



2022 Riegelsville System Water Quality Report*

PWSID#: NJ2120001

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua New Jersey (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2022 Consumer Confidence Report. The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2022 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2022. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2022.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791

Contaminant	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Stage 2 Treatment By-products - Range is for individual sample results. Highest level detected is the highest LRAA for all sample locations							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2022	80	NA	3	3	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants - The range is for all individual sample results. The highest level detected is the highest RAA.							
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.49 – 0.79	0.6	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS from Riegelsville PA Water Company:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.00	0.50 – 1.00	ppm	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Nitrate	10	10	4.61	1.33 – 4.61	ppm	2022	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM	80	N/A	5.47	5.47 – 5.47	ppb	2022	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Combined Radium 226-228	5	0	.405	.405 - .55	pCi/l	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in this System receive water from un-fluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782). This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

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, may be more than one year old.

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 chemicals. No volatile organics were detected.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the Aqua New Jersey Riegelsville System service area for lead and copper testing.

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90 th percentile)	Homes Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0.12	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0	1.3	0	Yes	

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. Aqua 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 cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Call us at 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) 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.

*If lead was detected, the Landlords must distribute this information 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 posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021 c 82 *C.58:12A-12.4 et seq)*

Violation(s):

No Violations were issued during the 2022 year.

Definitions:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA):** The average of a year of monthly or quarterly sample results
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The 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.

- **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 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.
- **Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **ND:** Not detected.
- **pCi/L, picoCuries/ Liter:** A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.
- **ppt:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per trillion
- **ppb:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.
- **ppm:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.
- **PWSID:** Public water supply identification number.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Riegelsville system, serving the Riegelsville section of Pohatcong Township, comes from purchased water from Riegelsville Water Company in Riegelsville, PA. Aqua NJ Data in the tables below are from samples from the Riegelsville, PA interconnection. Data for the entire Riegelsville, PA, water system can be found below and also at https://riegelsville.org/?page_id=1125

Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, (484.250.5900).

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 water poses a health risk. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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 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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (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.

Public Participation

Questions from our customers are welcomed and encouraged. For further information about this report or your water quality, please call Aqua New Jersey at **877.WTR.AQUA** (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaWater.com. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

How you can help conserve water:

Kitchen & Laundry Room	
✓	Run full loads in your dishwasher and clothes washer. Save even more by using a shorter cycle.
✓	Check faucets and pipes for leaks. Even small leaks over a long period of time can add up to large amounts of water wasted.
Bathroom	
✓	Check your toilets for leaks. Put a few drops of food coloring in your toilet tank. Do not flush the toilet. If color begins to appear in the bowl, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Toilet leaks can cause elevated water usage, which will increase both your water and sewer bill.
✓	Take shorter showers. You can waste five to ten gallons per minute.
✓	Install water-saving toilets, faucet aerators, and shower heads to reduce water consumption while showering.
✗	Don't allow water to run while brushing your teeth, washing your hands, or shaving.
Outside	
✓	Water your lawn in the early morning to prevent evaporation. Water your lawn long enough to soak down into the roots but less frequently. Watering your lawn frequently without soaking the roots will encourage a shallow root system. Watering your lawn in the evening may cause fungus growth.
✓	Water plants before 9 A.M. and after 7 P.M.
✓	Plant drought resistant trees and plants. There are many beautiful trees and plants that require far less water than other species. Put a layer of mulch around your plants and trees. Mulch will slow evaporation of moisture and discourage weed growth.
✓	Use a broom to clean driveways and sidewalks. Using a hose to wash driveways and sidewalks will result in wasted water.
✗	Don't allow your garden hose to run while washing your car. Use the hose only to wet and rinse the car.

* This notice contains regulatorily required or recommended language, and nothing herein is, is intended as, nor should be construed as, a promise of or contract for payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred for any action you take on account of this notice.