Information for Residents & Visitors of the City of Ventnor, New Jersey

City of Ventnor
Consumer Confidence Report
DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
2025

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VENTNOR WATER & SEWER UTILITY
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR THE **YEAR 2024**

Este informe contiene informaci̅n muy importante sobre su agua beber.

Tradu̅zcalo o̅ hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are proud to report that Ventnor's Drinking Water System has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. The City of Ventnor vigilantly safeguards its water supplies

The report explains where your water comes from, how it is treated and how it compares to existing drinking water standards.

A listing of potential contaminant sources within the source water assessment areas for our sources is available within the Source Water Assessment Report. If you have any further questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary, please call the Division of Water Supply and Geosciences at watersupply@dep.mj.gov or 609-292-5550

If you have any questions regarding this report or your water utility, please contact Ernest Gratz, Superintendent at (609) 823-7935. We want our consumers to be informed about their drinking water and the water utility. For your information, public City Commission Meetings are held twice a month on the second and fourth Thursdays at 5:30 P.M. The meets are additionally available online via the Zoom platform. Both meetings are held in the Commission Chamber on the second floor of City Hall, 6201 Atlantic Avenue.

The Ventnor Water & Sewer Utility obtains its water from six wells drilled into the Kirkwood aquifer, a confined aquifer approximately eight hundred feet below the surface. The main plant at Cornwall & Winchester Avenues has four wells, it feeds a half million-gallon reservoir located below ground. We also operate two half million-gallon capacity water towers, each with their own well. For disinfecting purposes, gas chlorine is added to the water.

The Ventnor Water & Sewer Utility routinely monitors for contaminants in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables indicate the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2024**. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants every year, the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbial, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain some small amounts of contaminants and mineral content. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate 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 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. Ventnor's water supply comes from 800-foot sand filtered water on Absecon Island.

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.

Stormwater Pollution:

Debris from the streets, parking lots, and lawns are washed by rainwater into storm drains that flow into the bay or ocean. Through stormwater, fertilizers, oil, pesticides, detergents, pet waste, grass clippings, and other debris can end up in our drinking water supplies. As part of New Jersey's initiative to keep our water clean and plentiful and to meet federal regulations. Ventnor and other public agencies must adopt ordinances prohibiting activities that contribute to stormwater pollution.

As a resident or business, it is important to know what you can do to protect our drinking water.

Limit your use of fertilizers and pesticides

- Do a soil test to see if you need a fertilizer
- Do not apply fertilizers if a heavy rain is predicted
- Look for alternatives before applying a pesticide to a lawn
- If you use a fertilizer or pesticide, follow the instructions on the label on how to correct apply.
- Properly store or discard any used products

Properly use and dispose of hazardous products

- Hazardous products are household products and commercial cleaning products, lawn and garden products, motor oil, antifreeze and paints.
- Do not pour hazardous products down the storm drain. Recycle these items with County Hazardous waste collection.

If you have any questions or require additional information, contact the following.

Atlantic County Utilities Authority 609-272-6950

Atlantic County Health Department 609-6455935

Ventnor Water Utility 609-823-7935

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, The State of New Jersey, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water and the Environment Protection Agency enforce drinking water regulations which limit the concentrations of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for water contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The limits imposed for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

SOCs: Since 1995, New Jersey DEP has granted us a waiver for Synthetic Organic Compounds, (SOCs), and as such we do not test for these contaminants. The State of New Jersey recently granted a waiver for 2024.

Asbestos. The Ventnor Water System collects water samples for this compound. The samples are required once every 9 years. The monitoring data can be found in the 2024 monitoring table in this report.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm has a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome, Methemoglobinemia. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time due to rainfall or agricultural activity. If you care for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

The action level for lead is 15 ppb or 0.15 milligrams per liter. (mg/L) The NJDEP and EPS require all water Suppliers to take action to reduce lead levels if monitor exceeds this valve.

The Ventnor Water System maintains a water service inventory in compliance with the Lead Rule. The inventory will indicate the type of material use for the construction of the water service…copper, lead, galvanized or plastic. The inventory can be accessed at WWW.Ventnorcity.org

The Ventnor Water system concentration of lead is not detected at our three treatment facilities. Lead in drinking water is introduced to drinking water by existing lead pipes used as service lines or lead plumbing in the interior of buildings and residences. As water pipes corrode over time, lead is released into the drinking water.

Lead, if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially pregnant women, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with water service lines and home plumbing. Ventnor Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility of protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials in your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Ventnor Water. 609.823.7935. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community, as a result of materials used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-4264971) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreased IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have an increased risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Call us at 1-609-823-7935 to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

However, for those serviced by a lead water service line, flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line, and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of washing flushing out water from the service line. To determine if you have a lead service line, contact Ventnor Water at (609)823.7935.

Lead monitoring is on a three-year monitoring schedule for the Ventnor Water System. Lead samples were last collected in 2023. The Ventnor Water System water quality passed the stringent lead and copper standards. The water system will be monitored again in 2026, between June 1 & September 30. The results are included in the annual Consumer Confidence Report, (CCR). Please call (609)823.7935 if you would like the results. We are currently collecting samples sites for our 2026 regulatory Lead & Copper Testing. Call if you wish to participate. This is a no charge water sample collected by the Water Utility.

The state considers our water system to have three points of entry. For certain contaminants we are required to monitor each entry point as a separate system. As such, some results in the table will indicate system #1, #2 or #3.

DEFINTIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations which may not be familiar. 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/I) 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCiL) 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 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 two liters of water at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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

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 adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than adults do. For this reason, reproductive or development effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental 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 cases of lead and nitrite, effects on infants and children are the health end points upon which these standards are based.

2024 Water Quality Report

The table below lists all the drinking water analytes that were detected during the calendar year 2024. The presence of these analytes does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024. The State requires the water utility to monitor certain contaminants at least once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people with cancer are undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, individuals with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-426-4791).

System #1 is the Main Plant; System #2 is the well/tower in Ventnor Heights and System #3 is the well/tower adjacent to the Lafayette Avenue School. All 2024 monitoring was completed as required.

2024 Table of Detected Compounds--City of Ventnor-- PWS# NJ0122001							
Inorganic Compounds	**Water Plant 1 2 3**	**Result Maximun**	**Result Maximun**	**Resuls Range**	**State MCL**	**Meets MCL Standard**	**Source of Contaminant**
Sulfate	1	------	11.0	N/A	250	Yes	Sulfate contamination can stem from both natural and human sources. Naturally, sulfate dissolves from minerals from rock formations . Human activities, like mining, industrial discharges and agricullrural runoiff.
	2	------	11.2	N/A			
	3	------	12.0	N/A			
Nitrate	1	------	0.176	N/A	10	Yes	Nitrate contamination comes primarily from human activites. The main source is the overuse of nitrogen based fertilizers. Leaking septic tanksand disposal systems can introduce nitrates into the water.
	2	------	0.156	N/A			
	3	------	< 0.0050	N/A			
pH	1	------	7.11	N/A	6.5 - 8.5 standard units	Yes	N/A
	2	------	7.27	N/A			
	3	------	7.45	N/A			
Color	1	------	5.0	N/A	10 color units	Yes	N/A
	2	------	< 5.0	N/A			
	3	------	5.0	N/A			
Iron	1	------	0.0531	N/A	0.30	Yes	Iron contamination comes from natural and human activites. Iron is abundant in the rocks and soil. Groundwater interacts with iron-bearing minerals, it dissolves into aquifers. Iron is introduced into water systems from corroding iron or pipes in a water system.
	2	------	0.063	N/A			
	3	------	0.0508	N/A			
Alkalinity	1	------	66.1	N/A		Yes	N/A
	2	------	58.3	N/A			
	3	------	61.7	N/A			
Manganese	1	------	< 0.00400	N/A	0.05	Yes	Manganese contamination comes from natural and human activites. Manganese is abundant in the rocks and soil. Groundwater interacts with manganese-bearing minerals, it dissolves into aquifers. Manganese can enter drinking water through industrial discharges and from mining activites.
	2	------	< 0.00400	N/A			
	3	------	0.00961	N/A			

Hardness	1	------	30.0	N/A	250	Yes	N/A
	2	------	29.0	N/A			
	3	------	40.0	N/A			
Total Dissolved Solids	1	------	164.0	N/A	500	Yes	N/A
	2	------	100.0	N/A			
	3	------	108.0	N/A			
Sodium	1	------	26.9	N/A	50	Yes	Sodium in drinking water can originate from natural sources and human activities. Natural sources include the dissolution of minerals in groundwater. Sodium can be introduced by salt used for de-icing, fertilizers, sewage and industrial waste. Water treatment softners also contribute sodium to drinking water.
	2	------	25.6	N/A			
	3	------	19.9	N/A			
Chloride	1	------	30.0	N/A	250	Yes	Chloride in drinking water can originate from natural sources and human activities. Natural sources include the weathering of rocks and minerals, salt deposits, and seawater intrusion. Human activities include road salt runoff, wastewater discharge, and industrial processes.
	2	------	29.0	N/A			
	3	------	40.0	N/A			
Fluoride	1	------	0.1160	N/A	4	Yes	Fluoride in drinking water can originate from natural sources and human activities. Natural fluoride lkeaches into water from rocks and soils containing the minerals. Some communities add fluoride into their water supple to help prevent tooth decay. **Ventnor Water does not fluoridate.**
	2	------	0.1100	N/A			
	3	------	0.1160	N/A			

Inorganic Disinfection Byproducts Compounds	**Distribution System Sample**	**Resuls Range**	**Maximum**	**State MCL**	**Meets MCL Standard**	**Source of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethanes	4 Sites Quarterly Monitoring	1.92 - 21.15	21.15	80	Yes	By-product of Drinking water Disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	4 Sites Quarterly Monitoring	2.7 - 10.8	10.8	60	Yes	By-product of Drinking water Disinfection

Regulated Disinfectant	Distribution System Sample	Resuls Range	Maximum	State MRDL	Meets MRDL Standard	Source of Contaminant
Chlorine as CL_2	Biological Monitoring	0.20 - 1.41	1.41	4	Yes	Treatment Process

Microbiolocal	Distribution System Sample	Resuls Range	Maximum	State MCL	Meets MCL Standard	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Biological Monitoring - sampled weekly	0.00%	0	< 0.05 percent of monthly sample total	Yes	Treatment Process

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Resuls Range	Maximum	State Action Level AL	Meets MRDL Standard	Source of Contaminant
Total Lead (30 samples collected 2023)	4 Sites Quarterly Monitoring	N.D. to 7.7 ppm	7.7	15	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural rock and mineral deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Total Copper (30 samples collected 2023)	4 Sites Quarterly Monitoring	N.D. to 0.224	0.224	1.3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural rock and mineral deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
In 2023, no lead or copper site exceeded the regulated action level. N. D. = None detected.						
Lead and Copper: The City of Ventnor is currently under triannual monitor. The next monitor for lead and copper is scheduled for June - September 2026.						
The City of Ventnor is currently replacing galvanized water service lines. The water service line inventory can be found at WWW.Ventnorcity.org.						

Inorganic Asbestos	Distribution System	Result Maximun	Resuls Range	State MCL	Meets MCL Standard	Source of Contaminant
Total Asbestos	Sample every 7 years	< 0.06 mfl (N. D.)	< 0.6	7	Yes	Erosion of natural rock and mineral deposits.
Asbestos monitoring is done every 7 years. The next saamples are required in 2030.						

Radiological Compounds	Water Plant 1 2 3	Result Maximun	Result Maximun	Resuls Range	State MCL	Meets MCL Standard	Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha	1	1.4 pCil		N/A	5	Yes	Erosion of natural rock and mineral deposits.
	2	0.700 pCil		N/A			
	3	0.900 pCil		N/A			
Radium- 226	1	0.100 pCil		N/A	5	Yes	Erosion of natural rock and mineral deposits.
	2	0.600 pCil		N/A			
	3	0.300 pCil		N/A			
Radium- 228	1	0.100 pCil		N/A	5	Yes	Erosion of natural rock and mineral deposits.
	2	0.300 pCil		N/A			
	3	0.100 pCil		N/A			
Radiological monitoring is done every 9 years. The next saamples are required in 2032.							

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Availability of monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminents for the City of Ventnor Water Department. Our Water System has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminents. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminents is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have the right to know this data is available. The data is list below.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule % (UCMR5) Testing and Results City of Ventnor. PWS ID NJ0122001

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for determining those contaminents for which public water systems must test and establish levels at which certain contaminants in drinking water pose no known health risk. The EPA required data in order to make scientific supported determination about which contaminants should have a drinking water standard developed. This data is gathered by requiring public water systems to perform investigatory monitoring of unregulated contaminants and submit the results to the EPA. In 2024, the City of Ventnor tested for the current list of compounds, including one metal and PFAS compounds. **None of the compounds were detected in Ventnor's Drinking Water.**

UCMR5 Compounds	Water Plant 1 2 3	Result
Metals	1	<9.00 ug/l
Lithium	2	<9.00 ug/l
	3	<9.00 ug/l

UCMR5 Compounds	Water Plant 1 2 3	Result
Semi-Volatiles	1	<0.0050ug/l
11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	<0.0050ug/l
	3	<0.0050ug/l

UCMR5 Compounds	Water Plant 1 2 3	Result
Semi-Volatiles	1	<0.0020ug/l
9Cl-PF3ONS	2	<0.0020ug/l
	3	<0.0020ug/l
ADONA	1	<0.0050ug/l
	2	<0.0050ug/l
	3	<0.0050ug/l
HFPO-DA	1	<0.0050ug/l
	2	<0.0050ug/l
	3	<0.0050ug/l
HFDHA	1	<0.020ug/l
	2	<0.020ug/l
	3	<0.020ug/l
PFBA	1	<0.0050ug/l
	2	<0.0050ug/l
	3	<0.0050ug/l
PFBS	1	<0.0030ug/l
	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
8:2FTS	1	<0.0050ug/l
	2	<0.0050ug/l
	3	<0.0050ug/l
PFDA	1	<0.0030ug/l
	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
PFDA	1	<0.0030ug/l
	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
PFDoA	1	<0.0030ug/l
	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
PFEESA	1	<0.0030ug/l
	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l

UCMR5 Compounds	Water Plant 1 2 3	Result
Semi-Volatiles	1	<0.0030ug/l
PFHpS	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
PFHpA	1	<0.0030ug/l
	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
4:2FTS	1	<0.0030ug/l
	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
PFHxS	1	<0.0030ug/l
	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
PFHxA	1	<0.0030ug/l
	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
PFMPA	1	<0.0040ug/l
	2	<0.0040ug/l
	3	<0.0040ug/l
PFMBA	1	<0.0030ug/l
	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
PFNA	1	<0.0040ug/l
	2	<0.0040ug/l
	3	<0.0040ug/l
6:2FTS	1	<0.0050ug/l
	2	<0.0050ug/l
	3	<0.0050ug/l
PFOS	1	<0.0040ug/l
	2	<0.0040ug/l
	3	<0.0040ug/l

UCMR5 Compounds	Water Plant 1 2 3	Result
Semi-Volatiles	1	<0.0040ug/l
PFOA	2	<0.0040ug/l
	3	<0.0040ug/l
	1	<0.0030ug/l
PFPeA	2	<0.0030ug/l
	3	<0.0030ug/l
	1	<0.0040ug/l
PFPeS	2	<0.0040ug/l
	3	<0.0040ug/l