

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Upper Township Middle School

For the Year 2018, Results from the Year 2017

This report is designed to inform you about the water quality in this building. This report shows our water quality and what it means. Our water source is wells. As of the summer of 2014, Well # 2 was interconnected with Well #1.

**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 drinking water, please contact Laurie Ryan or Diane Niemi at 609-628-3500. The Upper Township Middle School 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<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017. 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 New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment web site at [WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap](http://WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap) or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants:</b>						
Total coliform Bacteria	N	No positive samples in 2016		0	1 positive monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants:</b>						
Copper Test results Yr. 2016 Result at 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	N	0.35 No samples exceeded the action level.	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead Test results Yr. 2016 Result at 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	N	10.1 No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2017	N	0.99	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

### DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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.

#### 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 plumbing. The Upper Township Middle School is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When the water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. 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>.

**The Lead and Copper Action Level (AL) exceedances we were experiencing in the past have been corrected, as you can see by the results listed in the "Test Results" tables.**

**We ask that everyone help us protect our water sources.**

## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

### **Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Upper Township Middle School**

We inadvertently missed monitoring for Nitrate at one of our wells in 2017. We are required to monitor for Nitrate once per year at each well. The monitoring results from the one well is listed in the "Test Results" table. Even though this was not an emergency, but you have a right to know what happened.

#### **What happened? What is being done?**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether, or not our drinking water meets health standards. All prior and subsequent test results have been in compliance, but we did not take the correct number of samples during the correct period, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

#### **What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

**Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.