

**TOWNSHIP OF DENNIS
BOARD OF HEALTH
REGULAR MEETING AGENDA
August 22, 2023
5:30 P.M.**

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Frank L. Germanio, Jr., Chairperson
2. **MEETING NOTICE PURSUANT TO N.J.S. 10:4-6 to 10:4-21.**
3. **ROLL CALL:** ____ Z. Matalucci, ____ F. Germanio, ____ S. Turner, ____ T.VanArtsdalen
____ M. Cox, ____ J. Justice

4. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

5. **ITEMS THAT ARE PENDING:**

A. **CORRESPONDENCE:**

1. 08/22/2023 – C.M.C. Health Dept. – Public Health Info: Drinking Water Quality, Water Testing Locations, What to do when Water Exceeds Standards.

Approved by: ____ Z. Matalucci, ____ F. Germanio, ____ S. Turner,
____ T.VanArtsdalen, ____ M. Cox, ____ J. Justice

B. **COUNTY INSPECTIONS/VIOLATIONS:**

None.

C. **DOG REPORT:**

1. There have been 285 dog licenses issued to date for 2023.

D. **NOTICE OF CONFINEMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMAL(S) WITH KNOWN OR SUSPECTED EXPOSURE TO RABIES:**

None.

E. **SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION:**

None.

F. APPROVAL OF BOARD OF HEALTH REGULAR MEETING MINUTES:

July 25, 2023 regular meeting minutes.

Approved by: _____ Z. Matalucci, _____ F. Germanio, _____ S. Turner,
_____ T. VanArtsdalen, _____ M. Cox, _____ J. Justice

6. COMMENTS:

7. MOTION TO ADJORN MEETING:

Drinking Water Quality

1. What is pure water? Pure water means different things to different people. Homeowners are primarily concerned with domestic water problems related to color, odor, taste, and safety to family health, as well as the cost of soap, detergents, "softening," or other treatments required for improving the water quality. Chemists and engineers working for industry are concerned with the purity of water as it relates to scale deposition and pipe corrosion. Regulatory agencies are concerned with setting standards to protect public health. Farmers are interested in the effects of irrigation waters on the chemical, physical, and osmotic properties of soils, particularly as they influence crop production; hence, they are concerned with the water's total mineral content, proportion of sodium, or content of ions "toxic" to plant growth. One means of establishing and assuring the purity and safety of water is to set a standard for various contaminants. A standard is a definite rule, principle, or measurement which is established by governmental authority. The fact that it has been established by authority makes a standard rigid, official, and legal; but this fact does not necessarily mean that the standard is fair or based on sound scientific knowledge. Where human health data or other scientific data are sparse, standards have sometimes been established on an interim basis until better information becomes available. The Safe Drinking Water Act sets minimum standards to be met by all public water systems. New Jersey and most other states have established their own drinking water regulations using federal regulations as a basis. State regulations may be more stringent than the federal regulations.
2. What are the health effects of drinking water contaminants? Chemicals in drinking water that are toxic may cause either acute or chronic health effects. An acute effect usually follows a large dose of a chemical and occurs almost immediately. Examples of acute health effects are nausea, lung irritation, skin rash, vomiting, dizziness, and, in the extreme, death. For more information, view this page: [Health Effects of Drinking Water Contaminants](#)
3. What tests do I need for public water systems?

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), all public water systems are required to sample and test their water supplies according to a fixed schedule for all contaminants for which maximum contaminant levels have been set.

4. What tests do I need for new wells (non-public water systems)?

Under New Jersey regulations (NJAC 7:10-12.30) and under local authority, a sample of raw water from every proposed nonpublic water system must be tested for bacteria (total coliform), nitrates, iron, manganese and PH.

Additional testing may be required by the local board of health having jurisdiction. New Jersey regulations mention that local authorities may want to require testing for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and/or radon. The local board of health may also require additional treatment of the water.

5. What tests do I need for existing home wells?

When buying an existing home with a well, it is advisable and sometimes required that the seller conduct water testing before closing on the house. Many buyers have discovered water-quality problems too late and are burdened with the expense of having to treat their well water or drilling a completely new well. The Farmers Home Administration, Veterans Administration, and Federal Housing Administration all require water testing on home wells before mortgages are issued. Some realtors are also requiring the seller to provide a certificate of water potability for their listings. Recommended tests include bacteria and nitrates.

6. Where should I get my water tested?

Amateurs should take water samples only under the direction of a certified state water quality laboratory. There are 2 types of sampling locations depending on the contaminant of interest. For private homeowners and small water systems, these locations may be the same. The sampling locations are point-of-entry (POE) after treatment or in the water distribution system (consumers tap). The purpose of these 2 types of sampling locations is to differentiate between contamination derived from the source water or contamination derived from the distribution pipes.

For more information, visit this page: [Water Testing Locations](#)

7. What should I do if my drinking water exceeds maximum contaminant level (MCL) or secondary MCL standards?

If a maximum contaminant level (MCL) is exceeded, consult your health department.

MCLs are health-based standards and you may be assuming additional risk if you continue to drink the water. Young children and infants are particularly susceptible. Secondary maximum contaminant level standards are aesthetic.

Water Testing Locations

Where should I get my water tested?

Amateurs should take water samples only under the direction of a certified state water quality laboratory.

State-Certified Private Labs & Consulting Firms

Water testing should be done only at state-certified laboratories. Laboratories will collect samples and make tests for fees ranging from \$15 and up, depending on the type of test. Some local, county, and state health departments in New Jersey will test water from private home wells.

A laboratory near one's home is most likely to be familiar with problems in that area and can best advise as to which pollutants should be tested.

Sampling Location Types

There are 2 types of sampling locations depending on the contaminant of interest. For private homeowners and small water systems, these locations may be the same. The sampling locations are point-of-entry (POE) after treatment or in the water distribution system (consumers tap). The purpose of these 2 types of sampling locations is to differentiate between contamination derived from the source water or contamination derived from the distribution pipes.

The goal of drinking water sampling should be to collect a sample under the worst conditions; therefore, checking water a day after a heavy rainfall is a good idea. If corrosive water is suspected, a sample for lead or copper should be taken first thing in the morning, without letting the water run. For other tests wait until mid-morning after a good quantity of water has been used. Samples for bacteria (total coliforms) must be collected using sterile containers and under sterile conditions. In addition, keep a record of all your water test results; by observing any changes over time you may be able to discover any problems.

What to Do When Water Exceeds Standards

What should I do if my drinking water exceeds a maximum contaminant level or a secondary maximum contaminant level?

If a maximum contaminant level (MCL) is exceeded, consult your Health Department. MCLs are health-based standards and you may be assuming additional risk if you continue to drink the water. Young children and infants are particularly susceptible.

Secondary maximum contaminant levels are aesthetic standards.

Always Retest to Ensure You Have a Problem

It is always good practice to have your water retested to ensure accuracy in sampling and in the laboratory. The second test should be done by a different laboratory to confirm results.

Consult with a Water Quality Expert & Your Local Health Department

When you are certain you have a particular contamination problem, consult with a water quality expert. These individuals may be familiar with the preferred treatment methods in your area. Recent and historical water data should be reviewed by an expert to determine which processes are appropriate. The local health official or department of environmental protection may also be consulted if uncertainties arise.

(Excerpted from: Shelton, T.B. ["Interpreting Drinking: Water Quality Analysis - What Do the Numbers Mean?"](#) (PDF) Cook College, New Brunswick, NJ, 2004.)

**TOWNSHIP OF DENNIS
BOARD OF HEALTH
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
July 25, 2023
5:30 P.M.**

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING HELD ON:

DATE: July 25, 2023
TIME: 5:30 P.M.
PLACE: Dennis Township Municipal Building

Chairman F. Germanio called the meeting to order reading the notice pursuant to the Open Public Meeting Act.

Secretary, J. Justice conducted a roll call of the members present with, F. Germanio, Z. Matalucci, S. Turner, T. VanArtsdalen, M. Cox and J. Justice present.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

ITEMS THAT WERE DISCUSSED:

CORRESPONDENCE:

1. 06/27/2023 – C.M.C. Health Dept. – Public Health Info: Hurricane Preparedness : Supply Kit & Family Disaster Plan.

A motion was made by M. Cox, seconded by S. Turner for approval of the correspondence, with 6 ayes and 0 absent, that the correspondence was approved.

COUNTY INSPECTIONS:

None.

DOG REPORT:

1. There have been 281 dog licenses issued to date for 2023.

NOTICE OF CONFINEMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMAL(S) WITH KNOWN OR SUSPECTED EXPOSURE TO RABIES:

None.

SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION:

None.

A motion was made by T. VanArtsdalen and seconded by Z. Matalucci for approval of the June 27, 2023 regular meeting minutes, with 4 ayes and 2 absent, that the minutes were approved.

Let the record reflect that there were no comments from those present.

There being no further business a motion was made by Z. Matalucci and seconded by M. Cox that the meeting be adjourned.

Attest: Jacqueline B. Justice, Secretary

Attest: Frank L. Germanio, Jr., Chairperson