

HMUA
424 Hurley Drive
P.O. Box 450
Hackettstown, NJ 07840-0450



PRSRRT STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
HACKETTSTOWN, NJ
PERMIT 362



2020 Annual Water-Quality Report

The bottom line: Is the water safe to drink? ABSOLUTELY

Dear Customer:

We are pleased to present this summary of last year’s drinking water quality in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks that treatment & testing are designed to prevent. The Hackettstown Municipal Utilities Authority (HMUA) is committed to providing the community with safe, clean drinking water.

The public is encouraged to attend the regular monthly meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the HMUA Administration Building, 424 Hurley Drive, in Hackettstown. Note: Due to the public-health emergency declared by the State of New Jeresy, regular monthly meetings are being held virtually at 6:00 PM until the emergency declaration is lifted. The public can join by following the link posted on hmua.com, under “Meeting Information”.

We hope that the information in this report provides you with an understanding of the requirements and processes involved in delivering safe, clean drinking water to your home or business. Additional information is available on the HMUA website at hmua.com. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve your water needs.

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

We would be happy to answer any questions that you may have about the HMUA or the quality of our water. Call 908-852-3622 and ask for Bud Volkert, Water Utility Superintendent.

Assuring a Safe and Dependable Water Supply

The HMUA will continue to implement initiatives that ensure safe, clean drinking water now and in the future.

Geographical Information System

The HMUA utilizes a Geographical Information System (GIS) program for the entire HMUA Service Area, which is a valuable tool in in the planning, operation and maintenance of HMUA assets. It is also a valuable tool for Asset Management Planning, which is a requirement of the Water Quality Accountability Act enacted in 2017.

Water Main Replacement Program

Since 1993, more than 92,000 feet of unlined cast iron water pipe has been replaced with new lined ductile iron water mains. The most recent phase was completed in the spring of 2019. The new water mains will greatly improve fire flows and delivered water quality for HMUA customers. The water system improvements have assisted the Town of Hackettstown in obtaining a Fire Suppression Delivery System Rating of 4, which places the Town of Hackettstown in the top 10 percent of all communities nationwide.

Periodic Hydrant Flushing.

Annually the HMUA conducts a comprehensive water main and hydrant flushing program throughout the 100+ miles of the water distribution system. Hydrant flushing helps to remove any sediment from the water mains and assures consistent, good quality water. As part of the flushing process, every fire hydrant in the water system is operated to ensure that it will operate properly in the event of a fire. Hydrant flushing will be completed during the month of May 2021, and is also now a requirement of the Water Quality Accountability Act.

NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE - HMUA received a Notice of Non-Compliance from NJDEP in April 2021 due to a deficient lead consumer notice (LCN) letter that does not meet the requirements of 40 CFR 141.85(d)(3). Specifically, the LCN did not include an explanation of the health effects of lead, information concerning the 2014 lead ban, or the definition of "MCLG" and "Action Level". The HMUA has resent the LCN meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 141.85(d)(3) to satisfy the violation. **This notice of non-compliance dose not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply.**

Radon

Contaminant	Unit	Average	Range
Radon	pCi/L	579.54	ND – 1458.34
The most recent Radon testing was conducted in 1999.			

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can’t see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source (1–2 percent) of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are relatively inexpensive. For additional information, call your State radon program or call EPA’s Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

For more information about the HMUA and your water and sewer utility services, visit our website at www.hmua.com.

What is the source of HMUA's water supply?

During 2020, the HMUA distributed 790.5 million gallons of drinking water to customers.

Ground Water – Water passes through layers of soil and gravel which acts as a natural filter. Chlorine is added to the well water to destroy any harmful bacteria. The HMUA Water System had five ground water supply wells operational during 2020. Information on all wells is indicated below:

Well #4 - Seber - This well is a sand and gravel well located in Hackettstown at the end of Seber Road. The well has a pump capacity of 200 gallons per minute (GPM). During 2020 this well did not provide any water to the distribution system.

Well #5 - Seber - This well was completed in the Kittatinny Limestone formation and is located in Hackettstown at the end of Seber Road. The well has a pump capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute (GPM). During 2020 this well provided 1.2 percent of the water supplied to the water distribution system.

Well #6 - Heath - This well was completed in the Kittatinny Limestone formation and is located in Washington Township along Schooley’s Mountain Road in front of Heath Village. The well has a pump capacity of 700 gallons per minute (GPM). During 2020 this well provided 1.2 percent of the water supplied to the water distribution system.

Well #7 - Seber - This well was completed in the Kittatinny Limestone formation and is located in Hackettstown at the end of Seber Road. The well has a pump capacity of 1,500 gallons per minute (GPM). During 2020 this well provided 32 percent of the water supplied to the water distribution system.

Well #8 - Claremont – This well was completed in the Kittatinny Limestone formation and is located in Mansfield Township along Claremont Road. The well has a pump capacity of 800 gallons per minute (GPM). During 2020 this well provided 17 percent of the water supplied to the water distribution system.

Well #9 - Schooley’s Mountain - This well was completed in the Kittatinny Limestone formation and is located in Washington Township on Schooley’s Mountain Road. This well has a capacity of 800 gallons per minute (GPM). During 2020 this well provided 49 percent of the water supplied to the water distribution system. Orthophosphate chemical is added at this location to comply with USEPA and NJDEP lead and copper regulatory standards.

Why are there Contaminants in Water?

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Information is also available on the USEPA website at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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:

(A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, wildlife and sewage treatment plants.

(B) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, farming, mining or industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.

(C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can occur naturally or be the result of mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and NJDEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Customers with Compromised Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. Immuno-compromised 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 (1-800-426-4791). Information is also available on the USEPA website at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Water Quality Table – HMUA Water System (PWS ID#2108001)

NOTE: HMUA TESTS ITS DRINKING WATER FOR OVER 110 CONTAMINANTS, AS REQUIRED BY USEPA AND NJDEP. THE PARAMETERS LISTED BELOW ARE THE ONLY CONTAMINANTS THAT TESTED ABOVE THE DETECTION LEVEL IN 2020. ALL OTHER CONTAMINANTS TESTED FOR WERE NOT DETECTED IN THE DRINKING WATER.

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Sources
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100ml	1 Positive Monthly Sample	ND	1	ND - 1	Naturally present in the environment.
One routine total coliform sample tested positive in on 09/17/2020. All repeat distribution system and raw (untreated) water supply samples collected on 09/18/2020 were absent for Total Coliform and E. coli. The HMUA takes a minimum of 100 total coliform samples per month.						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.22	0.16 – 90 th Percentile; 0 sites exceeded the AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	ppm	AL=0.015	0	0.011	0.0026 – 90 th Percentile; 0 sites exceeded the AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	3.4	0.14 - 3.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leachate from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ppm	2	0	0.026	0.015 - 0.026	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling waste
Chlorine Residual						
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.5	0.2 – 1.5	Water additive used to control microbes (disinfection)
Chlorine Residual						
Contaminant	Unit	MCL	LRAA	Range	Source	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	2.91	ND- 9.4	By product of drinking water disinfection.	
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	10.18	ND - 34.3	By product of drinking water disinfection.	

Additional Contaminants Regulated by NJ*

Contaminant	Unit	NJ MCL	Highest Detected Level	Range	Sources
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	14	2.81	ND – 2.81	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	13	3.09	ND – 3.09	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

* Contaminants regulated in New Jersey, but not included in the Federal Regulations.

An Explanation of the Water Quality Data Table

The table shows the results of our water quality analyses. Every regulated primary contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

The data presented in this report is from sampling that was conducted in 2020, except as noted.

Variances and Exemptions

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 HMUA water system received a monitoring waiver for synthetic organic chemicals. The waiver was granted after completion of an assessment of the vulnerability of the source water to contamination. A waiver for asbestos was also granted. There are no vulnerable sources of water supply and no asbestos cement pipe in the water distribution system.

Health Effects

Total Coliform Bacteria - Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

Copper - Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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. HMUA 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 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. To determine if you have a lead service line, contact us at 908-852-3622.

Nitrate - Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Barium - Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Chlorine - Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) - Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) - Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) - Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in male reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in exces of the MCL over many years may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant.

Source Water Assessments

The NJDEP has completed and issued Source Water Assessment Report and Summaries for public water systems, which are available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/index.html or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. A summary of the Source Water Assessmnet Report* is below.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Org Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproducts		
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		3	1	4				3	1	2		2		1	3	3	1		2	2		1	3	

* Source Water Assessment Report for Hackettstown MUA and Source Water Assessment Report for Hackettstown MUA – Diamond Hill Water System, Table 9: Susceptibility Rating for Drinking Water Sources, December 2004, by NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water. Susceptibility ratings provided in the NJDEP's December 2004 reports include four of the HMUA's six current water supply wells. The above table does not include sources no longer in use.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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.

Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) - Some people who drink water containing PFOS 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 PFOS 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.

Cryptosporidium - Cryptosporidium is a microscopic protozoan parasite affecting the gastrointestinal tract of humans and animals. Spread of the organism can be by food, water or person-to-person. The HMUA has tested for and has never found Cryptosporidium in our treated water.

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 adults, 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.

COVID-19: Safe And Reliable Service For Our Customers

During this time of unprecedented challenges, please know that HMUA is committed to:

- Protecting the health and well-being of our customers and employees,
- Ensuring the provision of essential services for our customers.

We will also make sure that no customer is shut off during the COVID pandemic unless there is an emergency. The critical importance of having water available is even more heightened during this crisis, as washing hands often is one of the most important things we can all do to ensure health and safety.

While we are suspending visits by the general public to HMUA offices*, please be assured that we are working around the clock to ensure the continuity of service across our operations. We value your trust and thank you for being a loyal customer.

*Payments may be made by mail, through the front door mail slot, on-line through our website, or at a third-party payment location. Visit our website www.hmua.com for more information.