

Borough of Clayton
Water & Sewer Utility
125 N. Delsea Drive
Clayton, NJ 08312

PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
VINELAND, NJ
PERMIT #18

*****ECRWSEDDM****

POSTAL CUSTOMER

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 Clayton Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. **When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 1 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 1(800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

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 a waiver for synthetic organic chemicals.

Hydrant flushing is normally done in April and October. We do this to check the hydrants to make sure they are working properly. It is also done for taste and odor control of our system.

We at the Clayton 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 any questions. 1(856) 881-3778.



• WATER CONSERVATION TIPS •

- Test for toilet leaks; add a few drops of food coloring to the water tank. Don't flush for 15 minutes. If there is color in the bowl after 15 minutes you may have a leak.
- A slow steady drip (60 drops a minute) will waste about 350 gallons a month.
- Watering your lawn early in the morning prevents losing water to evaporation.

PWSID# NJ0801001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Clayton 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 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.

In 2022 our Water Department distributed 201,821,000 gallons of water to our customers. Our water sources are wells. Groundwater is pumped from three natural underground aquifers: the Potomac Raritan Magothy Aquifer approximately 800 feet deep, the Wenonah-Mt. Laurel Aquifer approximately 400 feet deep, and the Cohansey Aquifer approximately 85 feet deep. We also purchase water from New Jersey American Water that is supplied via interconnection with Glassboro (PWSID 0806001). Your drinking water is treated using filtration and chlorine disinfection to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. 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.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html. or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 1(609) 292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment. This water system's source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is included in this report.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Michael Foy, Licensed Operator, by calling 1(856) 881-3778 or by writing to this address: 125 N. Delsea Drive, Clayton, NJ 08312. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend regular Mayor and Council meetings on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m., in the Municipal Building, at 125 N. Delsea Drive. The Borough of Clayton Water Department is committed to providing our customers with the highest quality of water and service. We believe in education and strongly urge our employees to attend various classes and seminars on water treatment processes and distribution operations. All licensed water operational personnel are mandated to continue training under the Safe Drinking Water Act Regulations.

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:

- Local Running Annual Average (LRAA)** - The running average for a specific sample point.
- 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 \$10,000.00
- 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 \$10,000,000.00
- 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.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Million Fibers Per Liter (MFL)** - Is a measure of presence of asbestos fibers that are no longer than 10 micrometers.
- Nanograms Per Liter (NG/L)** - One-billionth of a gram. A gram is about 1/30 of an ounce.
- 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.
- 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
- 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.

The Clayton Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Clayton Water Department Test Results						
Contaminant	Violat ion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total coliform Bacteria Test results Yr. 2021	N	0 positive samples Total Samples Collected 120		0	0 positive monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha including Radon & Uranium Test results Yr. 2018 & 2020	N	Range = <3 – 3.22 Highest detect = 3.22	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2018 & 2020	N	Range = <1<1 Highest detect = <1	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium Test results Yr. 2018 & 2020	N	Range = <1<1 Highest detect <1	pCi/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Arsenic Test Results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 2.9 – 2.9 Highest detect = 2.9	ppb	n/a	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 0.022 – 0.096 Highest detect = 0.096	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2022	N	90th Percentile = 0.192 Highest detect = 0.526	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = .25 –.9 Highest detect = .9	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2022	N	90th Percentile – 5.3 Highest detect – 9.8	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = <0.05 – 2.36 Highest detect - 2.36	ppm	5	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 1.5 – 1.5 Highest detect = 1.5	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range – 13.6 – 41.4 I.D. #1 LRAA - .016 I.D. #2 LRAA - .030	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 1.7 – 3.5 I.D. #1 LRAA – 1.7 I.D. #2 LRAA – 3.2	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Perfluorotanoic Acid (PFOA) YR.2022	N	Range- <2.0-5.7 Highest detect 5.7	NG/L	N/A	14 NG/L	
Perfluoroctand Acid (PFOS) YR. 2022	N	Range-<2.0-<2.0 Highest detect <2.0	NG/L	N/A	13 NG/L	
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) YR. 2022	N	Range-<2.0-<2.0 Highest detect <2.0	NG/L	N/A	13 NG/L	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (123TCP) Yr. 2021	N	Range-<0.0097-<0.0099 Highest detect <0.0099	UG/L	N/A		
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) Yr. 2021	N	Range-<0.0024-<0.0025 Highest detect <0.0025	UG/L	N/A		
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	N	Range<0.0023-<0.0024 Highest detect <0.0024	UG/L	N/A		
Asbestos Yr. 2022	N	<0.19	MFL	N/A	10 ppb	
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chlorine Results Yr. 2022 Calcium Hypochlorite is added to aid in disinfection of the water system.		Range - 0.5 - 1.36 Average -.29		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected	Units of Measurement			RUL
Sodium Test results Yr. 2021		Range - 42.0 – 64.4 Average - 56.4	ppm			50

"<" (less than) means the contaminant cannot be accurately detected below limit specified: the results can be considered zero.

***We exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium in the 3rd quarter of 2022 (August 15, 2022 53.8 mg/l.) and the fourth quarter of 2022 (November 8, 2022 53 mg/l.**

For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from the 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 are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on regular bases. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.** There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. During 1/1/2014-12/31/2019 compliance period we did not complete all monitoring or testing for radioactive contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Clayton Water Department did collect a sample during the proper compliance period 6/18/18 however; the laboratory did not report all data. We are working with the laboratory to ensure this does not occur again. Since then a conformation sample was collected and tested on February 3, 2020 and the results are in compliance with the MCL.

On January 25, 2022 NJDEP gave The Borough of Clayton a Non-Submittal Violation for Regulated PFOS for monitoring period 10-1-2021-12-31-21. Garden State Laboratories who performs our required testing for this contaminant did not submit in the time frame. Samples were collected for regulated PFOS on 12-13-2021. Garden State Laboratories did submit results on January 25, 2022 and we were put back into compliance on January26, 2022.

*****Please share this information** with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directlty (for example people in apartments, nursing homes, schools & businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Clayton Water Department - PWSID 0801001

Clayton Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 4 well(s), 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 0 surface water intake(s), 1 purchased ground water under direct influence of surface water source(s), and 0 purchased surface water source(s). This system's source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or water body(s): Kirkwood-Cohansey water-table aquifer system, Mount Laurel-Wenonah aquifer, Upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer. This system purchases water from the following water system(s): Glassboro Water Department PWSID NJ0806001

Susceptibility Ratings for Clayton 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 the pathogens; therefore, all intakes received 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 ratings reflect the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 4	1		3	1		3		1	3	1		3		3	1	1	2	1		2	2		4	
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 is both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds:** Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Pesticides:** Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine and insecticides such as chlordane.
- **Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- **Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/radon/index.htm> or call 1 (800) 648-0394.
- **Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens reacts with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.
- **Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm 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 for advice from your health care provider.