.008	ррь	Osca III die dismissionimo on manage y
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate			

1	(PFOA)	Range = 0.002 - 0.012	ppb	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.
	Perfluorooctanoic Acid		1	

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 stein 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.ni.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAOs_PFOS-PFOA-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.

(CHILIDE CAISING)		thoge			utrlen		Po	Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			ionuci	ides	Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	H	М	L	Н	М	L_	Н	М	L	н	М	L	Н	М	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.

Inorganies: 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.ni.gov/dep/rpp/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 Brooklawa 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 Hail, 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 ilfe, and our children's future.



empiled 5-30-21 Rynn Rosdic Dep State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PHILIP D. MURPHY GOVERNOR

SHEILA Y. OLIVER LT. GOVERNOR

PWS ID# NJ 040 700 1

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/dep/watersupply/

SHAWN LATOURETTE **Acting Commissioner**

CCR Year: 2021 (2020 data)

2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Co	mmunity Water System Name: 13vookkum Woter Dept
Co	mmunity Water System Address: 30 Hockon vd Broklan N508030
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
	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:
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 <u>non-bill paying</u> 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 listsery (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 15 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 PYes (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)
the cop	IMPORTANT** Note that a non-submittal or late submittal of the CCR and/or Certification to a Burcau will result in a reporting violation. As such, we strongly recommend that you submit a py using a means that can document the date of Bureau receipt, such as by email atersupply@dep.nj.gov) or by Certified mail.
10.	The Certification below must be completed by the Community Water System.
арр	ertify that the above referenced community water system has distributed the CCR in accordance with all blicable regulations. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent has the compliance monitoring data previously abmitted to the state.
Sig	nature:
Prii	nt Name: Michael Ostvam Title: Sapt
PW	SID#: 0407001 Water System Name: Brooklack Works dept
	ail: Mostrong) brooklan-NJ. com Phone Number: 856-456-2/38

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department

For the Year 2021, Results from the Year 2020.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Druzking Water Quality Report. Thus 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 Berough 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 1 to December 31 2020. The state allows us to munitor 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 valuerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with enner undergoing chemetherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HTV/AIDS or other immuno 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).

Conteminant			1			1		
Conteminues	Viola- tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure- ment	MC L.G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Radioactive Contaminant	M			_				
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2018	N	1.5	pCv1	٥	5	lirosson of natural deposits		
Inorgank Conteminants:								
Bazium Test results Yr. 2018	N	D 034	bhu	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	24	bbp	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	018	ppm	4	4	Eroston 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		ND No samples exceeded the action level	իեր	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Selenium Fest results Yr 2018	N .	2	прь	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines		
Dista fection Byproducts / \	<u>/olatile On</u>	ganic Contaminants:						
is-1,2-dichloroethylene est results Yr, 2020	N	1.91	bbp	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical Factories		
THM otal Tribalomethanes est results Yr 2020		Range = 9 Highest detect = 9	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
AAS alogertic Acrds rst results Yr 2020		Range = 6 - 7 Highest detect = 7	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
ynthetic Organic Contami	nanis:					2		
TNA crilicorononanoic Acid est results Yr 2020	- 0	Range = 4.9 - 11 2 Highest detect = 11.2 Average = 8.6	ppt	N/A		Discharge from industrial chemical factories		

			Likely vouive
Contaminant	Level Betected	Units of Measurement	i
(PLOS) Perfluoreoctane Sulfonate	Range = ND = 23	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
PFOAT	Range = 2.6-3.6		
			Used in the manufacture of fluorepolymers

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorestance and QPOAs and perfluorestane sulforate (PFOS) are persund polyfluorealkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFOs, that are manimade and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOs was used as a processing aid in the manifacture 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 status commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in adjucous tilm forming loans for firelighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found it commercial products such as stain resistant coatings for upholistery and curpets, water resistant cutdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue uidefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at http://www.scae.nj.uc.dep.wins.bears.dex.c2.01944-154-AO5-PLOS-PLOA melynes-OL 19204-24-1980M-0601-94

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department - PWSID # NJ0407001

The Brooklawn Witer Department is a public community water system consisting of Vactive wells

This system's source water comes from the following aquiter. Lower Potomac Rantan-Magothy Aquifer System

This system can purchase water from the following water system. Hellinawi 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 roung for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionaclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionaclides 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 lating reflects the <u>extential</u> for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to mentior 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, DLP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings

	Pai	thog	ens	Nu	ıtric	nts	Per	tiel	des	0	olati Irgan mpuu	le		rgar	iles	Rad	ianuc	lides	ĸ	adı		Disinfe Bypro Precus		uct
Sources	H	M	I.	H	М		111	M	I.	H	М	1,	11	М	Į.	H	M	£	Н	М	L	ŧŦ	M	I
ttell=3	Г	Г	3			3			3			3	Г	1			1			_	7		3	

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

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that and growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include mitrogen and

phosphorus
Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degressers, and gasoline components. Framples include benzene, methyl ternary butyl ether (MTHE), and vinyl chloride

Pesticides Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include fand application and manufacturing centers of

postroides. Examples include herbardes such as atravine, and inverticules such as chloridate.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and muste

Radionaclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally excurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uninium

Ration: Celorless, edocress, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to but www.n.gov dee pay radon make him or call (800) 648-0494.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors. A common source is naturally occurring separate matter in surface water. Disinfection by products are formed when the disinfectants (tainally 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 Brooklann 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, 308 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.



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
MAIL Code 401-04Q
Bivision of Water Supply & Geoscience
Water System Operations Element
Bureau of Water System Engineering
401 E. Stafe Street - P.O. Bea 430
Treaton, New Jersey 08623-0420
Tel 8: (609) 792-1957 - Fat 8: (609) 292-1654
http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/

SHAWN LATOURETTE COMMISSIONER

PHILIP D MURPHY GIVENIA SHEILA Y. OLIVER

CCR Year: 2022

(2021 data)

2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PWS ID# NJ OHO TOD 1
Community Water System Name: Rosoklan Water Dept
Community Water System Address: 301 Charalinna & Brother N508030
CCRs must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 1". Provide date(s) of distribution:
2. Please check the distribution method(s) utilized to reach your bill-paying customers.
Mailed the CCR
Middled the direct URL of the CCR Book of woler Bill
Erdfedded 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 wist provided to customers electronically, provide the direct URL.
4. Community Water Systems serving greater than or equal to 100,000 persons must post their CCR on the Internet. Data 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. Blook lan- 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)
V Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Brough 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)
Flectronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listsery (attach a copy of the actuel or notice)
Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
Other (1.14t)
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 system(s):
 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 Perscircle 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 Sole Drinking Water (Bureau)**.
Attached as a PDF file in an email message to watersupplyte dep.nj.gov
Provided the website link (URL) in an email message to watersupply/a dep.nj.gov
Mailed the CCR** (see note below)
IMPORTANT Note that a non-submittal or fale 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 menta that can document the date of Bureau receipt, such as by email (watersupply@dep.nl.gov) or by Certified mail.
10. The Certification below must be completed by the Community Water System.
Lecrify 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: 6.17-22
Print Name: Ascharl Oxtom Title: Secot
PWSID#: DAD 7001 Water System Name: Brooklan water Dept
Email. Markon & brooklen - NJ.c. m. Phone Number: 636-456-2635

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department

For the Yenr 2021, Results From the Yenr 2020.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Druking Water Quality Report. Thus 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 1 to December 31 2020. 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 chematherapy, 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 goldelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Heiline (800-426-4791).

		1 63	T RESUL	18		
Contaminant	Viola- tion Y/N	Level Detected	linits of Measure- ment	MC I.G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminant	N.			1		
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr 2018	N	1.5	pCv1	٥	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Darium Test results Yr. 2018	N	0 034	blun	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2018 Result at the 90° Percentile	N	0 25 No samples exceeded the action level	bha	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrotion of household plumbing systems; erotion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2018	8	2.4	bhp	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Test results Yr 2018	N	3	Ն Ն	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories, discharge from plastic and fentilizer factories
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.1a	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and alumnum factories
Lend Test results Yr 2018 Result at the 90 ⁶ Percentife	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	րքե	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Test results Yr 2018	N	2	прв	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, crosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Disinfection Dyproducts / \	<u>/olatile Or</u>	nanic Contominants				
is-1,2-dichloroethylene est results Yr 2020	×	1.91	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical Factories
THM otal Tribalomethanes est results Yr 2020		Range = 9 Highest detect = 9	ррь	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
AAS alogeetic Aceds est results Yr 2020		Range = 6 - 7 Highest detect = 7	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
iynthetic Organic Contami	nontu:					
TNA crituorononanoic Acid est results Yr. 2020		Range = 4.9 - 11 2 Highest detect = 11.2 Average = 8.6	ppt	N/A		Discharge from industrial chemical factories

			Likely source
Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	7.F
(PFOS) Periluoreestane Sulfonate	Range = ND = 23	jipt .	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
PEOAL	Range = 2.6 - 3.6		
			Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluering and (PFOA) and perfluerosciane sulfonate (PFOS) are personal polyfluorealkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluering and 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 fluoropoly mers 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 this open press used in material costsware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses eased on its resistance to harm chemicals and high temperatures. PFOs is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various confinered products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous thin forming foaris for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant costings for upholitiers 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 substantials pressions in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at https://www.stac.mj.uz.dep.wins/bears/dox/5/2019-4-15-1/XOx/PLOS-PFOA/websites/OLAS-2014-24-1/98DM-10631-98ff

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department - PWSID # NJ0407001

The Brooklawn Witer 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. DFP 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, radionachdes are more of a concern for ground water. than surface water. As a resulf, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a few 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 taking tellects the patential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to mentior 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) mentoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings

	Pa	thog	ens	Ne	ıtric	nis	Pe	stici	des	(olati degan negan	ic		rgai	nles	Rad	ionuc	lides	R	ado		By	tlon uct ors	
Sources	15	М	Ī.	Н	М	i.	Ħ	М	I.	Ħ	М	L.	Н	М	1	R	М	E	Н	М	L	ET	M	I.
Well			3			3			3			3		1			3				.3		3	

Pathogens: Disease-gausing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human feeal wastes

Nutrients: Compounds, muserals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include introgen and

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degressers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary hus) ether (MTBL), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungis. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of

pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as utrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

Interganies: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsente, asbestos, copper, lead, and nurate Radionactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and transium.

Radion: Colorless, concer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to figure www.m.gov/dep.ppp.ndoo.pules.htm or call (800) 648-0194.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally, escuring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfoctants (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 prutect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, nur way of life, and our children's future.

PWS ID# NJ0407091

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BOTOUGH OF Brooklaws Water Department

For the Year 2022, Results from the Year 2021

We are pleased to procure to 100 this year a Annual Treasing Water Quality Report. The superior designed to return you about the gaster metal and turnade or white it my year every day. The goal is to provide you with a safe and departable supply of dealing water. We want you to understand the efforts on make to unstatusify im your every the water treasment process and protect our water reconstruct.

The Brough of Stantium Water Department materialy executions for contaminants in your droking water according to Finderal and State two. Due table whom the results of our monotoning for the period of January 1" to December 11"222. The state of lows in to monotoning for the period of January 1" to December 11"222. The state of lows in to monotoning for the period of January 1" to December 11"222. Some of our late, though representative, are more than one year old because the contention of these contaminants do not charge Statements.

Some people may be more waterwish to contaminably in detailing water than the general population, increme-consprended persons such as persons with more undergoing absumd-coupy, persons who have undergoing observable to contaminably in detailing water than the general population, proph with IRIV/MDM or either immune system distortion, more identified and inform one be practicularly or risk from infections. These people should verk additor about detailing water from their health rate people whould verk additor about detailing water from their health rate people who in the people of the

		TES	TRESULT	<u>"S</u>		A D. S. Company				
Contembent	Vieta- tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure- ment	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination				
indianetty Contaminant:			_	- 4		Fanne electoral depende				
Liceboord Rabum 228 & 226 Ten analts Vr. 2015	N		pC+1	"						
oorganic Contactionati:						Distance of willing waster				
Barrem Test results Fr 2021	N	0.94	ppm	- 3	*	discharge them ment refinence. ensure of natural deposits				
Coppet Test essalis Vr. 2021	N	11-61 No samples executed the action level.	ppm	Ð	AL 13	Concesso of household eluminary systems, course of earted deposits				
Result at the 10° Percentle Cyanule Lot results he 1921	N.	2,8	pph	100		Dechage from steel metal factories discharge from plants and tendors factories				
Fluoride Test results: Yr 2021	N	U 14	pp.ml		1	From of stard deposts water additive which provides strong turb, dricharps from fertilises and aluminum factors.				
Lead Test results Vs 2021 Result at the 10th Percentile	×	No samples excessful the action level	blop	"	AL +15	Common of humbold planting systems emant of named deposits				
Dicta fertion flypreducts										
TTIELE Juint Tethalomethanes	^	Range = 6 Shighest Josef = 6	وشا	T NA	BR .	drublecture				
Test eradis Vr. 2021 HAA5 Blalonatic Acids Test eradis Vr. 2021	N	Range = 2 - 4 Highest detect = 4	hby	NA.	N	distriction				
PFAS For- and Publishment	ys Sebutes	en:				1				
PENA Performensative And Test enable Ve 2021	N	Range = 6.0 = 12.3 Highest detect = 12.3 Assumpt = 9.7	ppt	N A		choneal fateres				
PPUA Perhamantane Acid Ten sessits Vr 2021	N	Range = 3.5 = 2 Highest detect = 4.7 Assesser = 3.7	Làs	N A	14	Last in the manufactor: v1 discreptlymos				
	Level De		MRDL		MRDLG	Likely Nource				
Regulated Disinferments Chimne Test coults Yr 2021	Range -	0.3 Mau	4.0 ppm		40 per	Water address med as award munder				
Serondary Contembrant	No. of Street, or other Persons and Other Person	Level Detected	Late of M	es su retario.		RUL.				
Serondary Contemporal		171 4	654			40				

the exceeded the Recommended Upper I loss (RUI) for Vadion, which is a boundary Contraminant boundary contaminants are subscenare that do not have an impact on health. Seemedary contaminants affect suchasic qualities such as ador, make or appearance. According standards are recommendations, not mentioned. For healthy Individuals, the softium intube from water is not important, because a mark greater of softium takes place part in the diet. However, softium levels above the Recommended. Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to another loss on a softium restricted diet.

Hyop have altestions about this report or concerning your water utility, pitrous column Alike Citrium - Dorwigh of Dissistant Wester Departs ath-Calls. We want our valued entenance to be informed about their want utility. Hyon want to have more, planes attend ony of our regular ath-Calls. We want our valued entenance to be informed about their want utility. Hyon want to have died Monday of each month at 2,00 ath-Calls. We want our valued entenance to be followed blank and which was a hold on the chied Monday of each month at 2,00 If you have questions about this report or co

Our Disking Water source is wells. They there wells draw groundwater from the Lower Ponome-Ranton-Majority Aquifer Nystem. The New Jersey Digastrones of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Sourceward Reports and Sourceward Polymer on the Source Water Assessment Polymer are the source Water Assessment Polymer and the obsessed by logging orns MJDEP's assessment well made visit at <u>NNM sources to do not the NUMEP's assessment well as Number of the Number of Number of the Number of the Number of Number </u>

If you are a landlood, you cast distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every traint as soon or practicable, but an later than three buried days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, and, or empt, and by posting the information in a premium tection at the entrance of each premium, personnel to section 65 of NE 7.2, 2021, 4.52 of 158:124-124 or requi-

What are PPDA and PPDA?

Perhammations: and EPPDA and Productionament: And EPPDA are per- and polylimentally) substances (PFAS), previously relevant to an exchange of encaperation of the perhammations of the perhammation of encaperation of the perhammation of encaperation of the perhammation of encaperation rated in months, and to do not not the product, as well as other commencial and analysis for the revisions to their clearing in any interpretation. PFOS is total in install plating and flathing as well are naturated products. PFOS where the perhammation in approve temperatures. PFOS is total in install plating and flathing as well are naturated products. PFOS where the perhammation is approve temperatures. PFOS is total in install plating and flathing and PFOS are through the major and PFOS has deprised industry, contaminating its expand in water substantially decrease these substances are currently perhammating the perhammation of the contribution of the perhammatic and are substantially decreased where substances are currently perhammatically and are perhammatically decreased and contribution of the cont

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Mesource Residual Divinfectual Local Good (MRINGI) - The local of a declaring water document, below which there is no known or expected and an health of the slope of the tree of documents to control mismodul construction.

Drinking Water Section:

The scents of drinking water footh up water and boaled waterl vectods revers, index, singures people, resolvents against and wells. As unset travels over the scents of the fand or through the governd, at dresslyes manufally octouring transcript, and in some cores reducentive manual, and can paid up embassions resulting from the presence of satingate of satingate activity.

Communicate that any be present in the source water include:

Witophel contaminates, such at virous and boarens, which may come from sewage freatment plants, report systems, agreedized brestock operation and titlet.

- stary strick and, come from startic mexican bywars' starts' starts' sharppray prespect observous Microbial on
- and withlife. Suggest contrationers each as also and metals, which can be naturally notating or result from when shortwarder remail, industrial or abstractive neutron declarates, and and gas production, content of families. Testimes and hadronies, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, when stormwater remail, and applic systems, and trailings.

Organic chemical quantumments, including symbols and volatile organic chemicals, which are hyproductes, and can also generate their gas authors, arbus structures resed, and can ples owner from gas authors, arbus structures resed, and apple systems.

Radioactive contaments, which can be examedly occurred or the fewarts of old and gas resolution and existing activative.

In other to ensure that my water is safe to define, EPA prescribes regulations which leave the structure of certain contaminates in water provided by public water systems. Food and data admirishments applications extellulation credibly indicate in buttled water, which came provided this same protection for public health broking maters, including bottom water procurated to expected to occurrent and amount of some oversumments. The presents of contentions in the contention that the thir water power a health sish. More information about contaminates and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Particulation Agency's Safe Decaling Water Heiling at 1-400-426-4791.

Herin Ellerts of Land
Lead one came sensors health problems if one much concer your body from drinking water or other sources, is can came alreage in the besis and kidneys and can indefer with the production of and blood cells that carry origins to all parts of your body. The presers not of lead exposure is to indefer, young children, and indefer with the production has been been to be to be to be to be to be to the children addition. Addition with belong problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low feerly of find more than healthy solute, Lund is stored in the heave, and it can be relevant later on his During preparate, one child recover from the crother's bones, which may offset besto development. Contact your loss hashit department or benefits proposed and only you can get your child the crother's bones, which may offset besto development. Contact your loss hashit department or benefits provided to find only has you can get your child tental or of the contact of the c

Senters of Lord in President Wints

The Borough of Brooklam is exponentially too growing high quarter dealers were but cannot control the variety of materials used in planting component. Whitespit stress lead exposure certain from including data or bross contaminated soil or when cluddent call posts they the 1'S Environmental Protestion Agency Whitespit stress lead exposure certain from in lead and come from the same reposure to the lead only come from lead on shading water. Indiget in this series was the series of your shading mater but within tag water receive. 3D present in the exposure to fresh from distribution system and humanished planting materials. These materials unlike lead shading ones, of mental seasons are fined in the series of extraction and survival with head. Now beyon facility had solder would to join support pages. News and characteristics and an asset mentals and the control of the series of

in July 3011, P.L.2013, Ch.123 (Lon) was marted, equiving all continuity noise system to explace lead service fairs in their service are within 16 years.
Lader the law, The Gorsogh of Brontlawn Water Department is equived to nextly endousers, non-paying maximum, and may eff-alle obsert of a property
tog., landford) when it is known they are served by a lead service Bord. Our service Har harvatory is available upon request.

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department - PWSID # N19407001

The Hauditown Water Department to a public community water system community of futive wells

This system's sounce water comes from the following equitor. Lower Prosonac-Ranton-Magnethy. Adjuster System

This system can purchase water from the following water system: Beltmane Water Department

Specesibility Radines for the Borough of Branklaum Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the succeptibility nature, for the seven contaminate companies and radioss for male source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and initially that mend high 180, modern (M) or loss (I) for each contaminant content. Some succeptibility ratings of pushward water, retains the specific water system's unner water assessment report.

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If a system is rated highly satemptible for a contaminant energy, it does not mean a customer is so will be consumined drinking water. The rating reflects the <u>recipital</u> for nontermantation of source water, and the customer of contamination Public water restores are required to module for regulated contaminants and contaminates above the transfer of any contamination of source water, and in requirements are required to module for regulated contamination and contamination of the second to the second t

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Wells + 3	\vdash	Т	3			3			١			1		1			3				3		3	

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Leadile Ciraposes in Manerante chemicals used as substitute degreesers, and gasoline computeres. Examples include between methyl testury
buryl other UNTRICs and veryl classicals.

busyl other tMTRCs, and veryl clientific.

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Famples include herbesides such as statute, and discretizates such as chloridate.

Intergraphics: Manufalement interpretable that an both outstated overlang and examinate.

Examples include around, organ, lead and an analysis occurring and manenade.

Examples include reduction organ, lead and an analysis occurring and manenade.

Radous Culorless odoffers congressing gas the ocurs naturally in the cheavances. For more information go to here Empire in non-degramma place index home or call (100) 643-0346

nampuringaningangangangan se or troop spectrum. nam Bypreduct Preventors: A common source is admittly occurring organs, matter occurring user: Houseston bypendage are demonstrated ober names (smally address) used to bill pathogens may such desolved organs; matted (the example leaves) prevent in surfact water

We at the Barough of Brooklans Water Department near, around the clock in provide you with top quality defining make. We ask that out ductor and residents being as project our water southers, which are the heart afters meanurally, our way of life, and our children's forere.



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

PHILIP D. MURPHY

SHEILA Y. OLIVER

LT. GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR

Tel #: (609) 292-2957 - Fax #: (609) 292-1654 http://www.nj-gov/dep/watersupply/ SHAWN LATOURETTE COMMISSIONER

CCR Year: 2023 (2022 data)

2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PWS III NJ OHO700 B + Klow is Model Doot
Community Water System Name: Brooklan Worker Dept
Community Water System Address: 301Chistronb & Blooklan NJ 08030
CCRs must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 1st. Provide date(s) of distribution:
 Please check the distribution method(s) utilized to reach your <u>bill-paying</u> 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:
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. Rvokhun-NScom
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) Bookell 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 W No (check one)
8.	Is the CCR being utilized to satisfy a Tier 3 Public Notice requirement? Yes W 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.ni.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)
ti	*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.
1	0. The Certification below must be completed by the Community Water System.
n	I certify that the above referenced community water system has distributed the CCR in accordance with all pplicable 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.
S	Signature: Date: 4-19-23
F	Print Name: Michael Ostrom Title: Sapt
F	WSID#: 0407001 Water System Name: Rookhum Woter Doo'
E	Email: mastrong brooklow-15. Com Phone Number: 856-456-2638

PWS 1D# NJ0407001

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 mutinely 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 1° to December 31°2022. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these conteminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Some people may be more vulnerable to continuousts in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with concer 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 trates from their beath care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Coppingeridium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

		TES	T RESULT			In the Control				
Contambant	Viola- tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure- ment	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination				
Radioactive Contaminants:			01.4	D	5	Erosion of natural deposits				
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2018	N	l.5 	pCir1			Little of Land				
normanit Contuminants:										
Berium Test results Yr. 2021	N	0.04	ppm	2	2	discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits				
Copper Test results Vr. 2021 Result at the 90th Percentile	N	0.41 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits				
Cyunide Test results Yr. 2021	N	2.8	apb	200	200	factories; discharge from plastic				
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2021	N	0.14	ppm	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 90th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ррь	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits				
Disinfection Byproducts:										
TTHM Total Tribalomethanes	N	Range = 10 - 17 Highest detect = 17	ррь	N/A	80	disinfection				
Test results Yr. 2022 HAAS Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = 6 - 9 Highest detect = 9	ррь	NA	66	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalk	ri Substan	ces:				al province of the destrict				
PFNA Perfinorenonanoic Add Test results Yr. 2022	Y	Range = 13.2 - 15.5 Highest detect = 15.5 Average = 14.3	pp4	N/A	13	chemical, and manufacturing factories.				
PFOA Perfluoroctane Acid Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = 4.4 - 5.1 Highest detect = 5.1 Average = 4.8	ppt	N/A	14	chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of squarus film forming form.				
PFOS Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = ND - 2.5 Highest detect = 2.5 Average = 1.8	ppt	NA	1:	3 Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous filt forming foam.				
D - 1 - 10 - 10 - 2 - 2	Level De	tected	MRDL		MRDLG	Likely Source				
Regulated Disinfectants		0,3 — 0.6 ррта	4.0 ppm		Water additive used to control					
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2022		- 0.5 ppm	J pp		microbes					
Secondary Contaminant	VACING	Level Detected	Units of M	ensurement		RUL				
Sedium Community		171.4	ppr			50				

We exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium, which is a Secondary Contaminant. Secondary contaminants are substances that do not have un 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 sait in the diet. However, sedium levels above the Racommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sedium restricted diet. We exceeded the MCL for (PFNA) Perfinerengenancie Acid during the last quarter of 2022 of which you were netified. 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 856-2618. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly schools be brough Council Martings at Rorough Hall, 301 Christians 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 NIDEP's source water assessment web site at https://www.ni.gov/den/water-turnly/sweet/index.html or by contacting NIDEP'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 done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a promisent 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.).

Perfluoroccumoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorocommoic Acid (PFNA) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluoroccumoic compounds, br PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymen used in non-atick 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 upholstary 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.ni.us/dept/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAOs PFOS-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-4003.ndf

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.

Petts 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. Prets ner 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.

Preta 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 Conteminent Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a conteminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology

Maximum Conteminant Level Goal -The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to

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 Unner Limit (RUL) — Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or

centrace. RULs 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 contemination.

The sources of drinking water (both top water and bottled water) include rivers, takes, 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,
- 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
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and paroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater rumoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive conteminants, 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 conteminants 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.

Lend 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 t.end can cause serious nealth propriems it too much enters your oday from drinking water or other sources, it can cause damage to the ordinates and 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.ni.us/health/childhondlead/testing.shtml.

The Burough of Brooklawn is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. The Burough 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 est paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children est 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 rurely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corresion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include leadbased solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass foucets, 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 leed to drinking water. The law currently allows and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free" may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute leed to drinking water. The law currently allows and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free" allowed up to 8 cnd-use brass faxtures, such as fancets, 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 wested 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 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 WINET.

In July 2021, P.L. 2021, Ch.183 (Law) was exacted, 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-tite 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-Rarian-Magothy Aquifer System.

This system can purchase water from the following water system: Bellmawr Water Department

Susceptibility Radings for the Borough of Brooklawn Water Denartment 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 notential 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.

(change existing)		thoge			atrico			esticid		``	/olotil Irgani npour	c	In	otean	la	Red	looud	ides		Rador	1		on ict	
Sources	н	М	L	н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	Ł	Н	М	L	H	М	L	H	М	L	Н	М	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. Nutritents: 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, degressers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

posticides. Examples include herbicides such as arazine, and insecticides such as chlordene. Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radionatelldes: 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.ni.cov/dep/mp/tedon/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 disinfectuants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Our Chloriat 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.



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
PHILIP D. MURPHY
GOVERNOR

Division of Water Supply & Geoscience

GOVERNOR

Division of Water Supply & Geoscience
Water System Operations Element

TAHESHAL. WAY
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

PV	עא #DI אס אַכ <u>ו</u> עא #DI צע אַנוי #DI צע אַנוי #DI צע אַנוי #DI צע
Co	mmunity Water System Name: Brooklow Water dept
Co	mmunity Water System Address: 301 Christians 3- Brooklam NS 08030
1.	CCRs must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 1 st . Provide date(s) of distribution:
2.	Please check the distribution method(s) utilized to reach your <u>bill-paying</u> customers. Mailed the CCR
	Mailed the direct URL of the CCR Reverse Side of water hill
	☐ 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: 300 100
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. Brook law 145. 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. Shool
0	1. School 2. Commanity Center 3. Borough Holl
()	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 listsery (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? 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 a dep.nj.gov
	☐ Mailed the CCR** (see note below)
the	IMPORTANT** Note that a non-submittal or late submittal of the CCR and/or Certification to Bureau will result in a reporting violation. As such, we strongly recommend that you submit a by using a means that can document the date of Bureau receipt, such as by email atersupply@dep.nj.gov) or by Certified mail.
10.	The Certification below must be completed by the Community Water System.
app	I certify that the above referenced community water system has distributed the CCR in accordance with all olicable regulations. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent in the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state.
Sig	mature:
Pri	nt Name: Michige 1 Ostrom Title: Supt
ЬЙ	/SID#: 0457001 Water System Name: Brookland Voler dept
En	mail: Mostiona booklain-NScon Phone Number: 856-377-1716

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Brooklawn Water Department

For the Year 2024, Results from the Year 2024. We are pleased to present 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 a continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

The Borough of Brookhum 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 1° to December 31°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 elsk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPACOC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptoxporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Viola-								
	tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure- ment	MC LG	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination			
Radioactive Contaminants:					<u> </u>				
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2018	N	1.5	pCi/I	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits			
Inorganic Contominants:				·					
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 90th Percentile	N	0.41 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1,3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits			
l'yanide 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 90th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits			
Disinfection Byproducts:									
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 6 - 6.4 Highest detect = 6.4	եեր	N/A	08	By-product of drinking water disinfection			
HAAS Haloncetic 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 Polyfluoraal	ikyl Sabsta	nces:							
PFNA Perffyorononanole 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 Perfluorooctane Acid Test results Yr. 2023	Ÿ	Range = 3.8 - 15 Highest detect = 15 Average = 4.8	ррі	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	ppi	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.			
Regulated Disinfectants	Level De	lected	MRDL		MRDLG	Likely Source			
Chlorine	Runge = 0 Average =	.3 - 0.6 ppm	4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm microbes	Water additive used to control			
Secondary Contaminant	WARIANC	Level Detected	Units of Me	osureme		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, toste 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) Perfluoronomancie 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 enductine 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 Driaking Water source is wells. Our three wells drawgroundwater from the Lower Potonial-Rantan-Magothy Aquiter System. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NIDEP) 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 <a href="https://www.ni.ogo/dps/watersuppi/s/watersuppi/s/watersuppi/ monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for usbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for two of these types of contaminants, as bestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every (coant as youn as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mall, 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., 2024, c.82 (C.58(12A+12.4 et seq.).

What are PFOA and PFNA?

Perfluorioscianolicacid (PFOA) and Perfluorosomanole Acid (PFNA) are persand polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorimated 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 the resistance to hards 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 frim forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOS are foamfair consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant audoor clothing, and prease 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.mi.ns.den.wm/bear-cidoes/2019-4-15-4/AOS-PFOS-PFO-A-websigs-OF-A%/204-24-108DM-00031 pdt

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

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

Paris per million (ppm) or Milligrans per liter (mg l) -one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in \$10,000. Parts per tillion (ppt) or Microgranis 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 minege imper liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000. Pigneuries per liter (pt. of.) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, it exceeded, triggers freatment 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. MCL sare set as close to the MCLGs as teasible 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 Contominant-Substances that donot have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, laste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odo), taste or appearance. RULs 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 interobial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRD), Gr., The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRD) Gis do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Drinking Water Sources:
The sources of drinking water thoth tap water and housed waters include rivers, lakes, streams points, reservoirs, springs, and, wells. As water travely 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,
- 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
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process es and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
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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 it 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 pairs of your body. The greatestrisk of lead expressive is to intants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists has thinked 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 hones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother shortes, which may affect brain development. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child be tool for the local manner. 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.ead/testing.shtml.

Sources of Lead in Drinking Water
The Borough of Brookhwir is responsible to 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 ear paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of humanes posture to lead may come from leadin 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 contosion, or wearing away, of materials contoning lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include leadhas ed solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass fancers, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass fancers, 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 frucers, 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 wested sur these of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified Visa the NSF website at www.ns.Long to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtues. Consumers should be aware of this when clossing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or planting 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 \$56.456-2638 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking.

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

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

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Susceptibility Ratings for the Borough of Brooklawn Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radom) to reach 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 vource water assessment report.

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	Pi	thog	ens	N	ntrier	ils	F	esticid	les	C	olati rgun mpou	ic	lne	ergan	ies	Rad	lionuc	lides	ı	Kudoi	n	B)	iniect prodi ecurs	ict
Sources	Н	M	11	Н	М	L	H	М	ī.	H	М	I.	Н	M	12	Н	М	I	H	М	Tá	H	М	T#I
Wells - 3			3			-3			.3			3		3			1				3		3	

Pathogens: Disease-cousing organisms such as bacteria and virtises. Common sources are animal and human feeal wastes Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include introgen and phosphoras

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Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and mon-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nurate Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and manimade. Examples include radium and aranium.

Radini: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to

http://www.nj.gov/depappigdon/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 teact with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Special Natice

Our Chlorine Residual (CR) samples that were taken in January through June of 2023 were linudy ertently 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

TAHESIIA L. WAY

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

SHAWN LATOURETTE COMMISSIONER

http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/

CCR Year: 2024
(2023 data)

2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

PV	VS ID# NJ OAD TOOL
Co	mmunity Water System Name: Blook low Water dept
Co	mmunity Water System Address: 301 Christians 31 Brooklan NS 08030
1.	CCRs must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 14. 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 Reverse Side of Loter Will
	☐ 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:
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. Brook bour 145. 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. Shool
0). Commanity Conten
1	1. School 2. Community Conten 3. Borough Holl
	Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
	\Box 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 listsery (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 11 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)
the	IMPORTANT** Note that a non-submittal or late submittal of the CCR and/or Certification to Bureau will result in a reporting violation. As such, we strongly recommend that you submit a py using a means that can document the date of Bureau receipt, such as by email atersupply a dep.nj.gov) or by Certified mail.
10.	The Certification below must be completed by the Community Water System.
app	I certify that the above referenced community water system has distributed the CCR in accordance with all blicable regulations. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent the the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state.
Sig	mature:
Pri	m Name: Michige 1 Ostrom Title: Supt
ΡV	VSID#: 0457001 Water System Name: Brooklan Valer dept
En	Water System Name: Brooklan Valer dept nail: Mostrono brooklan-NS.con 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 a continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

The Borough of Brook hwn Water Department routinely monitors for comminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our munitoring for the period of January 1" to December 31" 2023. The state allows us to monitor for some contuminants 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.

So me 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 clidnly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPACDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptoxporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

		TES	T RESULT	ΓS		
Contaminant	Viola- tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure- ment	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2018	N	1.5	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inurganic Contominants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2021	N	0.04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge frommetal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2021 Result at the 90th Percentile	ĸ	0.41 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm I	1.3	ΛL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Test results Yr. 2021	N	2.8	քրի	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 90th Percentile	N	NI) No samples exceeded the action level	pph	0	∧ £=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, crosson of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihatomethanes Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 6 - 6.4 Highest detect = 6.4	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 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 Polyfluoroa	Ikyl Substa	hees:			<u> </u>	
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid Test results Vr. 2023	Y	Range = 12 - 42 Highest detect = 42 Average = 14.3	ppt	N/A	13	chemical, and manufacturing factories.
PFOA Perfluorooctane Acid Test results Yr. 2023	Y	Range = 3.R = 15 Highest detect = 15 Average = 4.8	ppi	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS Perfluorocetane Sulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = ND = 7.4 (lighest detect = 2.5 Average = 1.8	ррі	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Regulated Disinfectants	Level De	ected	MRDL	T	MRDLG	Likely Source
Chlorine		.3 – 0.6 ppm	4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control
Test results Yr. 2023	Average =		T-s-		microbes	
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected	Units of Me		BI	RUL
Sodium Test results Yr. 2021		171.4	ppm	1		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 us 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 suit 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, fiver, or enductine 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 Departmental 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, 304 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 drawgroundwater from the Lower Potoniac-Ranton-Magnithy Aquiller System. The New Jersey Department Off Drinking water source (Swells, Our lines were strawgroundwater from the Cower Potonial Sugarny Admiter System). The Sew Peter Speaking 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 out o NJDEP's source water assessment web site at https://www.nigov/dep/watersupoly/swao/index.html or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (600) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system. Brooklass a 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 usbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for two of these types of contaminants, aspestos and synthetic organic chemicals,

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every femant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Defisery 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;32A-£2.4 et seq.).

What are PFOA and PFNA?

Perfluorioctamolegical (PFOA) and Perfluorinamanole Acid (PFNA) are persand polyfluorically lightnesses (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated retritorisociantement provide and retritorisocial and confine real applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of thurspolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to basis 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 reinpersaures, PEOS is used in metal pasting and instring as in various commercial products. PEOS was previously used as a major ingreatest in adjusted film forming foams for fuefighting and framing, and PEOA and PEOA and PEOA med PEOS 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 hims: "swww.state.org.os.dep.wos.hears/docs/2019-3-15-PAOs. PEOA-websites-Of A92/03-24-19SDM-003.pdf.

DEFINITIONS:

In the "Test Results" table you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be tamibat 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 Milligrans per liter (mg l) -one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in \$10,000. Paris per billion (pph) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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Pagocures per liter (pt (d.) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action I evel - the concentration of a contaminant which, it eveceded, 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 at close to the MCL is as teasible using the best available treatment rechnology.

Maximum Containment Lovel Coal - 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 quabtics such as odor, Taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Coper Limit (RUL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as order, faste or appearance. RUEs 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) - Thelevel 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.

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Borough of Brooklawn Water Department - PWSID # NJ0407001

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	(Pa	thog	ros	N	utrics	ils	Pe	esticid	les	- 0	olati Irgan nipos	te	lne	organ	ies	Rad	ilonuc	lides	ı	Ładoi	1	В	infect prodi	ue1
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Wells - 3			3			្នា			3.1			1		3			3				3		- 1	

Pathogeny: Discuse coursing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human feeal wastes. Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-inade. Examples include ninogen and phosphorus

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Pesticides: Man-male 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.
Inorganies: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, as bestos, copper, lead, and mitrate

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

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to http://www.ni.gov/deprips.tadon/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 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 Bfe, and our children's future.



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION Mail-Code 401-04Q

TAHESHA L. WAY

PHILIP D. MURPHY

GOVERNOR

L.r. GOVERNOR

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: 2025 (2024 data)

2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Pγ	VS ID# NJ 0407001
Co	mmunity Water System Name: Brooklawn Water Dept
Co	mmunity Water System Address: 301 Christiana street Brooklawn NJ 08030
1.	CCRs must be mailed or electronically delivered to all bill-paying customers by July 1st. Provide date(s) of distribution: 08/28/25
2.	Please check the distribution method(s) utilized to reach your <u>bill-paying</u> 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:
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 <u>non-bill paying</u> customers. Check all of the methods that were utilized by your community water system.
	Posted the CCR on the Internet at www. Brooklawn-nj.com
	Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)
	☐ Advertised availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
	Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)

	Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
	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 fistsery (attach a copy of the article or notice)
	☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach fist 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 <u>watersupply@dep.nj.gov</u> (this method strongly recommended**)
	Provided the website link (URL) in an email message to watersupply@dep.nj.gov
	☐ Mailed the CCR** (see note below)
ihe coj	IMPORTANT** Note that a non-submittal or late submittal of the CCR and/or Certification to Bureau will result in a reporting violation. As such, we strongly recommend that you submit a py using a means that can document the date of Bureau receipt, such as by email atersupply@dep.nj.gov) or by Certified mail.
10.	The Certification below must be completed by the Community Water System.
ıрţ	I certify that the above referenced community water system has distributed the CCR in accordance with all blicable regulations. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent has the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state.
ig	nature: Michael Ostrom Date: 07/01/2025
Pri	nt Name: Michael Ostrom Title: superintendent
)/f	/SID #: 0407001 Water System Name: Brooklawn Water Dept
in	ail: mostrom@brooklawn-nj.com Phone Number: 856-373-1716

from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by obtaining and renowing lead move of worth join home plumbing and totage steps to induce your lamily's risk. Schore drinking tep water, flush your paper for several numbers by mining your tap, taking a slower, during leading leading leading distinst Vor variable use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accepted certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. It you are rested, please contact Mike Ostrom = Burough of Bu 5522an Water Department at \$56-66-20/8 for Information on lead in drinking water, leading methods, and steps you con take to minimize exposure is available at (http://www.com/gon/partment/elad).

Exposure to feed or minking water can conce-serious Leadin effects in all age groups Intents and conducts can have decreases in 10 and intention space Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing tearning and behavior problems. The children of warming including prognomey can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of hear disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous systum problems.

Sources of Lead in Drinkling Water

The Borough of Broodgran is responsible for providing high quality drawing water but carron control the variety of a detrain used in planning components. Although most feel exposure occurs from inhaling drawn most consummand water and the notifiers out pour chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of burnal extreme to feed may come from lead in drinking water. Inhants who consume mostly mixed mode on a receive 40 pm and to of percent of their exposure to text from drughing water that is reside found in the source of your crosking water but after the mark through consistent of their exposure to text from drughing water that it is reside found in the source of you crosking water but after the mark through consistent of the water distribution system and household plinnburg mixerinds. These markers include least folder used to join copper pipes, bears, and distribution system and household plinnburg mixerinds. These markers includes and continued least to drawing those observed in a feast-free, may still contain a small percentage of fead, and continuate feast to drawing water. The account of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those leveled. National Santiation Foundation (NSF) centified. Visit the NSE exceptions wave material reliable to the final least including those leveled. National Santiation Foundation (NSF) centified. Visit the NSE exceptions wave material reliable to the final least pipes, or plumbing products including those leveled. National Santiation Foundation (NSF) centified. Visit the NSE exceptions wave nations to feat may about fead-containing pleurbing hysters containing feat for several hours or more the feat may dissolve fine year displaying water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the alternoon of the water has not occur used all day, can contain tarily high freels of lead. Please call 856-4563 to first out how to get your water tested for the first may be seeded as contain seed in darking.

In July 2021, P.J. 2021, Ch.183 (Law) was cuarted, requiring all community water systems to replace lead service lines in their service area within 10 years. Under the law, The Bornigh of Brooklawn Water Department is required to notify customers, non-passing consumers, and any off-site owner of a property (e.g., landford) 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 Brooklaws. Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 2 active wells.

this system's some water comes from the following apider. Lower Potoma-stanton-Mapidley: Apider, System

This system can partitude water from the following water system. Beltoniar Witer Department

Susceptibility Ratings for the Borough of Brooklawn Water Department Sources

The table below illustraces the susceptibility ratings to the seven contaminant category for each source of the system. The table powers as number of wells and intakes that nated high (II), medium (M), or low (I.) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of prachocal water refer to the specific water system's source water assessment appear.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. (DEP considered all outface ward highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all irrakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radiomidides are more of a convent for ground water to an surface water As a result, surface water makes, susceptibility to radiomicilities, was not determined, and they aftered vector a low intention.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant rategory, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rate of reflects the <u>potential</u> for contamination of record water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to moreous to regulated contaminates and to install treatment of any contaminates are detected at frequencies and concentingons above allowable levels. As a tends of the assessments. DIP may customize technique existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility range.

	ĵr.	ithoge	m	-8	utrica	rs .	Pr	steid	n	- 1	olani Irgani Spess	e .	in	organ	ics	Rad	ionust	1184.		Kadon		Hv Pe	intecti pante curso	164
Sources	Н	М	1.	Н	М	L	Ħ	М	1	Н	M	L	В	M	123	Ħ	M	Ĺ	-11	M	1	\$ I	M	l.
Wells - 3			1			2			ī			À		5,			14				1		.1	

Pathogens: Diseasceausing organisms such as bacteria, and virtues. Compion sources its eminol and number field waste

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-mode. Examples include introgen and photographics

Volatile Organic Compounds: Manimale obermals used as solvents acqueriers, and gasoline components. Examples include between methyl healthyle buyl ethic (MTBD), and vinyl chloride.

Postucibes: Manimode such task listed to control pests words and lungus. Common sources metade land application and manufacturing content of neutrales becampes reduced implicities such as arizone, and investigates such as chlordane.

Laurganies: Mangalabased compounds that are both neutrally economy and managede. Examples include assemic, asbestos, copper, lead, and name

itarlionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and manutanic. Issumples include radium and manutan

Radon; Colodoss, ododos, asser-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to

http://www.ni-vovidep/pop/tedop.index-hillip-er-call 1999) 648-41944 Distriction Byproduct Pretirents. A common source is naturally occurring argunic matter to surface water. Distriction hyposlasts are found when Its distinguishes finefally chicanes used to kill pathogens reset with dissolved organic material thir example leavest present in surface water

The Satz Drinking Water Aer to advice to Allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring tenumenters. For aspectos, voluite organic chemicals and conflictic organic channels. The Borough of Brocklinen, Winto Department received mountainer waivers' for asbestus and synthetic organic channels.

Special Notice;
The Chloring Resultant (CR) samples that were taken in February through July of 2024 were inadsertently submitted fate 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 struses. It is a persurence | of the polability of dinaking water.

Special Notice for July 2021 and Optional Director, Water Service Line Inventory, a Lead Service Line Replacement, Plan and an Annual Lead Service Line Replacement, Projects Report was robe submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Projection (NJDEF). We were implicately late of submitting our Updated Directors. Store Service Line Interieury and Lead Service Line Replacement. Plan and we fectival reporting violations

Mi water systems must provide a neutre of the individual kep assults from Tead. Exp Monitoring to the people served by the water system at the specific sampling size from which the sample was 18cm. This netter must be provided no later than 30 days offer learning at the tap monitoring results. We were late with these ention and received a reporting sucharing.

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

Some geople who drink water containing PENA 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 commune system, fiver, or endoctine system in a term and or an infant. Some of these desclopmental effects can presist through childhood, "

If you have guirdlong about this report or concerning sould water utility, please contact. Mike Oxforn - Boroarch 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 7500 p.in.

On Dunding Water source is wells. Our three wells draw groundwater from the Lower Potomac-Ranton-Magothy Agenter System. The New Jersey Department of To indimental Protestion (NIDEP) his 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 NIDEP's source valer assessment web site at <a href="https://www.mc.gov/dep-neter-pupil/sys/of-ledex-hingling-valer-pupil/sys/of-lede for asbestus, 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 band, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental psymises, pursuant to seed on 83 of 81 P.1., 2021, c82 (C58):12A-12.4 et seq.).

What its PFOX and PFNA?

Pathiometrizone, acid (PFOA) and Pathiomnonamore. Acid (PENA) are per- and polythomogleyl substances (PFOA), previously refuned to as perfluoringted compounds of PFCs, that are man made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing and in the manufacture of fluorogolymen, used in non-stock continues and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to based others. 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 to any for firefigiting and training, and PFOA and PFOA and PFOA are found in consumer products such as stain resistant cortings for upholstery and carpets, softer constant conduct clothing, and grouse proof to depending a tile use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased, substantially, contamination is expected to constone indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More intermation can be found as https://www.stac.ng/is/dep/wms/berm/docs/919-4-45-1/VG/PLOS-PLOS-PLOA-websites-OLA*/204-24-195DM-6901/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 Non-Deboth (ND) defendance analysis indicates that the continuous is not present

Units per prillion (opini) or Millignatis, per liter (ing.1) -pre part per million conveyands, to one impure in their years of a penny -c. \$10.000.

Egis per billion (aph) or Micrograms per liter cone part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single permy in \$10,000,000.

Pails, pg. triffing (ppt) or normalist per fitters one pair per triffing conesponds to une minute in 2000 bill years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

Phoenies has liter (pC) Lit - phoenies per liter is a measure of the advoctivity in water

Action Leve - the concentration of combinational which if excessed loggers treatment of other tengerenteers which a water system must follow Maximum. Concentration of promisional Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a continuous that is allowed in durwing water. MCLs are set as close to the MCCG as fewfile using the less available figuritient technology

Maximum Communical Level Goal "The "Goal" (MCFG) is the level of a contaminant on durnling water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLOs allow for a margin of safety,

Secondary Contaminant, Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants, affect aeatheric qualities viell as odor, taste or appearance

So metary standards are recommendations, not maintenance to the standard of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities stall as odor, faste or recommended. Perce Limit (PTT) - Recommended macunum concentration of secondary contaminants.

арревилее. RULs are ecommendations not mandates Maximum Residual Diemfection Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disintertant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a

distribution is necessary for control of microbial contaminants,

Maxim in Residual Disintectual Level Goal (MRDLG). The level of a diseiting ware disinfectual, below which there is no known or expected task to health STRIBLES do not tribed the benefit of the use of distributions to comb migriplial confirmington

Drinking Water Sources:

The sources of drinking water thorti top water and bottled water) include rivers, lekes, streams points, reservoirs, springs and stellis. As water travels over the surface of the land at through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring trainents, and in some cases radioactive material, and can puck up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from larman activity

Contaminates that may be parent in the netice water include

- Microbial contaminants, each as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sensing framewill plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations,
- biorganic contaminants which as salts and metals, which can be naturally exercing or result from minure miscentist industrial or domestic wastewarer discharges, oil and gas production in iming, in farming
- Pesticides and bentuelles, which may come from a variety of courses such as agriculture, behan stormwater runoff, and septic systems, and residential 155155
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volutile (organic chemicals, which are hypothetis of industrial processes and petuleum production, and can also come from gas stations, tabler stromwater mostly, and reptic systems Reductive contaminates, which can be morably eccurring or be the usual of oil indiges production and mining restrictes

In order to ensure that top water is sate to drink, IPA presentes resulations which brint the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Fixed and drug administration regulations, establish from no contaminants in bettled water, which must provide the same protection for public health Dunking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

The presence of contaminants it is no necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants, and potential health effects their he obtained by calling the Fevri internal and Protection. Agency 4. Safe Drinking, Water, Holling at 1,800-276-4794.

Health Effects of Lead.

Lead can considerable problems, especially for prognett scorner and young children. Lead in drinking water is printingly from materials and components. associated with service times and home pionobing. The Berough of Brooklasm Water Department is responsible for providing high quality dunking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the society of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family

PWS ID# NJ0407001

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 Brookfawn. Water Department mutinely 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. If to December, 31 2024. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants, less than once per your 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 with as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people-with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some citeries, and intants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their fealth care providers. Effective by Cryptosportalium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Sate Drinking Water Hotiline (800-426-4791).

		TE:	ST RESUL	rs		
Contaminant	Viola- tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure- nient	MC LG	MCL.	1.ikely Source of Contamination
Redicactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr 2024	N.	1.5	pCirl	ti	5	Erosian of natural deposits
Inorganic Conteminants:						_
Barium Test results Yr. 2024	N'	0.065	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refinences; crossion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr 2024 Result at the 90" Percentife	N'	0.61 No samples exceeded the action level. 10 samples. Range of detections: (0.20 - 0.65)		1.3	AL-! 3	Comeous of household plumbing systems; cossess of natural deposits
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2024	ĸ	0.34	ppm	4	4	Ension of natural deposits; water additive which elements strong teeth; discharge man festilizer and aluminum bestores
Lead Test results Yr. 2424 Result at the 90° Percentile	N	5.02 No samples exceeded the action level, 10 samples, Range of detections; (ND 10.77)		0	Al-15	Comotion of howehold plumbing systems, costeet of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Tribalomethanes Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range 14 - 15 Highest detect = 15	РРР	\ \ \	×t	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haluacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2024	N .	Runge = 13 - 14 Highest detect = 14	ներ	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalk	yl Substanc	el:				
PFNA = Perfluorononannic Acid Test results Vr. 2024	И	Range = 12 - 16 Highest detect = 16 Avenue = 13	bbr	NºA	13	chemical, and manufacturing factories.
PFOA Perfluoroctane Acid Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 3 - 5 Highest detect = 5 Average = 4	thi	N-A	į.4	Discharge from industrial chemical, and manufacturing factures, release of agreeus film forming from.
PFOS Perfluenceture Sulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 2 - 3 Highest detect = 3 Average = 2	ppt	N/A	1 13	Discharge from industrial chemical, and manufacturing factories, referre of aqueets from forming from.
Regulated Disinfectants	Led De	reted	MRDL		MRDLG	Likely Source
Chloring Test results Yr. 2024	Runge = 0. Average =		4.0 ppm		4.0 ррн	Water additive used to control microbes

We exceeded the MCL for (PFNA) Perfinormonanels Acid during the 1" aparter 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 kunning Annual Average.