

# Hamburg Borough BPW Water PWSID# 1909001

## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (2023 Data)

### June 19<sup>th</sup>, 2024

#### What is the Quality of Your Water?

We are pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence 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.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is supplied from three groundwater wells. Well 1A draws water from the Allentown Dolomite Aquifer, Well # 2 draws groundwater from the Terminal Moraine formation, and Well # 3 draws groundwater from the Leithsville Aquifer.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at [WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap](http://WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap) or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 2		2		2				2		1		1		2		1	1		1	1		2		
GUDI - 0																								
Surface water intakes - 0																								

If a system is rated highly susceptible (H) 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Perry, by calling Borough Hall at (973) 827-9230. 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 Board of Public Works meetings at Borough Hall, located at 16 Wallkill Avenue. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

#### Definitions:

In this 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:

- **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.
- **PCi/l or picocuries per liter** - A measure of radioactivity.
- **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.

EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table are only contaminants detected in your water.

### Water Quality Data Hamburg Borough

Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Hamburg Borough	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y or N	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	0	2023	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0	0	0	0	2023	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Secondary Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Hamburg Borough	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y or N	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	200	200	n/d	<0.04	12/13/2021	N	Naturally occurring element
Chloride (ppm)	250	250	54.5	54.5	12/13/2021	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Discharge of human and animal wastes; Discharge from industry
Color (Color Units)	10	10	<3	<3	12/13/2021	N	Physical characteristic
Hardness (ppm)	250	250	248	248	12/13/2021	N	Naturally occurring minerals
Iron (ppm)	0.3	0.3	n/d	<0.2	12/13/2021	N	Naturally occurring element

Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.05	n/d	<0.04	12/13/2021	N	Naturally occurring element
Odor (Threshold Number)	3	3	n/d	<1 TON	12/13/2021	N	Physical characteristic
pH (Standard Units)	6.5 - 8.5	6.5 - 8.5	7.06	7.06	12/23/2021	N	Physical characteristic
Silver (ppb)	100	100	n/d	<0.001	12/13/2021	N	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	500	421	421 - 496	12/13/2021	N	Erosion of natural mineral deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5	5	n/d	<0.04	12/13/2021	N	Naturally occurring element
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	15	4.47	4.47	9/17 to 9/30/2021	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.148	0.148	9/17 to 9/30/2021	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	n/d	<0.3	12/13/2021	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	5	n/a	n/d	<1	12/13/2021	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics productions wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.042	0.042	12/13/2021	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	n/d	<0.3	12/13/2021	N	Discharge of metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	n/d	<0.3	12/13/2021	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.15	1.15	12/13/2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	n/d	<10	12/30/2021	N	Discharge from steel /metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	n/d	<0.25	12/13/2021	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	n/d	<0.2	12/13/2021	N	Discharge from steel /metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nickel (ppb)	100	100	3.23	3.23	12/13/2021	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.36	2.36	9/20/2022	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	n/d	<1	12/13/2021	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sulfate (ppm)	250	250	19.4	19.4	12/13/2021	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	n/d	<0.3	12/13/2021	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Sodium (ppm)	50	50	34.2	34.2	12/13/2021	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radioactive Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Hamburg Borough	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y or N	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	0	n/d	<3	4/30/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/l)	5	0	n/d	<1	4/30/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Regulated PFAS</b>							
PFOA (ppt)	14	-	n/d	<2.0	9/28/2023	N	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
PFOS (ppt)	13	-	n/d	<2.0	9/28/2023	N	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
PFNA (ppt)	-	-	n/d	<2.0	9/28/2023	N	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers

Regulated Disinfectants							
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	n/a	9.93	1.29 – 9.93	9/27/2023	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Five Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	n/a	1.0	<1.0 to 1.0	9/27/2023	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm) 2023	Levels Detected - Average & Highest			MRDL		MRDLG	
	0.30	0.4		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm	

The Hamburg 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<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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. Our next sampling year a majority of the samples is 2024.

#### **Additional Information:**

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 production, 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.

Raw water is injected with sodium hypochlorite at each well, at the point of entry to the distribution system. 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. 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 a monitoring waiver for monitoring synthetic organic contaminants.

We at Hamburg Water Department 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 if you have questions.

#### **Health Note**

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. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

#### **What are PFOA and PFOS?**

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in nonstick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at: [https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs\\_PFOA-PFOS-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-\(003\).pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOS-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-(003).pdf)

#### **Sources of Lead in Drinking Water**

Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

**Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water For a full list of steps visit:**

<https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html>

**Run the cold water to flush out lead.** Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.

**Use cold, flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

**Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead; however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not soak into dishware or most clothes.

**Use alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters.

**Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder.** If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.

**Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead.** Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current definition of "lead free" from 2014 (as explained above). Visit the NSF website at [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

**Remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures.** Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.

**Test your water for lead.** Please call Superintendent of Water Operator, Anthony Milonas at (973-584- 5503) to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

**Get your child tested.** 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. New Jersey law requires that children be tested for lead in their blood at both 1 and 2 years of age and before they are 6 years old if they have never been tested before or if they have been exposed to a known source of lead.

**Have an electrician check your wiring.** If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

**Water softeners and reverse osmosis units will remove lead** from water but can also make the water more corrosive to lead solder and plumbing by removing certain minerals; therefore, the installation of these treatment units at the point of entry into homes with lead plumbing should only be done under supervision of a qualified water treatment professional.

**Health Effects of Lead**

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