



June 2019

Newsletter & Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Mantua Township Municipal Utilities Authority

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Year 2019

We are pleased to present this year’s “Annual Drinking Water Quality Report”. This report is designed to help you, our customers, stay informed about the water quality and services we deliver every day. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Jeff Baker at (856) 468-1111. (PWS ID# 0810004)

Regulations:

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



1 Million Gallon Storage Tank
Main Street / Barnsboro

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Quality:

Mantua Twp. MUA is proud to inform you that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State enforceable requirements. Although through our monitoring and testing we’ve learned that some constituents have been detected, the EPA has determined that your water *IS SAFE* at these levels.

For you to better understand these constituents we’ve attached a table called the “**Table of Detected Contaminants**” which lists the constituents, their levels and MCL’s. To help you understand this table we also provided a list of terms and definitions, listed on Page 4 of this Report.

Our Supply:

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 or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also call the BSDW or contact the Bureau at swap@dep.state.nj.us with any questions pertaining to the report. The following is a summary of our source water assessment.

The Board Members and Employees of the Mantua Township MUA ask that All Our Customers Help Us to Protect the Sources of Water Supply which is the Heart of Our Community, help to Sustain Our Way of Life and the Future of Our Children.

CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS can be made By PHONE or ON LINE

By Phone call 1-855-329-2713 and follow the instructions

On Line Payments—Go to <http://www.mantuumua.com> and follow the LINK for “Access Customer Account Services”

Mantua Township MUA- PWSID # 0810004

The Mantua Township MUA is a public community water system consisting of eight (8) wells. Four (4) wells are in the upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer and three (3) are in the Mount Laurel-Wenonah aquifer. None of the wells are under the influence of surface water. Our system also purchases an average of 200 GPM of treated surface water from the New Jersey American Water Co.

Susceptibility Ratings for Mantua Township MUA 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.

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.

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 - 6			6			6			6			6			6		3	3			6			6
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 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 chlor-dane.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radionuclide's: 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> 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.

Sources:

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 materials, 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.

Public Education & Awareness:

“Water Conservation is an important step in helping save our future Water Supplies”.

The MTMUA realizes that any water conservation program will not be successful unless the public and our users thoroughly understand the importance and the impact it will have on them and our future water supplies.

Being a small authority with limited funds and personnel, the amount of written information that can be mailed to users is small and the time our staff can devote is limited.

In the future, the Authority will work with the office staff in planning a water conservation program that will have the most effect upon its water users.

Please check our website at mantuamua.com and Page 7 of this newsletter for water saving tips

Drinking Water:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's safe drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or log on to <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>

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 lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Action Level—(AL) the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Color Units (CU)

Maximum Contaminant Level—The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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—The “Goal” (MCLG's) is 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.

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.

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

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

Pico-curies per liter (pCi/L) - Pico-curies per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Table of Detected Contaminates						
Regulated Contaminates:	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Meas- MCL Goal	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radionuclide's:						
Gross Alpha/Radium 228 Tested 2017	No	Highest 4.6 Range = ND - 4.6	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts :						
Total Trihalomethane's Tested 2017	No	Highest Locational Running Annual Average = 14.15 Range = 5.5– 38.9	ppb	N/A	80	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid Tested 2018	No	Highest Locational Running Annual Average = 1.47 Range = 0 - 6.94	ppb	N/A	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Tested 2017	No	ND Range = 0	ppb	N/A	2,000	Discharge of Drilling Waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Tested 2016	No	90th Percentile 0.538	ppm	N/A	Action Level=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits 30 homes sampled
Fluoride Tested 2017	No	Highest 1.02 Range = <0.1 - 1.02	ppm	4	4	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead Tested 2016	No	90th Percentile 7.1	ppb	N/A	Action Level=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits 30 homes sampled
Nitrate Tested 2017	No	<0.1	ppb	10000	10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Contaminants:						
Sulfate Tested 2017	No	Highest 20.40 Range = 3.0 - 20.40	ppm	N/A	RUL - 250	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium Tested 2018	No	Highest 109.2 Range = 3.1 - 109.2	ppm	N/A	RUL- 50	Erosion of natural deposits

Waivers:

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 waivers for synthetic organic contaminants.

Possible Health Effects:

Following is a brief description of MCL's, how they are determined and what they mean to you as well as a list of possible health effects of the constituents we detected.

MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Levels)

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Special Consideration Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers and Others:

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproduction 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 defects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculations of the drinking water standards, thus making the standards 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.

Nitrate:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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.

Detects:

1. **Alpha Emitters:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
2. **Barium:** Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
3. **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.
4. **Fluoride:** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
5. **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. Mantua Twp. MUA 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>.
6. **Selenium:** Selenium has the potential to cause the following effects from a lifetime exposure at levels above the MCL: hair and fingernail loss; damage to kidney and liver tissue, and the nervous and circulatory systems.
7. **TTHM/HAA5 (Total Trihalomethane/Haloacetic Acids):** 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.

Secondary RUL Exceeded (Non-enforceable):

1. **Sodium:** For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.
2. **Sulfate:** Sulfate tends to (1) form scale on boilers and heat exchangers (2) cause taste effect and (3) can cause a laxative effect with excessive intake.

CURRENT WATER RESTRICTIONS:

Mandatory Water restrictions regulated by the MTMUA are In Effect between 11 AM to 6 PM from May 1 to September 30, 7 days a week.

Non-essential water use such as lawn watering, filling pools, washing cars, trucks, boats, campers and other recreational vehicles is restricted during these hours.

(exempt from this regulation are commercial car washes, power washing businesses and contractors who use water in daily work such as masons and contractors using water to test newly constructed lines.)

DROUGHT EMERGENCY PLAN:

In addition to the Water Restrictions above, the Township Committee passed Ordinance #0-13-01 and the MTMUA passed Resolution # 2002-11 which would eliminate all non-essential water use. In the event of another drought, all non-essential water use would be restricted. The State of New Jersey would declare a Water Alert and Drought Restrictions would be implemented. Water Conservation measures would be in effect.

Water & Sewer Rates / 2019:

Residential Customer with a Standard Residential Meter (5/8"):

Water:

Minimum Charge of \$45.00 per quarter - 8,000 gallons consumption allowance

Excess Rate exceeding Consumption Allowance:

8,000 gallons to 18,000 gallons - \$4.30 per 1,000 gallons

18,000 gallons to 38,000 gallons - \$4.90 per 1,000 gallons

38,000 gallons to 58,000 gallons - \$5.85 per 1,000 gallons

58,000 gallons to 110,000 gallons - \$6.75 per 1,000 gallons

over 110,000 gallons - \$7.70 per 1,000 gallons

For the meters larger than the Standard Residential the charges would be:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Min. Charge</u>	<u>Consumption Allowance</u>
3/4"	\$ 58.91	11,000
1"	\$ 90.79	16,000
1 1/2"	\$ 169.35	36,000
2"	\$ 263.97	57,000
3"	\$ 514.36	139,000
4"	\$ 765.87	246,000
6"	\$2,281.35	882,000
8"	\$4,050.00	1,544,000

Senior Citizen with a Standard Residential Meter:

Minimum Charge - \$23.00 *- 8,000 gal. consumption allowance

Sewer: \$368.00 per year per unit. (\$92.00 per quarter per unit)

Senior Citizen/Totally Disabled Quarterly Rate *\$228.00 per year (\$57.00 per quarter)

See Requirements Below.

***Senior Citizen, Permanently & Totally Disabled Person Discount Requirements:**

An application must be completed at the MTMUA Office.

PAAD Card (photo copy required) OR Income less than \$10,000 excluding Social

Security OR a discount is given with the Property Taxes (approval from the Tax Assessor's Office).

The discount automatically applies to water and sewer billing. Applications will be reviewed and a letter regarding approval or denial will be sent.

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On Line Payments—Go to <http://www.mantumua.com> and follow the LINK for "Access Customer Account Services".

25 Things You Can Do to Prevent Water Waste

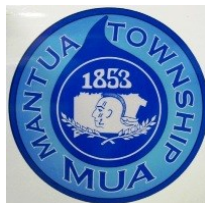
9 Things You can do to Save Water in the Bathroom:

- Check your toilets for leaks.** Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately.
- Stop using the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket.** Every time you flush a cigarette butt, facial tissue or other small bit of trash, you waste five to seven gallons of water. **PLEASE DO NOT FLUSH RAGS OR WIPES DOWN YOUR TOILET. THEY CAN CLOG YOUR SEWER LINE AND CAUSE A BACKUP INTO YOUR HOUSE.**
- Put plastic bottles in your toilet tank.** To cut down on water waste, put an inch or two of sand or pebbles inside each of two plastic bottles to weigh them down. Fill them with water and put them in your toilet tank, safely away from operating mechanisms. In an average home, the bottles may displace and save ten or more gallons of water a day.
- Take shorter showers.** Long, hot showers can waste five to ten gallons every unneeded minute. Limit your showers to the time it takes to soap up, wash down and rinse off.
- Install water saving shower heads or flow restrictors.** Your local hardware or plumbing supply store stocks inexpensive water saving shower heads or restrictors that are easy to install.
- Take Baths.** A bath in a partially filled tub uses less water than all but the shortest showers.
- Turn off the water after you wet your toothbrush.** There is no need to keep water pouring down the drain. Just wet your brush and fill a glass for mouth rinsing.
- Rinse your razor in the sink.** Fill the bottom of the sink with a few inches of warm water. This will rinse your blade just as well as running water. And far less wastefully.
- Check faucets and pipes for leaks.** Even the smallest drip from a worn washer can waste 20 or more gallons a day. Larger leaks can waste hundreds.



6 Things you can do to Save Water in the Kitchen and Laundry:

- Use your automatic dishwasher only for full loads.**
- Use your automatic washing machine only for full loads.**
- If you wash dishes by hand, don't leave the water running for rinsing.** If you have 2 sinks, fill one with soapy water and one with rinse water. If you have only one sink, gather washed dishes in a dish rack and rinse them with a spray device or pan full of hot water.
- Don't let the faucet run while you clean vegetables.** Just rinse them in a stoppered sink or a pan of clean water.
- Keep a bottle of drinking water in the refrigerator.** Running tap water to cool it off for drinking is wasteful.
- Check faucets and pipes for leaks.** Leaks waste water 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and often can be repaired with only an inexpensive washer.



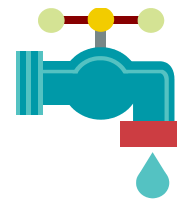
**WATER
SAVE IT TODAY
HAVE IT TOMORROW**

Leak Detection: Water Loss in Gallons at 60 PSI

Leak this Size	/	Loss Per Month
1/32" •		6,000
1/16" •		25,000
1/8" ●		100,000
1/4" ●		400,000

10 Things you can do to Save Water Outside:

- Water your lawn only when it needs it.** A good way to see if your lawn needs watering is to step on the grass. If it springs back up when you move, it doesn't need water. If it stays flat, get the sprinkler.
- Deep Soak your Lawn.** When you do water, do it long enough for the moisture to soak down to the roots where it will do the most good. A light sprinkling can evaporate quickly and tends to encourage shallow root systems.
- Water during the cool parts of the day.** Early morning generally is better than dusk since it helps prevent growth of fungus.
- Don't water the gutter.** Position your sprinklers so water lands on the lawn or garden, not on paved areas. Also avoid watering on windy days.
- Plant drought resistant trees and plants.** Many beautiful trees and plants thrive with far less watering than other species.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants.** Mulch will slow evaporation of moisture and discourage weed growth too.
- Use a broom, not a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks.**
- Don't run the hose while washing your car.** Clean the car with a pail of soapy water. Use the hose just to rinse it off.
- Tell your children not to play with the hose and sprinklers.**
- Check for leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets and couplings.** Leaks outside the house may not seem as bad since they're not as visible. But then can be just as wasteful as leaks inside. Check frequently and keep them drip free.



Water and Sewer Problems? Call the MUA Office at 468-1111 anytime of the day or night. The office is equipped with a Voice Mail Answering System. If an emergency occurs, leave your name, address and phone number on Extension #25, your call will be returned by the operations crew member that is on-call, as soon as possible.

It's the Law! Call 1-800-272-1000 for Utility Mark-outs before doing any digging or repair work on your property.



397 Main Street
Mantua, New Jersey 08051
Phone: 856-468-1111
Fax: 856-464-0034
Email: bkrebs@mantuamua.com

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2019—2020 Meeting Dates / Officials / Holidays:

If you'd like to learn more about your water and/or sewer utility, you are welcome to attend any regularly scheduled Meetings held at our office at 397 Main Street on Tuesdays. Dates are listed below, meetings start at 5:00 P.M. Visit website for agenda information.

- July 16, 2019
- August 20, 2019
- September 17, 2019
- October 15, 2019
- November 19, 2019
- December 17, 2019
- January 21, 2020
- February 4, 2020
- March 17, 2020
- April 21, 2020
- May 19, 2020
- June 16, 2020

MTMUA Officials:

Chairman:	Thomas D. Gregg Jr
Vice-Chairman:	Charles Burkett
Treasurer:	Mario Dilisciandro
Secretary:	Tim Sheehan
Eng. Coordinator:	Vincent Voltaggio
Alternate #1:	Howard Bruner
Alternate #2:	John Parks

Holidays:

- Independence Day - July 4
- Labor Day - September 2
- Columbus Day - October 14
- Veteran's Day - November 11
- Thanksgiving Day - November 28
- Friday after Thanksgiving - November 29
- Christmas Day - December 25
- Day After Christmas - December 26
- New Year's Day - January 1, 2020
- Martin Luther King Jr. Day - January 20, 2020
- President's Day - February 17, 2020
- Good Friday - April 10, 2020
- Memorial Day - May 25, 2020



MUA Office at
397 Main Street

For your Convenience there is an After Hours Drop box Located in the Front of the Building (right side/in front of sign)