

Annual Drinking Water Quality
Report The Borough of Woodbine
For the Year 2023, Results from 2022

PWSID # NJ (0516001)

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality 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.

You can also refer to the EPA web-site at www.epa.gov/ccr for any updates or for downloading the CCR guidance document. It should also be noted that New Jersey regulates some volatile organic compounds and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAs), which are not regulated at the federal level and certain volatile organic compounds at more stringent levels than at the federal level.

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Our source is (2) ground water wells that draw their water from the Kirkwood-Cohansey Aquifer, over 150 feet deep. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for the Borough of Woodbine which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/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 your water system's Source Water Assessment. This water system's source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is attached.

The source water assessment performed on our 2 sources determined the following:

THE BOROUGH OF WOODBINE 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 www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. The source water assessment performed on our sources from determined the following:

PWS ID #0516001 Borough of Woodbine	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
Sources																								
Wells – 2			X	X				X	X	X			X			X			X			X		
GUDI – 0																								
Surface water Intakes - 0																								

The table above 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 are 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.

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/tpp/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.

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our licensed operator (Jack Lynch, Environmental and Technical Services LLC) at (609) 861-7000. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Borough of Woodbine routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

DEFINITIONS

In the following table 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 (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Part per trillion (ppt) or Nanogram per liter (ng/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.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) 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.

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 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

TABLE OF DETECTED EPA/NJ REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants:						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0 Positive Monthly Sample (ND)	col/100ml	0	1 Positive Monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	Sampled 09/19/2022 0.232 mg/L	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	N	90th percentile Sampled 05/25-06/03/2022 0.00192 mg/L One sample out of 20 exceeded the AL	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Lead	N	Sampled 11/30-12/21/2022 0.00189 mg/L One sample out of 20 exceeded the AL	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	90th percentile Sampled 05/25-06/03/2022 0.662 mg/L Sampled 11/30-12/21/2022 0.0956 mg/L	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants:						
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	N	Sampled on 03/07/2022 1.1 µg/L	ppb	N/A	70	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline, and fuel oil spills
Synthetic Organic Compounds:						
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	N	Sampled on 03/07/2022 4.5 ng/L Sampled on 06/13/2022 4.6 ng/L Sampled on 09/20/2022 4.1 ng/L Sampled on 12/19/2022 4.5 ng/L	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	N	Sampled on 03/07/2022 3.8 ng/L Sampled on 06/13/2022 3.9 ng/L Sampled on 09/20/2022 3.6 ng/L Sampled on 12/19/2022 3.7 ng/L	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Disinfection By-Products: Stage 2						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	Sampled on 07/25/2022 DS/DBP2-1 160 Webster Ave 16 µg/L DS/DBP2-2 636 Monroe Ave 14.8 µg/L LRAA 0.015-0.016 mg/L	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	Sampled on 07/25/2022 DS/DBP2-1 160 Webster Ave 5.16 µg/L DS/DBP2-2 636 Monroe Ave 3.67 µg/L LRAA 0.004-0.005 mg/L	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

In July 2022, there were three required submissions for the 2021 lead service line replacement law. The system failed to meet this requirement for one submission and received a violation for the missed deadline. The report has since been submitted in December 2022 and we are back in compliance. In 2021 the facility was required to submit an optimal corrosion control recommendation and source water assessment. The violation and schedule were not generated properly in the NJEMS system and was therefore completed late. The recommendation and assessment were submitted back in June 2022 along with the public notice to consumers notifying consumers of the late sampling and submittals. We have achieved compliance with this violation and the 2022 detectable results of this water quality parameter testing is present in the unregulated contaminant table below.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected		MRDL	MRDLG
	(Average)	(Range)		
Chlorine	0.722	0.41-1.00	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

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Secondary Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected		Units of Measure	Regulation
*pH	Y	TP001003 Sampled bi-weekly Minimum 6.28 Maximum 7.9	Distribution System Sample semi-annual Minimum 6.5 Maximum 7.4 Average 7.032	N/A	EPA regulation Minimum 6.5 Maximum 8.5
Alkalinity, Total	N	TP001003 Minimum 4.2 mg/L Maximum 8.5 mg/L	Distribution System Sample semi-annual Minimum 2.9 mg/L Maximum 13.5 mg/L Average 9.275 mg/L	ppm	N/A

We are 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 01/01-06/30/2022, specifically the 03/26-06/30/2022 biweekly monitoring periods, we did not monitor or test for pH at the distribution system and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The previous operator was scheduled to take 2 samples every 2 weeks at the distribution system during this time and failed to do so. During the following semi-annual period, when the licensed operator changed to Jack Lynch and Justin Ek of ETS, the schedule changed to 4 samples every 6 months, which was completed satisfactorily. This violation is due to the missed biweekly pH sampling designated at the distribution system from 03/26/2022 through 06/30/2022.

The NJDEP requires the semi-annual results of the pH monitoring sampling to be reported within 10 days following the end of the monitoring period. The monitoring results were submitted late to the NJDEP resulting in a violation for the 07/01/2022 through 12/31/2022 monitoring period. We are pleased to tell you that your water results for the Borough are safe for drinking and this violation was due to a late submittal.

The state of New Jersey allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

TABLE OF DETECTED EPA/NJ UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	RUL Exceedance	Level Detected		Units of Measurement	MCL	RUL	Likely Source of Contamination
Secondaries:							
Sodium	N	WL001005 Sampled on 09/19/2022 8.5 mg/L	WL001006 Sampled on 09/19/2022 10.4 mg/L	ppm	N/A	50	Discharge from industrial sources of roads by runoff, salt storage, or saltwater intrusion.
Iron	N	TP001003 Sampled on 04/25/2022 0.0536 mg/L	Distribution System Sampled on 04/25/2022 0.137 mg/L and 0.104 mg/L Sampled on 05/09/2022 0.269 mg/L and 0.124 mg/L	ppm	N/A	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits, iron & steel piping
Manganese	N		Distribution System Sampled on 05/09/2022 0.00549 mg/L	ppm	N/A	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits, and industrial pollution
Aluminum	N	TP001003 Sampled on 05/09/2022 0.0119 mg/L	Distribution System Sampled on 05/09/2022 0.0114 mg/L and 0.0367 mg/L	ppm	N/A	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits, and industrial pollution
Calcium	N	TP001003 Sampled on 04/25/2022 6.25 mg/L Sampled on 05/09/2022 7.97 mg/L	Distribution System Sampled on 04/25/2022 6.52 mg/L and 9.59 mg/L Sampled on 05/09/2022 3.17 mg/L and 7.3 mg/L	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	TP001003 Sampled on 04/25/2022 18 mg/L Sampled on 05/09/2022 18 mg/L	Distribution System Sampled on 04/25 & 05/09/2022 18 mg/L WL001005 Sampled on 09/19/2022 15 mg/L WL001006 Sampled on 09/19/2022 19 mg/L	ppm	N/A	250	Erosion of natural deposits, seawater intrusion, agricultural or irrigation discharges, and run-off of de-icing compounds
Conductivity	N	TP001003 Sampled on 04/25/2022 113 umho/cm Sampled on 05/09/2022 122 umho/cm	Distribution System Sampled on 04/25/2022 119 umho/cm & 128 umho/cm Sampled on 05/09/2022 105 umho/cm & 121 umho/cm	umho/cm	N/A	N/A	Derived from inorganic materials such as chlorides, alkalis, carbonate and sulfide compounds and dissolved salts.

Hardness, Carbonate	N	TP001003 Sampled on 04/25/2022 24 mg/L Sampled on 05/09/2022 27 mg/L	Distribution System Sampled on 04/25/2022 24 mg/L & 30 mg/L Sampled on 05/09/2022 16 mg/L & 25 mg/L	ppm	N/A	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	TP001003 Sampled on 04/25/2022 15 mg/L Sampled on 05/09/2022 15 mg/L	Distribution System Sampled on 04/25/2022 15.5 mg/L & 17 mg/L Sampled on 05/09/2022 15.4 mg/L & 13.8 mg/L	ppm	N/A	250	Sulfate-containing mineral erosion

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals (SOC). Our system received a monitoring waiver for asbestos and has been granted a SOC waiver for the 2020-2022 compliance period. We expect to receive a SOC waiver for the current compliance period upon NJDEP determination.

Health effects language:

Microbiological Contaminants:

- (1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
- (2) TTHMs [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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.
- (6) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
- (7) 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.
- (8) PFAs. PFAs can be found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor wear. PFAS cannot be boiled out of water. If tap or well water is found to contain PFAS people may choose to use home water filters or bottled water for drinking and cooking. The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as juice, should be prepared with bottled water when PFOA or PFOS are elevated in drinking water.
- (9) 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 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.
- (11) 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.
- (11) MTBE. Some people who drink water containing MTBE in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys.
- (12) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

As you can see from the table, our system had no major violations. **We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.** We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet ALL regulatory requirements.

When the state issues water restrictions, the Borough of Woodbine asks everyone to adhere to the state regulations. If you have any drought related questions you can contact a drought hotline representative at 1-800-448-7379 or visit the New Jersey drought website at www.NJDrought.org.

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.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 PPM is a 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.

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. We 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 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>. *Call us at 609-861-7000 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.*

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Woman, Nursing Mothers, and Others:

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the drinking water than 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, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating 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 case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jack Lynch of Environmental and Technical Services LLC at (609) 861-7000.

We at the Borough of Woodbine work hard to provide top quality 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.

ATTENTION
RELIEF MEASURES FOR RESIDENTIAL UTILITY CUSTOMERS

This notice announces relief measures for residential utility customers that have experienced economic challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic. Please review this message in its entirety. For more information please go to our website at www.boroughofwoodbine.net or contact Alexander Bauer, Tax Collector at (609) 861-2153.

INSTALLMENT PLAN AVAILABILITY

BE ADVISED that State law requires the Borough of Woodbine to offer residential customers an installment plan for unpaid water charges. Residential customers offered an installment plan have 30 days to agree to the plan. **To maintain the installment plan, a residential customer must make timely payments on all current charges.** If the residential customer fails to pay their arrearages and/or current charges within 30 days after the due date, then the installment plan is void and the Borough of Woodbine can proceed with enforcement. More information is available at www.boroughofwoodbine.net.

LATE FEES, CHARGES AND PENALTIES

BE ADVISED that P.L. 2021, c. 317 and P.L. 2022, c. 4 prohibit local governments from charging residential customers interest, fees, or charges for late payment of water charges accruing between **March 9, 2020 and March 15, 2022**. Late interest, fees or charges may be enforced against unpaid charges accruing before March 9, 2020 and after March 15, 2022 but may be waived to the extent required by a utility assistance program.

BILL ASSISTANCE AND ARREARAGE FORGIVENESS PROGRAMS

BE ADVISED that the application period for the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs' Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP) is now open. This federally funded program provides financial assistance to eligible low-income households to reduce the balances on their residential water and sewer bills. LIHWAP will provide benefits directly to water and sewer service providers on behalf of residential customers. The assistance can be used, in order of priority, to:

- (1) restore services where services have been terminated and pay reconnection fees and other charges accrued due to a disconnection;
- (2) avoid service disruption for those residential customers who are in danger of disconnection (i.e., received shut off notices or have past due balances) and to help them afford bill payment going forward; and
- (3) support those household customers who are current in their bills but might be in danger of falling behind in the near future.

Priority will also be given to families with elderly or disabled household members and/or with children under the age of five, no matter which category they fall into.

To be eligible for LIHWAP assistance, applicants must be water bill holders who are responsible for paying their water bills directly to the water provider. Also, applicants' total gross household income must be at or below 60% of the State Median Income (\$6,439 a month for a family of four). Participants in the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) are automatically eligible for LIHWAP assistance so long as they are water bill holders. The LIHWAP frequently asked questions webpage, available at <https://njdca-housing.dynamics365portals.us/lihwfaq>, has additional information about maximum income limits and other items.

BE ADVISED that DCA's Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) helps very low-income residents with their heating and cooling bills. Please review the LIHEAP fact sheet at https://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/dhcr/offices/docs/usfhea_fact_sheet.pdf for eligibility requirements and other program information.

People can apply online through the DCAid application portal at <https://njdca-housing.dynamics365portals.us/en-US/dcaid-services/>. Those without computer or internet access can call 1-800-510-3102 to be directed to one of the community action agencies for assistance with starting, completing, and submitting an application online.

If a residential customer applies for assistance from a State-administered utility assistance program prior to June 15, 2022, enforcement actions on unpaid water balances are placed on hold for up to 60 days or until such time as a complete application is approved or rejected by the Department of Community Affairs. **Please notify the Borough of Woodbine immediately at (609) 861-2153 or clerk@boroughofwoodbine.net if you have applied for water assistance, providing the name of the program, the agency administering the program, and the date the application was submitted.**

AVISO IMPORTANTE
MEDIDAS DE AYUDA PARA USUARIOS RESIDENCIALES
DE SERVICIOS PÚBLICOS

Mediante este aviso se informa sobre las medidas de ayuda para usuarios residenciales de servicios públicos que han tenido dificultades económicas durante la pandemia COVID-19. Por favor, lea este mensaje completamente. Para más información, visite nuestro sitio web en Alexander Bauer o comuníquese con (609) 861-2153 o clerk@boroughofwoodbine.net.

ACCESO A PLAN DE PAGOS

SE NOTIFICA que, conforme a las disposiciones de la legislación estatal, Borough of Woodbine ofrecerá un plan de pagos por cargos atrasados a los usuarios residenciales de servicios públicos de agua. Estos usuarios residenciales tienen 30 días para aceptar las condiciones del plan de pagos. Para mantener vigente el plan de pagos, el usuario residencial debe pagar en forma puntual todos los cargos actuales. En caso de incumplimiento en el pago de cargos atrasados y/o actuales dentro de los 30 días posteriores a la fecha de vencimiento, se anulará el plan de pagos y, por ende, Borough of Woodbine puede proceder al cobro de lo adeudado.

Hay más información en (609) 861-2153 o clerk@boroughofwoodbine.net o www.boroughofwoodbine.net.

CARGOS POR MORA, COSTOS Y MULTAS

SE NOTIFICA que, conforme a Ley Pública del 2021, c. 317, y Ley Pública del 2022, c.4, queda prohibido el cobro de intereses, cargos o costos por parte de los gobiernos locales a los usuarios residenciales de servicios públicos de agua cuando existan pagos morosos acumulados entre el 9 de marzo de 2020 y el 15 de marzo de 2022. Esta prohibición no se aplica en el caso de gravámenes por alcantarillado anteriores al 1 de enero de 2022. Los intereses, costos o cargos por mora pueden aplicarse sobre pagos morosos acumulados antes del 9 de marzo de 2020 y después del 15 de marzo de 2022, pero pueden ser exonerados según lo requiera un programa de asistencia de servicios públicos.

PROGRAMAS DE AYUDA PARA FACTURAS Y CONDONACIÓN DE PAGOS MOROSOS

SE NOTIFICA que se encuentra abierto el plazo de solicitudes al Programa de Asistencia de Agua para Familias de Bajos Ingresos (LIHWAP, por sus siglas en inglés) del Departamento de Asuntos Comunitarios de Nueva Jersey. Este programa de fondos federales proporciona asistencia financiera a hogares elegibles de bajos ingresos con el fin de reducir los saldos de sus facturas por servicios públicos residenciales de agua y alcantarillado. El LIHWAP proporcionará estos subsidios directamente a los proveedores de servicios de agua y alcantarillado en nombre de los usuarios residenciales. Según el orden de prioridades, la asistencia se puede utilizar para lo siguiente:

- (1) restablecer servicios suspendidos y pagar costos de reconexión, además de cargos acumulados por la desconexión del servicio;
- (2) evitar la interrupción de servicios de usuarios residenciales en riesgo de desconexión (es decir, con avisos de corte o saldos vencidos) y ayudarles a pagar las facturas;
- (3) y ayudar a las familias que están al día en el pago de sus facturas, pero que podrían estar en riesgo de morosidad en una fecha próxima.

También se dará prioridad a las familias con miembros de la tercera edad o discapacitados y/o con niños menores de cinco años, independientemente de la categoría a la que pertenezcan.

Para ser elegible para la asistencia del LIHWAP, los solicitantes deben ser los titulares en las facturas de los servicios de agua y alcantarillado, es decir responsables del pago de las cuentas de agua y alcantarillado directamente al proveedor de estos servicios. Además, el ingreso bruto total del hogar solicitante debe ser igual o inferior al 60% del ingreso medio estatal (\$6439 al mes para una familia de cuatro personas). Los participantes en el Programa de Asistencia de Energía para Hogares de Bajos Ingresos (LIHEAP, por sus siglas en inglés) son de hecho elegibles para la asistencia del LIHWAP siempre y cuando sean los titulares de las facturas de los servicios de agua y alcantarillado. En la página web de preguntas frecuentes del LIHWAP, en <https://njdca-housing.dynamics365portals.us/lihwapfaq>, hay más información sobre los límites máximos de ingresos y otros aspectos.

SE NOTIFICA que el LIHEAP del DCA ayuda a personas de muy bajos ingresos a pagar sus facturas de calefacción y aire acondicionado. Por favor, revise la hoja informativa del LIHEAP en https://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/dhcr/offices/docs/usfhea_fact_sheet.pdf para conocer los requisitos de elegibilidad y otra información sobre el programa.

Las personas interesadas en recibir la asistencia pueden solicitarla en línea a través del portal de solicitudes de DCAid en <https://njdca-housing.dynamics365portals.us/en-US/dcaid-services/>. Quienes no tengan acceso a Internet o a una computadora pueden llamar al 1-800-510-3102 para ser remitidos a una de las agencias de acción comunitaria, donde se les ayudará a iniciar el trámite, llenar y presentar una solicitud en línea.

Si un usuario residencial solicita asistencia antes del 15 de junio de 2022 a un programa de asistencia para servicios públicos, administrado por el Estado, se suspenden las medidas para proceder al cobro de los saldos adeudados por agua hasta por 60 días o hasta que la solicitud de asistencia sea aprobada o rechazada por el DCA. Usted debe informar de inmediato a Borough of Woodbine al (609) 861-2153 o clerk@boroughofwoodbine.net que ha solicitado asistencia para el servicio de agua, proporcionando el nombre del programa, de la entidad que administra el programa y la fecha de presentación de la solicitud.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BOROUGH OF WOODBINE
501 WASHINGTON AVENUE, WOODBINE, NJ 08720
TEL: (609) 861-1300 x6
EMAIL: DPW@BOROUGHOFWOODBINE.NET

RESIDENTIAL TRASH, RECYCLING, BRUSH, LEAF COLLECTION INFORMATION

Trash/Garbage Collection

Gold Metal Environmental, Inc.
309 Salina Road
Sewell, NJ 08080
(856) 784-5050

Questions/Complaints: billing@goldmetal.net

Collection Day: **Weekly on Thursdays***

Owner to provide garbage can(s)

Recycling Collection

Atlantic County Utilities Authority
PO Box 996
Pleasantville, NJ 08232
(609) 272-6950

Email form: www.acua.com/Contact-Us.aspx

Collection Day: **Weekly on Thursdays***

Borough provides recycle can(s)

*Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Years Day will be collected the next day

Rules and Regulations for Trash and Recycling Collection

- (1) All trash and recycling must be placed at curbside
- (2) All trash and recycling must be in metal or plastic containers with lids and exterior handles
- (3) Trash and recycling may not overflow from the container
- (4) Recycling containers must be labeled
- (5) No trash will be collected in cardboard boxes
- (6) No plastic grocery bags are to be placed in the recycling containers
- (7) No trash or recycling containers over 50 pounds will be collected
- (8) Trash and Recycling must be placed curbside by 6 am
- (9) Residents are to place their trash and recycling out for collection no earlier than the night before collection
- (10) All businesses will have to seek their own trash removal
- (11) Bulk Waste
 - a. Only **ONE** item will be collected each garbage collection day
 - b. No lumber, building/construction, landscaping, or commercial materials
 - c. No mattresses
- (12) White Goods (items made of metal including stoves, refrigerators, lawn mowers, washer/dryer machines, dishwashers, microwaves, hot water heaters, disassembled metal swings, iron railing, pipes, air conditioners, grills, etc) pickup by appointment only. Call (856) 390-0880.
- (13) Motor Oil must be placed in clear containers and labeled "Used Motor Oil." The containers can be brought to the public works garage at 401 Madison Avenue Mondays through Thursdays, 7:00 am to 1:00pm, and left in front of the building

Additional Disposal Information

Household hazardous waste are products which can catch fire, react, or explode under certain circumstances, or are corrosive or toxic including paints, cleaners, oils, batteries, and pesticides which can contain hazardous ingredients and require special care for disposal. Household hazardous waste is accepted twice per year (Spring and Fall) at special household hazardous waste collection days sponsored by the CMCMUA. Customers must bring their household hazardous waste to the CMCMUA. Disposal of small quantities are free of charge.

Household Hazardous Waste Day

- The Spring event is usually held on a Saturday in May at the CMCMUA Transfer Station.
- The Fall event is typically held on a Saturday in September at the CMCMUA Sanitary Landfill.
- Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
- Check our home page and local newspapers for advertisements as the event day approaches.

CMCMUA Will Accept	CMCMUA Will Not Accept
Thinners and Solvents	Unidentified Wastes
Glues and Adhesives	Explosives
Gasoline and Other Flammable Liquids	Radioactive Materials
Photographic Chemicals	Waste from Regulated Hazardous Waste Generators
Pesticides and Herbicides	
Pool Chemicals	
Cleaning Products	Aerosol cans of any kind - Aerosol cans are not hazardous and may be disposed of as regular trash after the contents have been used
Mercury Containing Items	
Automotive Products	
Flourescent Light Bulbs	

Up to 20 gallons of liquid waste and 150 pounds of dry hazardous waste will be accepted per vehicle. Waste will be accepted only from Cape May County households.

WOODBINE WILL NOT COLLECT ANY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Residential Leaf Collection Rules

- (1) Leaf collection only takes place twice a year: April and December
- (2) Leaves must be raked or blown curbside and piled in rows not greater than six feet high and six feet wide
- (3) Spring Collection
 - a. Leaves may not be put out prior to April 1st
 - b. Leaves will be picked up during the third week in April (weather permitting)
- (4) Fall Collection
 - a. Leaves may not be put out prior to November 15th
 - b. Leaves will be picked up during the first week in December (weather permitting)
- (5) The truck will only make **TWO** passes through the borough
- (6) If the truck has made the two passes, any other leaves must be disposed of by the property owner
- (7) Leaves put in plastic bags will not be picked up (leaves may be put in paper bags)
- (8) No sticks, branches, limbs, trunks, or roots of trees are permitted in the leaf pile
- (9) No leaves will be picked up if a commercial landscaping/tree company performs the work. These companies must dispose of the leaves themselves

Residential Grass Collection Rules

- (1) Grass clippings will be picked up once per month during the last full week of April through September
- (2) Grass clippings **MUST** be put in a container and placed at the curb; plastic bags are prohibited, paper bags are permitted
- (3) No grass clippings will be picked up if a commercial landscaping/tree company performs the work. These companies must dispose of the grass clippings themselves

Residential Brush Collection Rules

- (1) Brush collection only takes place twice a year: April and October
- (2) April Collection
 - a. Brush may not be put out prior to March 23rd
 - b. They will be picked up during the first week of April
- (3) October Collection
 - a. Brush may not be put out prior to September 22nd
 - b. Brush will be picked up during the first week of October
- (4) Brush must be placed at the curb in a pile with the larger ends all facing the same direction
- (5) Only one brush pile is permitted with a maximum size of ten feet long by six feet wide by four feet high
- (6) Brush piles must remain ten feet from any storm drains
- (7) Any brush which contains more than 50% of a tree shall be considered tree removal and **WILL NOT** be collected
- (8) Brush and branches can be no more than eight inches in diameter and eight feet long
- (9) No brush will be picked up if a commercial landscaping/tree company performs the work. These companies must dispose of the brush themselves
- (10) Christmas trees will be collected during the second week of January



Cape May County Curbside Recycling Program

We Recycle...

Steel (Tin) and Aluminum Cans

Glass Bottle, Jars, and Jugs

Plastic Bottles, Jars, Jugs and Containers

Cardboard, Magazines, News, Other Paper

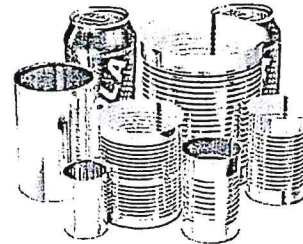
GLASS

Bottles, Jars and Jugs
Clear, Green, Brown
(rinsed and cleaned)



METAL

Aluminum, Steel (Tin) Food, Beverage Cans (2
1/2 gallons in size or less, rinsed and clean)



PAPER

Newspaper with Inserts,
Office Paper, Junk Mail

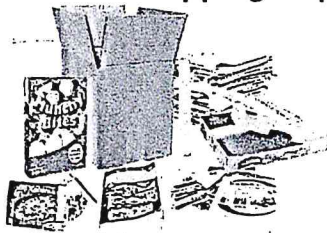
Brown Paper Bags, Magazines, Paperback
Books, Cardboard

CLEAN Pizza Boxes

Dry Food Boxes (*with liner bags removed*)

Beer and Soda Carriers

Non-Foil Wrapping Paper



PLASTICS

Plastic Bottles, Jars, Jugs and Containers Food
and Beverage Containers,

Health, Beauty and

Cleaning Product Containers

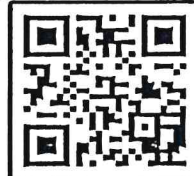
(2 1/2 gallons in size or less, rinsed and clean)



DO NOT RECYCLE

Food, Contaminated Boxes, Styrofoam Packaging, Polystyrene, Egg Cartons, Wax-Coated Cardboard Boxes, Shredded Paper, Window Glass, Beverage Cups, Paint Cans, PVC Pipes, Light Bulbs, Plastic Bags Any items that contain chemical or hazardous products.

Not Sure If It's Trash or Recycling? "Know It Before You Throw It!"
Visit www.cmcma.com/waste-wizard for the CMCMUA Waste Wizard App



For Additional Information

Call - 1(609)-465-9026