



Water Quality Report 2020

Township of Franklin

English

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

Spanish

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

Gujarati

આ અહેવાલ માં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે
ગુરુત્વપૂર્ણ માહિતી આપવામાં આવી છે.
જો તમે સમજી શકતા નથી તો કૃપા કરીને કોઈકને સમજાવવા
પડશે જે તેને સમજી શકે છે.



Dear Water Consumer:

This 2020 Water Quality Report is an annual report to all water consumers on the quality of water provided by the Township of Franklin. This report meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirements for Consumer Confidence Reports.

This 2020 Water Quality report provides our customers with information on the sources of our drinking water, our water system, applicable health information and the concentrations of detected contaminants with a comparison to water quality regulations.

The Township of Franklin is committed to providing our customers with high quality drinking water and information about the drinking water that we provide. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you would like additional information or if you have any questions concerning this report, feel free to call the Township Water Department at 732.249.7800. You can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 for further information.

Sincerely,
Carl Hauck
Licensed Operator
Township of Franklin

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Franklin Township

For the Year 2021, Results from the Year 2020

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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are surface and well water from New Jersey American Water - Raritan System (which supplies most of our water), the Township of South Brunswick Water Department and the New Brunswick Water Utility. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for all of these public water systems which are included and are also available at 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 to obtain information regarding these Source Water Assessments.

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).

The Franklin Township Water Department and all its suppliers routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of ours and our suppliers monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. The state allows all of us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Franklin Township Water Department PWS ID# NJ1808001 Year 2020 Test Results						
Contaminant	Viol-ation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Copper Result at 90 th Percentile 1 st ½ of 2020	N	0.25 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Result at 90 th Percentile 2 nd ½ of 2020	N	0.28 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Result at 90 th Percentile 1 st ½ of 2020	N	2 No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead Result at 90 th Percentile 2 nd ½ of 2020	N	2.98 No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	N	Range = 3 - 97 Highest LRAA = 59	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	N	Range = 6 - 70 Highest LRAA = 46	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chlorine		Range = 0.3 – 15 ppm Average = 0.6 ppm		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

HAA5 and TTHM compliance is based on a Locational Running Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

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. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free,” may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as “lead free”. However, prior to January 4, 2014, “lead free” allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. The Franklin Township Water Department and all of its drinking water suppliers are 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

New Jersey American Water (Raritan System)						
PWS ID# NJ2004002						
Year 2020 Test Results						
Contaminant	Viola-tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure-ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	Range = 1.1 – 1.7 Highest detect = 1.7	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Gross Alpha Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = ND – 9.0 Highest detect = 9.0	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = ND – 5.7 Highest detect = 5.7	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	98 % < 0.3 Highest detect = 0.5 Range = 0.03 – 0.5	NTU	N/A	TT < 0.3 in 98% of monthly samples	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N	Range = 38 - 76% Removal	ppm	NA	TT = % removal >25 % removal	Naturally present in the environment
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chloramines		Range = 0.5 – 4.0		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm

Chloramines: Water additive used to control microbes.

The U.S. EPA issued a rule in January 2006 that requires systems with higher Cryptosporidium levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. To comply with this rule, New Jersey American Water Raritan System once again began conducting 24 consecutive months of monitoring for Cryptosporidium in our raw water sources in 2015 through 2017. We detected the organism in the raw source water during this testing. These samples were collected from the source before the water was processed through our treatment plant. In accordance with the requirements of EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, an additional treatment upgrade is in process at the Raritan- Millstone Plant for removal/inactivation of Cryptosporidium. For additional information regarding cryptosporidiosis and how it may impact those with weakened immune systems, please contact your personal health care provider. The data collected is presented in the Source Water Monitoring table.

Source Water Monitoring				
Contaminant (2015 – 2017)	Unit	Raritan-Millstone Plant	Canal Road Plant	Typical Source
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/L	Range = ND – 0.9	ND – 0.46	Microbiological pathogens found in surface water
Giardia	Cysts/L	Range = ND – 0.62	ND – 0.73	Microbiological pathogens found in surface water

City of New Brunswick Water Utility						
PWS ID# NJ1214001						
Year 2020 Test Results						
Contaminant	Viola-tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure-ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium	N	0.04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	0.66	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.54	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants:						
Turbidity	N	100% of samples < 0.3 Highest detect = 0.21 Average = 0.07		N/A	TT 100% of samples < 0.3	Soil runoff, naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N	Range = 1.20 – 1.63%	ppm	NA	TT = % removal >25% removal	Naturally present in the environment
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chlorine		Range = 0.5 – 2.04 Average = 0.9 ppm		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

Unregulated contaminants are those which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. New Brunswick's results for unregulated contaminants are from 2014, 2018, 2019 and 2020.

City of New Brunswick Water Department Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range	Likely Source
Bromide	ppb	N/A	N/A	23 - 58	Naturally present in the environment; road salts
Chlorate	ppb	N/A	N/A	84 - 180	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium (total)	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND - 0.47	Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluoro butanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	N/A	N/A	11	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	N/A	N/A	1.3 – 2.5	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
Perfluoro heptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ppt	N/A	N/A	1.8 – 4.0	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
Perfluoro hexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	N/A	N/A	2.7 – 5.2	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	N/A	N/A	1.2 – 2.3	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
Strontium	ppb	N/A	N/A	84 - 95	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND - 0.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromochloroacetic acid (BCAA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.1 – 4.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCAA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.3 – 6.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (CDBAA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND - 0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	5.2 – 23.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	10 - 40	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	N/A	N/A	2.7 – 7.8	Naturally present in the environment

In 2020, New Brunswick continued to monitor for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite commonly found in surface water, and found some evidence of these microbes in the raw, untreated source water. Although this organism is present, it is at levels low enough that no supplemental treatment is required by the New Brunswick water treatment facility, per USEPA standards. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are capable of causing disease. We are not aware of a specific source of Cryptosporidium. Please contact your water supplier for additional information.

New Brunswick Water Utility Violations Information for 2020

In October 2020 New Brunswick Water Utility was notified by the NJDEP that we were deemed out of compliance for Water Quality Parameters, specifically water pH, for the monitoring period 1/1/2020-6/30/2020. pH is a simple measure of how acidic or basic a given water sample is determined to be. Our system has installed corrosion control treatment to help prevent lead and/or copper in the pipes from dissolving into the water. During the January through June 2020 monitoring period, we failed to consistently meet treatment technique requirements for our corrosion control system, specifically optimal pH. New Brunswick Water Utility is completing the following steps to return into compliance: (1) having pH values above the established minimum pH value at the referenced locations, (2) increasing the minimum amount of lead and copper samples from 30 to 60 at a frequency of every six months starting with the 1st half of 2021, and (3) creating a new Quality Control procedures for the sampling and reporting of Water Quality Parameters. While all customers were notified of this non-compliance via a separate mailing that was distributed on November 16, 2020 – we are required to notify our customers of all violations that we experienced during the CCR reporting year in the present CCR. If you would like to receive another copy of the report or obtain more information regarding this violation. please contact New Brunswick Water Utility at (732) 418-5687 x110.

New Brunswick Water Utility is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the 1st quarter and 3rd quarter of 2020, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for 1,2,3 Trichloropropane, 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane and Ethylene Dibromide, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We were required to monitor for these contaminants in all four (4) quarters in 2020. However, samples were not collected in the 1st quarter and 3rd quarter of 2020 due to laboratory coordination efforts complicated by COVID. Samples were collected in the 2nd quarter and 4th quarter 2020 and none of these contaminants were detected. The system returned to compliance in the 4th quarter 2020 via improved coordination efforts with the laboratory.

As mentioned above, New Brunswick Water Utility is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the 1st and 4th quarters of 2020, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for PFNA, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We were required to monitor for PFNA in all four (4) quarters in 2020. However, samples were not collected in the 4th quarter of 2020 due to laboratory coordination efforts complicated by COVID. In addition, samples were collected in the 1st quarter 2020, but could not be processed because of sampling complications. Samples were collected in the 4th quarter 2020 and 1st quarter 2021 and PFNA was below reportable detected levels. The system returned to compliance in the 1st quarter 2021 via improved coordination efforts with the laboratory.

New Brunswick experienced a reporting violation in 2020 for failure to submit the 2019 data Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) by July 1, 2020. While all New Brunswick customers did receive their CCR's prior to the due date, a mailing mishap with the printer resulted in a missed mailing address for NJDEP. The system returned to compliance in September 2020 when the issues was discovered, and the Printer has been notified to include NJDEP on all mailing lists associated with the CCR.

South Brunswick Township Water Department PWS ID# NJ1221004 Year 2020 Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium	N	Range = 0.007 – 0.094 Highest detect = 0.094	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	Range = ND – 1.1 Highest detect = 1.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	Range = ND – 0.9 Highest detect = 0.9	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	Range = ND – 4.5 Highest detect = 4.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	Range = 0.6 – 17.6 Highest detect = 17.6	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper Result at 90 th Percentile	N	0.36 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Result at 90 th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Gross Alpha	N	Range = ND – 2.4 Highest detect = 2.4	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG		
Chlorine		Range = 0.4 – 1.2 ppm Average = 0.8 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm		

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	RUL
Sodium	Range: 6 - 61	Ppm	50

South Brunswick Township Water Department exceeded the Secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for 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 (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring: New Jersey American Water - Raritan System (which supplies most of our water), the Township of South Brunswick Water Department and the New Brunswick Water Utility. monitored for the following unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA and NJDEP in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are widely found in the environment. EPA has identified a health advisory level for two PFAS analytes, PFOA and PFOS 0.070 ppb either singly or combined, and NJDEP has adopted new drinking water standards (Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)) for PFOA and PFOS of 14 ng/L (ppt) and 13 ng/L (ppt), respectively, as of January 2021.

New Jersey American Water - Raritan System Results

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
(PFOS) Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	Range = 2.5 – 5.3	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.
(PFOA) Perfluorooctanoic Acid	Range = 3.3 – 5.8	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.

South Brunswick Water Department Results

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
(PFOS) Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	Range = ND – 1.97	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.
(PFOA) Perfluorooctanoic Acid	Range = ND – 9.7	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.

New Brunswick Water Utility Results

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
(PFOS) Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	Range = 3.5 – 4.3	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.
(PFOA) Perfluorooctanoic Acid	Range = 6.5 – 8.5	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers.

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More can be found at:

[https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-\(003\).pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-(003).pdf)

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.

DEFINITIONS

In the "Test Results" tables you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

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 trillion (ppt) or nanogram per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

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. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

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

Total Organic Carbon - Total Organ Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. The *Treatment Technique* for TOC requires that 35% - 45% of the TOC in the raw water is removed through the treatment processes.

Turbidity - Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium microbial growth. Turbidity is measured as an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration process. The *Treatment Technique* for turbidity requires that no individual sample exceeds 1 NTU and 95% of the samples collected during the month must be less than 0.3 NTU.

Franklin Water Utility Violations Information for 2020

Our water system violated a drinking water requirement within the past year. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. Coliform bacteria were found in the water supply on September 8, 2020 and we failed to collect source water samples as required by the Ground Water Rule immediately upon receipt of the positive coliform result. This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours. Following the total coliform positive result in the distribution system, we are required to collect a source water sample from each of our sources to assist in determining whether the source may be contributing to the presence of coliform in the distribution system. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

What is being done? We have contacted our water testing lab regarding proper notification to us. We have also completed a system assessment (Level 1) which reviews and evaluates all the elements for possible sanitary defects. The temporary condition was traced to routine maintenance being completed by one of our bulk water providers. Routine testing the following week showed no additional signs of coliform present.

For more information, please contact Carl Hauck at the Franklin Township Public Works Department 732-249-7800

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Special Note:

We are required to monitor for pH biweekly. During 2020 some of our pH monitoring results were inadvertently submitted late to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). All of our sample results were taken correctly and were in compliance.

You may have heard the word "pH" used to describe drinking water quality, but do you know what it means?

pH is a measurement of electrically charged particles in a substance. It indicates how acidic or alkaline (basic) that substance is. The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14.

- Acidic water has a pH lower than 7. The most acidic substances have a pH of 0. Battery acid falls into this category.
- Alkaline water has a pH of 8 or above. The most alkaline substances, such as lye, have a pH of 14.
- Pure water has a pH of 7 and is considered "neutral" because it has neither acidic nor basic qualities.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call Carl Hauck at the Franklin Township Public Works Department 732-249-7800. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Township Council meetings.

We all work hard to provide top quality drinking 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.

The tables below illustrate the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the systems. The tables provide 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.

NJ American Water - Raritan System- PWSID # NJ2004002

NJ American Water Company – Raritan System is a public community water system consisting of 129 wells, 7 surface water intakes, 1 purchased ground water source, and 6 purchased surface water sources.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): Millstone River, Upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, Raritan River ,Middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, igneous and metamorphic rocks, glacial sand and gravel, Delaware & Raritan Canal, Brunswick Aquifer, Stockton Formation

Susceptibility Ratings for NJ American Water – Raritan System

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 - 129	4	65	29	42	56			24	74	88		10	16	66	16	39	59		92	6		25	73	
Surface water intakes - 7	7			7			7				7		7					7			7	7		

New Brunswick Water Department- PWSID # NJ1214001

New Brunswick Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 2 surface water intakes and 3 purchased ground water sources.

This system's source water comes from the following surface water bodies: Lawrence Brook, Delaware & Raritan Canal

This system can purchase water from the following water systems: Middlesex Water, NJ American Water

Susceptibility Ratings for New Brunswick Water Department Sources

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
Surface water intakes - 2	2			1	1			2			2		2					2			2	2		

South Brunswick Township Water Division- PWSID # NJ1221004

South Brunswick Township Water Division is a public community water system consisting of 3 wells, 2 purchased ground water sources, and 2 purchased surface water sources.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer: The Middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System

This system purchases water from the following water systems: East Brunswick Water Department, NJ American Water, Monroe Township Utility Department and North Brunswick Water Department

Susceptibility Ratings for South Brunswick Township Water Division Sources

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 - 3		1	2	2	1			2	1	3				2	1	3					3	2	1	

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.

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