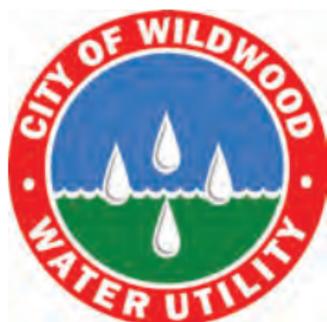


2016  
Drinking Water  
Quality Report

PWS # 0514001

Wildwood  
Water Utility



# WILDWOOD WATER UTILITY SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

PWSID # NJ051004

The Wildwood Water Utility (WWU) serves approximately 16,924 customers within its service area of the City of Wildwood, City of North Wildwood, Borough of Wildwood Crest, Borough of West Wildwood, Middle Township and Lower Township and provides bulk water service to New Jersey American Water Company's Cape May Courthouse District. All of the service area is within Cape May County.

The WWU has been in existence in one form or another since the turn of the century and its current Rio Grande Pumping Station was constructed in 1910. The WWU



serves its retail and bulk customers from 13 wells at the Rio Grande Pumping Station which pumps into 20" and 24" transmission mains which delivers the water from the pumping station located in Middle Township to the island of the Wildwoods.

The WWU also operates four Artificial Storage and Recovery Wells (ASR) on the island of the Wildwoods. The ASR wells are recharged with water from the Rio Grande Well Field from September 15th to May 15th and during other non-demand periods. During the recharge cycle, approximately 220 million gallons are stored for use during the peak summer months.

## WATER CONSERVATION:

Water Conservation has become a new way of life. Wildwood Water Utility suggests the continuation of the following water conservation habits:



Water between  
6 p.m. and 10 a.m.



Adjust watering frequency  
according to the weather  
and season



Check and repair leaking  
pipes, hoses, sprinklers  
and toilets



Install water saving  
shower heads and toilets



Do not use toilets as a  
wastebasket



Use a broom to clean  
driveways and sidewalks



## WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM??

Our water source is from wells at the Rio Grande Pumping Station located on Rt.47 in Middle Twp. These wells draw water from the Estuarine, Cohansey and Kirkwood Aquifers. 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 at (609) 846-0600

The Wildwood Water Utility performed more than 1000 analyses for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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, is more than one year old. I am pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State safety requirements. This report describes our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Ronald Grookett at (609) 846-0600 or stop by our office to inspect our test data.

# Susceptibility Ratings for Wildwood City 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 pathogens, therefore all intakes received a 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 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. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			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 - 17			17			17			17			17			17			17			17			
GUID - 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 are 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/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.

**Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

## The Wildwood Water Utility routinely monitors

for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the calendar year 2015.

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 crypto sporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Alpha Emitters (2011)	N	2.03	+ or - 0.26	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Lead (2014)	N	90 % Level = 4.8	<2 to 7	ppb	0	AL = 15	Erosion of natural depositsw
Copper (2014)	N	90% Level = 0.134	<.01 to 0.195	ppm	0	AL = 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
<b>SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS</b>							
*Iron	N	72.3	0 to 72.3	ppb	300	300	Naturally Occuring

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	
Chlorine	Average 0.31	4 ppm	4 ppm	
Disinfection Byproducts	Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG
Total Trihalomethanes	Highest Location Average = 42.98	4.72 to 62.99	80 ppb	80 ppb
HAA 5	Highest Location Average = 6.52	1.61 to 9.98	60 ppb	60 ppb

**\*Iron :** The secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the RUL could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs in the body. NJDEP RUL for utilities that treat with a sequestrant is 600 ppb. Wildwood treats with a sequestrant. Tests within the system are consistently below the RUL. Re-testing of the wells have shown that all wells are less than the RUL.

To insure the continued quality of our water we treat it with chlorine for disinfection and CP – 767L for corrosion control and iron sequestering.

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.

**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. Wildwood Water Utility 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>.

**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.

### TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the table on page 3 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.

**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.

**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.

**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. RULs are recommendations, not mandates.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection 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 contaminants allowed in drinking water.

The Safe Drinking Water Act Regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received both monitoring waivers.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, the Wildwood Water Utility has made significant improvements to its facilities. We will continue to make improvements and work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



City Of Wildwood  
3100 New Jersey Ave,  
Wildwood, NJ 08260



## WILDWOOD WATER UTILITY WORKS HARD TO PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY WATER TO YOU!

We are very pleased to provide you with the [2016 Annual Water Quality Report](#). We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration Regulations establish limits for contamination 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.