



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Delilah Terrace Mobile Home Park
PWSID# NJ0119001
For the Year 2023, Results from the Year 2022

Delilah Terrace Mobile Home Park is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Our drinking water is pumped from 2 active wells on site in Atlantic County.

Call us at (609)646-6788 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

Delilah Terrace Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the test results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our test results, though representative, are more than one year old and are the most recent results available.

Vulnerable Populations: 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).

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Violati on Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure ment	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium Test Results Yr.: 2021	N	0.213	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test Results Yr.: 2021	N	0.481	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Result at 90th Percentile	N	Range: 0 to 0.0845 No samples exceeded AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) Test Results Yr.: 2021	N	0.846	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel Test Results Yr.: 2021	N	3.39	ppb	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	4.45	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances						
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid	Y	Range: 0 to 359 Highest Avg. = 297.2	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid	Y	Range: 14 to 16.9 Highest Avg. = 15.12	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid	N	Range: 2.3 to 2.5 Highest Avg. = 2.44	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium	N	Range: 0 to 1 Highest Avg. = 0.5	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

PFOS Health Effects: 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.

PFOA Health Effects: 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 males, reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess 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.

PFOS Violation: This past year, Delilah Terrace Mobile Home Park incurred a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violation for exceeding the MCL for Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) during the first and second quarters of 2022. A new water supply well was drilled and PFOS has not been detected in samples since 9/14/2022.

PFOA Violation: This past year, Delilah Terrace Mobile Home Park incurred a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violation for exceeding the MCL for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) during the second quarter of 2022. A new water supply well was drilled and PFOA has not been detected in samples since 9/14/2022.

Failure to Remediate: This past year, Delilah Terrace Mobile Home Park incurred a Failure to Remediate MCL Violation Within 1 Year due to the PFOA and PFOS MCL violations incurred during 2021. A new water supply well was drilled and PFOA and PFOS have not been detected in samples since 9/14/2022.

Lead Service Line Rule Violation: During the first quarter of 2022 an Updated Drinking Water Service Line Inventory, a Lead Service Line Replacement Plan and an Annual Lead Service Line Replacement Progress Report was to be submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Delilah Terrace Mobile Home Park inadvertently submitted our Lead Service Line Replacement Plan and our Annual Lead Service Line Replacement Progress Report late and received a reporting violation. We have since submitted these documents to NJDEP and were returned to compliance on 3/21/2022.

Potential Sources of Contamination: 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 production, 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.

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. Delilah Terrace Mobile Home Park 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>.

DEFINITIONS

In the "TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS" 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:

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 Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

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

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

Action Level (AL) - 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.

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 asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

For Additional Information: If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Delilah Terrace Mobile Home Park at (609)646-6788 because we do not hold regular public meetings. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality.

Source Water Assessment: 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 <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

Susceptibility Ratings for Delilah Terrace Mobile Home Park 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			Radio-nuclides			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 - 1			1	1					1			1		1		1			1			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.