

Aura School Water Supply
Annual Water Quality Report for 2020
PWSID #0804309
Issued June 2021

Dear Consumer:

During calendar year 2020, the Aura School Water Supply was tested on a monthly basis for Total Coliform. Testing was also conducted during 2020 for nitrates. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) have set health and safety standards for public water supplies. We are pleased to inform you that your water meets or exceeds the health and safety standards put forth.

This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), provides additional information on our sources of supply and the quality of the water we deliver. For more information on this report or about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions concerning drinking water, please contact

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The Aura School is managed by De Block Environmental Services, LLC under the direction of the Board of Education. The Board of Education and/or De Block Environmental will notify consumers as required by the NJDEP if water quality fails to meet the standards.

General Information

Aura School Water Supply is classified as a Non-Transient, Non-Community Water Supply, meaning that it regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals which have their own water systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. However, the presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Health and Educational Information

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard, especially 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 the additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standard is based.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL NOTICE ON LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Aura School 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. Adults who drink this water with elevated levels of lead over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure. Additional information is available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Sources of Supply

The Aura School Water Supply obtains its entire water supply from a well located at the School Complex. The source is of high quality and receives treatment for pH adjustment.

Table of Contaminants
Aura School Water Supply

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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Table 1: Microbiological Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	# per 100 ml	Yes	0	Less than 1 positive sample per quarter	0 positive total coliform samples	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Table 2: Lead and Copper Rule

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	Action Level	Highest Detected	90 th Percentile Result	Source of Contamination
Lead	PPB	Yes	15	4.51	2.26 0 samples out of 5 exceeded the action level.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	PPM	Yes	1.3	0.282	0.262 0 samples out of 5 exceeded the action level.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEAD AND COPPER RULE IS BASED ON THE 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT FROM POINTS OF USE IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COLLECTED IN 2019. AURA SCHOOL WATER IS ON ANNUAL MONITORING, FIVE SAMPLES EVERY YEAR.

Table 3: INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (2019 results, next sampling will be in 2022.)

Regulated Contaminant	UNIT	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Source of Contamination/ and Comments
Antimony	PPM	Yes	0.006	0.006	<0.00017	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	PPM	Yes	0	0.010	<0.0011	Erosion of natural deposits and from agricultural and industrial practices.
Barium	PPM	Yes	2	2	0.0757	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling waste; discharge from refineries
Beryllium	PPM	Yes	0.004	0.004	0.00021	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	PPM	Yes	0.005	0.005	<0.000066	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	PPB	Yes	100	100	<0.0016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	PPM	Yes	0.2	0.2	<0.005	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	PPM	Yes	4	4	<0.25	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	PPM	Yes	2	2	<0.00005	Erosion of natural deposits; Dis charge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel	PPB	NA	NA	NA	0.0022	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	PPM	Yes	10	10	4.7	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage and erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	PPB	Yes	50	50	<0.0014	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
Sodium	PPM	No*	50	50	79.9	Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process.
Thallium	PPB	Yes	0.5	2	<0.000045	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

* AURA SCHOOL FINISHED WATER EXCEEDS SODIUM RUL

Aura School's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) of 50 ppm for sodium in 2019. Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium-restricted diet. If you have any concerns, please contact your health care provider.

TABLE 4: Radiologicals

Parameter	Range of Results	Unit	MCLG	MCL
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	3.26 – 3.79	Pci/l	0	5
Gross Alpha	9.33 – 9.8	Pci/l	0	17
Radium -226	1.57 – 2.06	Pci/l		

Radium -228	1.52 – 2.14	Pci/l		
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TABLE 5: Secondary Parameters:

Detected Secondary Analytes	UNIT	RUL Achieved	RUL	Range of Result
Alkalinity	PPM	NA	NA	92 - 148
pH	SU	No	6.5 to 8.5	6.59 – 8.8

TABLE 6: Additional Monitoring Results

Detected Contaminants, ppb	Range of Results (parts per billion)	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	(0.00209 – 0.00856)	<p>Aura School monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in finished drinking water quarterly.</p> <p>The NJDEP has formally established MCLs for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) of 14 ppt and 13 ppt respectively.</p> <p>These rules were effective January 1, 2021. The results observed in 2021 were below the NJDEP newly established MCL.</p> <p><i>*Aura School's PFOA result was 19.6 ppt, which is above the MCL. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. However, 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.</i></p>
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	(0.00262 – 0.00904)	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	(0.00653 – 0.0196*)	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (2019 results, after four consecutive monitoring periods of ND, requirements dropped to once every three years, next sampling will be in 2021).	(ND, <0.02)	
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (2019 results, after four consecutive monitoring periods of ND, requirements dropped to once every three years, next sampling will be in 2021).	(ND, <0.02)	
Ethylene Dibromide (2019 results, after four consecutive monitoring periods of ND, requirements dropped to once every three years, next sampling will be in 2021).	(ND, <0.02)	

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:

The Aura School Water Supply was sampled and tested for 28 Volatile Organic Contaminants on the Federal and State monitoring lists during 2020. One VOC was detected, but was under the MCL. Aura School will sample for VOC's again in 2021.

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:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
AL	<u>Action Level</u> : The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Inorganic Contaminants	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. These contaminants may be present in source water.
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close as to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
Microbial Contaminants/ Pathogens	Disease causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes. These contaminants may be present in source water.
NA	Not Applicable
ND	<u>Not Detected</u> is a term used when a laboratory analysis demonstrates that the constituent is not present.
PPM	<u>Parts per Million</u> or milligrams per liter (mg/l) equals one part per million and corresponds to one minute in to years or a single penny in \$10,000.
RUL	<u>Recommended Upper Limit</u> : the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.