State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Mail Code 401-04Q

Division of Water Supply & Geoscience – Bureau of Water System Engineering

401 East State Street – P. O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420

Instructions Document for the Nontransient Noncommunity Treatment Permit Application

Purpose: This document is to be used in conjunction with the Application Form for a Nontransient Noncommunity Treatment Permit. There is nothing required to be completed in this document. It is created to serve as a guide to assist with the completion of the application form. This document does not have to be submitted with the application form. Contact information for each of the County Health Departments is provided on the last page.

Section 1 – Applicant Details:

- All information provided here is for the contact information of the company or person that is filling out the application, which may be the licensed operator, a water treatment company, or other party.

Section 2 – Details of Water System:

- PWSID: Public Water System Identification number, this number starts with NJ and is followed by 7 digits.
- The name and address of the location of the water system are to be provided here.
- The contact person and contact information should be the water system owner.

Section 3 – Treatment Checklist:

Definitions of treatment:

pH adjustment: Includes the use of potash, soda ash, caustic soda, and other similar chemicals that adjust the pH of the water to meet the Drinking Water Standard range of 6.5 – 8.5 pH, or to achieve corrosion control. As a note, pH values that are within this range but below 7.0 can be considered potentially corrosive for the purpose of corrosion control. Calcite filters can also be used to adjust the pH.

- If pH adjustment is the selected treatment, the application Sections 4, 5, and 11 of the application must be filled out.

Corrosion Inhibitor: Includes the use of chemical feeds that inject phosphate-based compounds into drinking water in order to prevent corrosion of piping material. Orthophosphate, blended phosphate, and similar chemicals are considered corrosion inhibitors.

- If corrosion inhibition is the selected treatment, Sections 4, 5, and 11 of the application must be filled out.

Chlorination: Includes the use of chemical feeds that inject chlorine-based compounds into drinking water in order to kill bacteria. Applications for 4-log inactivation by chlorination shall be submitted directly to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Water System Engineering for approval.

- If chlorination is the selected treatment, Sections 4, 5, and 11 must be filled out.

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation: UV radiation is an alternative method to chlorination and does not utilize a chemical feed. The UV unit has a lamp or multiple lamps that generate radiation at specific wavelengths, which kill bacteria. Applications for 4-log inactivation by UV shall be submitted directly to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Water System Engineering for approval.

- If ultraviolet radiation is the selected treatment, Sections 4, 6, and 11 of the application must be filled out.

Filtration: A media is used to reduce particulate matter in the water or to remove specific contaminants via direct filtration or by ion exchange. This filtration section includes green sand filtration, cartridge filtration, and membrane filtration.

Ion Exchange: Cation or anion exchange media, used to treat water hardness, nitrate, radiologicals, and Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) which includes PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA (media dependent). This also includes absorption/adsorption processes, which may include treatment for inorganic contaminants such as arsenic and nitrate.

- If filtration or ion exchange is the selected treatment, Sections 4, 7, and 11 of the application must be filled out.

GAC: GAC stands for granular activated carbon and is a type of media typically used for filtration and removal of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) which include PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA.

- If GAC is the selected treatment, Sections 4, 8, and 11 of the application must be filled out.

Aeration: The injection of air into drinking water in order to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs), precipitate iron, and increase the pH. Air can be introduced by diffused air, spray, or cascade methods. The treatment of contaminants with aeration could potentially require vapor phase treatment, depending on the concentration of contaminant.

- If aeration is the selected treatment, Sections 4, 9, and 11 of the application must be filled out.

Packed Column Aeration: Includes the use of air injection and a packing media that further provides contaminant treatment.

- If Packed Column Aeration is the selected treatment, Sections 4, 10, and 11 of the application must be filled out.

Section 4 – Water System Report:

a. Project Statement/Summary: A brief explanation of the proposed changes to the water system.
b. Population Size: The number of people that the water system provides water to. Please specify the exact transient and non-transient population.
    - Transient Population: The part or whole of the population regularly served at least for at least 60 days in a given calendar year.
    - Non-transient Population: The part or whole of the population regularly served for more than six months in a given calendar year.
c. Wells, Well Permit Numbers, and Well Capacities:
    - Well: The name and number of each well that provides water to the system,
    - Well Permit Number: The 10-digit permit number on record from the Bureau of Water Allocation and Well Permitting
    - Capacity: The maximum quantity of water that the well will yield continuously (capacity) in gallons per minutes (gpm) for each well.
d. Existing Treatment and Purpose: Provide the types of treatment that are currently installed in the system and what each treatment process is treating. A treatment schematic for the water system which includes the existing and proposed treatment must be included with the application.
e. Safety features: Any safety features, including but not limited to a safety shower and an eyewash station, must be listed in this section. If the water system is a non-community water system that employs chemical feeds as treatment, safety features must be present.
f. Any existing bypasses: Bypasses are not permitted to divert water around any form of treatment on a continuous basis with the exception of a water softener. If a bypass exists anywhere else, a description of the bypass must be included in the treatment application and on the drawing if the bypass is not proposed to

be removed, which is the preferred option. The bypass must meet the requirements of the Bypass Valve Fact Sheet. For additional bypass information, please visit the following link: factsheet-bypass-valve.pdf (state.nj.us)

g. Any chemical that comes into contact with drinking water must meet the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) standard 60, or equivalent. Equivalent certifications would be other NSF certifications such as food grade. To check NSF standards, use the following link: https://www.nsf.org/certified-products-systems
h. Any material that comes into contact with drinking water must meet the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) standard 61, or equivalent. Equivalent certifications would be other NSF certifications such as ANSI/NSF standards 42, 44, 53, 55, 58, 62, or food grade. To check NSF standards, use the following link: https://www.nsf.org/certified-products-systems
i. After completion of construction, alteration or repair of a public noncommunity or nonpublic water system, all surfaces with which adequately protected water may come into contact shall be disinfected before being placed into service.
j. A treatment schematic or diagram detailing the existing and proposed treatment must be included with the application. If a treatment schematic or diagram is not included, the application shall be marked as deficient.
k. The treatment schematic or diagram should include symbols showing the location of sample taps before and after treatment. If the sample taps are not shown, the application shall be marked as deficient. The raw water sample tap is required to be followed immediately by a check valve to comply with the Ground Water Rule. The point of entry (POE) or point of entry to distribution system (POETDS) sample tap shall be installed immediately after treatment.
l. While disinfection is not required for non-community systems. If disinfection is present, it must be the last form of treatment in the water system.
m. Specification sheets shall be provided for all proposed chemical additives, equipment, and/or materials. If specification sheets are not provided, the application shall be marked as deficient.

Section 5 – Chemical Handling and Feeding Treatment Application Checklist:

Chemical Handling and Feeding: Any chemical introduced and in contact with drinking water would require this section to be filled out. Chemical addition examples would include corrosion inhibitors (such as orthophosphates, polyphosphates), disinfection chemicals (chlorines, chloramines, ozonation), pH adjustment chemicals (soda ash, potash, caustic soda), fluoridation chemicals (such as sodium fluoride, sodium fluorosilicate, fluorosilicic acid).

Note: This section should be filled out for chemical feed applications only. If the application is for any treatment process that does not involve a chemical feed, then this section can be left blank.

Note: Treatment applications involving 4-Log disinfection shall be submitted directly to the Bureau of Water System Engineering for approval.

The questions about chemical handling and feeding in the application form are based off the Safe Drinking Water Act, specifically, N.J.A.C. 7:10-12.31 and N.J.A.C. 7-10-12.33.

a. Name of Chemical Used and Purpose: The application should specify the chemical name. Examples of common water treatment chemical names are including, but not limited to: sodium hypochlorite, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, orthophoshphate, polyphosphate. The purpose of the chemical should also be provided, for example if a blended phosphate is used as a sequestrant for iron removal, it should be listed as such in this box. A specification sheet should be provided by the applicant showing the name of the product.
b. Chemical Manufacturer: The application should specify the name of the manufacturer that developed the chemical that the system is proposing to use.
c. Chemical Concentration: The application should specify the chemical concentration. This value pertains to the strength of the chemical. It is usually expressed as a percent of the solution. An example of a concentration could be potassium carbonate 30% solution.

d. Make and Model of Pump: The application should specify the make and the model of the chemical feed pump that is used to inject the chemical into the water supply.
e. Pump Capacity: The application should specify the capacity of the pump. The capacity refers to the amount of chemical the pump is rated for. This is important because it shows how much chemical can be added over time. Chemical feed pumps are typically given units of gallons per hour (gph) or gallons per day (gpd). For example, a pump may indicate the maximum feed rate is 0.5 gph or 12 gpd. The selected pump should provide for adequate room for a system to increase the dosing rate as necessary.
f. Chemical Dosage: The application should specify the dosage of the chemical being provided. The dosage corresponds to the amount of chemical that will go into the water. The value for chemical dosage should always be smaller than the value for pump capacity. The chemical dosage is typically reported in units of gallons per minute (gpm) or gallons per day (gpd). An example of a chemical dosage could be 5 gpd. This number should be less than that of the response to the question above (e), if not then the system would have to propose a chemical feed pump with a greater capacity.
g. Chemical Storage Capacity and Brand/Material: The application should specify the type and size of the container that will hold the chemical. A specification sheet should be provided by the applicant showing the name, capacity, and material type of the chemical storage.
h. Safety measures are required as per OSHA standards when chemicals are used. The safety measures include, but not limited to the relevant chemical safety data sheets (SDS) located onsite and an eyewash station. The facility should also have the necessary gear and protection for the workers to safely work with the chemicals.
i. Secondary containment or a spill blocks under chemical storage tanks are necessary for accidental overflow, or spills when working with chemicals, to prevent any chemical runoff to sanitary sewers.
j. The treatment area should be provided heating for the winter months to protect the equipment from freezing and well ventilated for the summer months to prevent equipment overheating.
k. The chemical storage tanks should be covered and/or sealed to prevent any potential contamination.
l. Chemical storage tanks are required to be sized to provide a minimum of 24-hours of storage at normal operating conditions.
m. If a system uses chlorination for disinfection, the system is required to meet the requirements of 7:10-11.16(e). This includes meeting the 5-minute chlorine contact time for systems with ground water as a source and 30-minute chlorine contact time for systems with surface water as a source, or groundwater under direct influence of surface water.
n. Chlorine pumps should always be positive displacement. If the pump is not positive displacement, this would be a cause for a deficiency in the application. Positive displacement pumps include common pumps such as diaphragm and peristaltic.
o. The chlorine chemical feed should be located as the last treatment inline. There are instances where water systems use pre-chlorination for oxidation as the first treatment inline which is acceptable, but if chlorination is being utilized for disinfection, then it is required to be the last process. This would also be indicated in the treatment diagram or schematic submitted with the application.
p. Chlorine chemical feeds must be synchronized with the operation of the well pump. This synchronization is primarily achieved through electrical interconnections. This process is also referred to as a “control loop”. For example, if the well pump is shut off and no water flow is observed, the pump for the chlorine chemical feed would also be shut off. Both pumps would also be activated at the same time as well.

Section 6 – Ultraviolet Light Checklist

These units operate by ultraviolet light lamps which generate radiation at specific wavelengths that can inactivate bacteria and viruses. Certain bacteria are more resistant to ultraviolet light and higher dosages may be required for bacterial and viral inactivation.

Note: This section should be filled out for ultraviolet light applications only. If the application is for any treatment process that does not involve ultraviolet light, then this section can be left blank.

Note: Treatment applications involving 4-Log disinfection shall be submitted directly to the Bureau of Water System Engineering for approval.

The questions about ultraviolet light in the application form are based off the Safe Drinking Water Act, specifically, N.J.A.C. 7:10-12.32.c.

a. If a UV light is the primary disinfection process, it must be the last process inline. If chlorination and a UV light are installed with the chlorination being utilized for oxidation and the UV for disinfection, the UV light must be the last process inline. This shall also be indicated in the treatment diagram or schematic submitted with the application.
b. For the ultraviolet light unit to remain effective, a temperature of 105° Fahrenheit must be maintained. This would be indicated in the specification sheets for the unit.
c. The material of the jacket on the UV tubes must be made out of quarts or high silica glass. This would be indicated in the specification sheets for the unit.
d. The regulation specifies only mechanical cleaning. However, ultraviolet light units for small systems are typically designed to permit quick access for manual cleaning of the water contact surface. Ultraviolet light units designed as such are acceptable.
e. A UV radiation level of 2,537 at a minimum rate of 16,000 microwatt seconds per square centimeter ($16mJ/cm^2$) should be applied. This would be indicated in the specification sheets for the unit.
f. The maximum water depth in the disinfection chamber must be 3 inches or less. This can be measured from the UV light tube surface to the outer wall of the chamber. It is possible that this dimension is noted in the specification sheets for the unit.
g. The ultraviolet light unit is only effective in the specified flow range that the unit is made for. If the flow rate of the water coming in is greater than the flow rate that the unit can handle, there must be a flow control valve located on the unit to ensure that the proper flow rate is maintained through the unit.
h. Each ultraviolet light unit should be equipped with a UV light intensity meter. The meter should be installed in the water at the furthest distance from the UV light source. The meter should also be properly calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications.
i. If the minimum amount of ultraviolet light radiation is not achieved, there should be a flow diversion valve or an automatic shut off valve to stop the water from entering the distribution system.
j. The ultraviolet light unit cannot be bypassed. If a bypass exists in the piping, it is required to be removed.
k. The UV units should meet the ANSI/NSF Standard 55 certification, either Class A or Class B. It is recommended by the Bureau of Water System Engineering that a Class A certified unit is installed for systems that require disinfection, as Class B units only remedies nuisance bacteria. If a system triggers the Ground Water Rule then the system would be required to install a 4-log approved ultraviolet light unit.

Section 7 – Filtration Treatment Application Checklist:

Filtration includes the use of media or a membrane to filter out contaminants. This includes ion exchange (PFAS, nitrate, or hardness removal), and Greensand or Sand Filtration (particulate, or iron/manganese removal).

Note: This section should be filled out for filtration or ion exchange applications only. If the application is for any treatment process that does not involve filtration or ion exchange, then this section can be left blank.

The questions about filtration in the application form are based off the Safe Drinking Water Act, specifically, N.J.A.C. 7:10-12.33.

a. Contaminant to be Removed: Provide the name of the contaminant that the proposed treatment is to remove.
b. Name of Media: Provide the name, brand, and specifications of the media or ion exchange resin. A specification sheet shall be provided for the media used.
c. Media Layer Thickness: The effective size of the layer of media used for treatment. This is typically reported in inches.
d. Number of Tanks/Vessels: List the exact number of units that are proposed as part of the process.

e. If the system is proposing ion exchange resin to treat PFAS, the system shall install the media vessels in series (lead-lag) configuration. There should also be sample ports provided before and after each of the vessels to be able to test for breakthrough (test the water to see if the media has exceeded its capacity).
f. Name and Size of the Tanks/Vessels: The name, brand, dimensions, and model number of the vessel. A specification sheet of the unit shall be provided. The dimensions of the vessel should be stated (Typically a diameter and a height, for small vessels).
g. Tanks/Vessels Material: There may be two separate types of materials, as the internal and external materials may be different. The internal material could be HDPE, while the external material may be stainless steel.
h. Design Capacity: This is the proposed capacity that the treatment can handle. This capacity should either match or be greater than the well capacity. If not, then the system should clearly state that there is a proposed decrease in treatment capacity for the treatment plant. The system should not operate the well at a capacity higher than that of which the treatment can handle.
i. All filters should be sealed properly to protect from external sources.
j. A common wall shall not separate treated and untreated water.
k. Cross connections between treated and untreated water are forbidden.
l. The minimum thickness of filter media is required to be 24-inches to provide adequate coverage and treatment.
m. Gravel packs at the bottom of a filter are necessary when there is a risk of the media being pulled through the distribution system, mainly applying to fine particles such as sand filtration.
n. Filters should have equipment and a schedule in place for the cleaning and replacement of each filter.
o. Backwashing is required for certain types of filters to prevent the fouling of the media with particulates, iron, or manganese. This may include sand filtration, and ion exchange for hardness removal. PFAS treatment by ion exchange resin does not typically require routine backwashing, only an initial backwash is necessary.
p. A line from the distribution system with a backflow preventer should be used for routine backwashing of sand filters.
q. Direct connections are not allowed with sewer, sanitary, or septic lines.
r. If a discharge is made to any of the above, an air gap is required, and is required to be above ground.
s. The treatment area should be provided heating for the winter months to protect the equipment from freezing and well ventilated for the summer months to prevent equipment overheating.
t. Sample taps should be provided after each unit to test for breakthrough and/or pressure issues.

Section 8 – Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Treatment Application Checklist:

Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) is used for its adsorptive properties in treating contaminants such as volatile organic compounds and PFAS.

Note: This section should be filled out for GAC applications only. If the application is for any treatment process that does not involve GAC, then this section can be left blank.

The questions about GAC in the application form are based off the Safe Drinking Water Act, specifically, N.J.A.C. 7:10-12.33.

a. Contaminant to be Removed: Provide the name of the contaminant that the proposed treatment is to remove.
b. Name of Filtration Media: Provide the name, brand, and specifications of the GAC. A specification sheet shall be provided for the media used.
c. GAC Media Layer Thickness: The effective size of the layer of media used for treatment. This is typically reported in inches.
d. Number of GAC contractors/units: The total number of GAC vessels or tanks that are being utilized for treatment.
e. GAC units in parallel or in series: GAC units are required to have a lead-lag (series) configuration if treating VOCs or PFAS (AKA: primary-secondary) in order to protect public health. The system may have

multiple vessels in the configuration and a combination of series/parallel configuration (the system could have 6 vessels, 3 in lead and 3 in lag). GAC used for secondary treatment concerns such as odor control are not required to have the lead-lag (series) configuration.

f. Name and Size (including diameter) of the GAC Contractor/Unit: The name, brand, and model number. A specification sheet of the unit shall be provided. The dimensions of the contractor/vessel should be stated (Typically a diameter and a height, for small vessels).
g. GAC Contractor/Unit Material: The material of the GAC vessel, typically fiberglass, stainless steel, etc.
h. Design Capacity of the Treatment: This is the maximum capacity/flow rate in gallons per minute, that the GAC can treat.
i. GAC treatment should have an adequate bed life to achieve removal of the targeted contaminant. If the carbon does not last longer than 3 months, the treatment process should be re-evaluated
j. Sampling taps are required before and after each lead-lag set to check for breakthrough (test the water to see if the media has exceeded its capacity).
k. GAC units should have a deep enough layer to provide adequate treatment for an extended period and to achieve a high empty bed contact time. It may not be as applicable for contaminant levels that are very low, a low flow rate through the GAC units, or if more GAC units are provided instead of a deeper layer, such as two vessels in parallel (lead), followed by two vessels in parallel (lag).
l. The treatment area should be provided heating for the winter months to protect the equipment from freezing and well ventilated for the summer months to prevent equipment from overheating.

Section 9 – Aeration Treatment Application Checklist

Aeration is a process used to introduce air into water to remove volatile organic compounds (VOC's) and to oxidize other contaminants such as iron and manganese.

Note: This section should be filled out for aeration applications only. If the application is for any treatment process that does not involve aeration, then this section can be left blank.

The questions about GAC in the application form are based off the Safe Drinking Water Act, specifically, N.J.A.C. 7:10-12.33.

a. Type:
    - Diffused air: Involves multiple chambers with air bubbles that rise through the water as the bubbles move from chamber to chamber. The bubbles volatilizes the contaminants and removes them from the water.
    - Spray: Water enters through the top of the aeration unit and is sprayed into a mist by spray heads. The water then collects in a tank below.
    - Cascade: Air is injected naturally into cascading water.

    Purpose: Provide the purpose of the aeration treatment, if not listed then provide the purpose on the other line.
b. Air Flow Rate: The velocity of the air in the aeration system.
c. Water Flow Rate: The velocity of the water into the aeration system
d. Dimensions: Provide the full dimensions (height, width, length) and number of chambers involved with the aeration treatment, as necessary.
e. Construction Material: Provide the material that the aeration unit is constructed of. Also provide the name, model, and specification of the aeration unit if applicable.
f. The air intake should have a screen that is no larger than 24 mesh (0.0279 inches) to not introduce anything into the water supply and to prevent insects from entering the water supply.
g. Any screen should be downward facing to prevent rainfall or any other potential contamination from entering the water supply.
h. Forced air aeration units are recommended to have air filters to remove airborne particles.
i. The treatment area should be provided heating for the winter months to protect the equipment from freezing and well ventilated for the summer months to prevent equipment overheating.

Section 10 – Packed Column Aeration Treatment Application Checklist

Includes the use of air injection and a packing media that further provides contaminant treatment.

Note: This section should be filled out for packed column aeration applications only. If the application is for any treatment process that does not involve packed column aeration, then this section can be left blank.

The questions about packed column aeration in the application form are based off the Safe Drinking Water Act, specifically, N.J.A.C. 7:10-12.33.

a. Construction Material: Provide the material that the aeration unit is constructed of. Also provide the name, model, and specification of the aeration unit, if applicable.
   Purpose: Provide the purpose of the aeration treatment, if not listed then provide the purpose on the other line.
b. Column Dimensions: Provide the dimensions of the full unit, including all layers.
c. Packing Height: Provide the total height/layer thickness of each of the layers provided and specify each layer by media type.
d. Water Flow Rate: The velocity of the water into the aeration system
e. Air Flow Rate: The velocity of the air in the aeration system.
f. Packing Type: Provide the name, brand, specifications of the media. A specification sheet shall be provided for each media used.
g. Packing Size: Provide the size of the media that is being used in each of the layers.
h. Hydraulic flooding occurs when water pools on top of the media in the column. This back up can cause pressure issues throughout the rest of the piping. The treatment system must be designed so that hydraulic flooding does not occur.
i. Moisture barriers are required to prevent mists and gas contaminants from entering into the surrounding environment, bypassing the intended route such as a discharge pipe.
j. Various water quality conditions can leave deposits of minerals along the surface of materials that come into contact with drinking water. The column must be designed in a way that prevents scaling from occurring.
k. Vapor phase treatment of air effluent shall be provided when required to meet air quality standards pursuant to the Air Pollution Control Act and N.J.A.C. 7:27. An air discharge permit would need to be applied for at the NJDEP.
l. Sampling taps shall be provided before and after the packed column aeration treatment for water quality measurement.
m. Packed column aeration treatment must be equipped with a protective screen of a minimum 24 mesh (0.0279 inches) and air particulate filters.

Section 11 – Application Certification

The water system owner is required to provide their full name, position, signature, and date of signature in order for the application to be accepted.

The licensed operator for the system is required to provide their full name, license number, signature, and date of signature.

The professional engineer certification section is not required to be filled out unless a Professional Engineer is preparing the application.

County Health Department Contact Information:

Atlantic County Division of Public Health
201 Shore Road
Northfield, NJ 08225
(609) 645-5971

Bergen County Department of Health Services
220 E. Ridgewood Avenue, Suite 201
Paramus, NJ 07652
(201) 634-2600

Burlington County Health Department
15 Pioneer Boulevard
Westampton, NJ 08060
(609) 265-5548

Camden County Department of Public Safety
2311 Egg Harbor Road
Lindenwold, NJ 08021
(856) 783-4808

Cape May County Health Department
4 Moore Road
Cape May Court House, NJ 08210
(609) 465-1187

Cumberland County Health Department
309 Buck Street
Millville, NJ 08332
(856) 327-7602

Essex Regional Health Commission
204 Hillside Ave
Livingston, NJ 07039
(973) 251-2059

Gloucester County Health Department
204 East Holly Avenue
Sewell, NJ 08080
(856) 218-4101

Hunterdon County Department of Health
314 Rt 12, County Complex, Building #1,
Suite 200, P.O. Box 2900
Flemington, NJ 08822
(908) 788-1351

Mercer County Division of Public Health
640 South Broad Street
Trenton NJ 08650
(609) 278-7165

Middlesex County Office of Health Services- Environmental Division
444 Hoes Lane Building 6 Suite 120
Piscataway, NJ 08854
(732) 745-8480

Monmouth County Health Department
50 East Main Street
Freehold, NJ 07728
(732) 431-7456

Morris County Division of Public Health
PO Box 900
Morristown NJ 07963
(973) 631-5484

Ocean County Health Department
175 Sunset Avenue
Toms River NJ 08754
(732) 341-9700

Passaic County Department of Health
930 Riverview Dr, Suite 250
Totowa, NJ 07512
(973) 881-4396

Salem County Department of Health and Human Services
110 5th Street, Suite 400
Salem NJ 08079
(856) 935-7510

Somerset County Department of Health
27 Warren Street
Somerville, NJ 08876
(908) 231-7155

Sussex County Division of Health
201 Wheatsworth Road
Hamburg NJ 07419
(973) 579-0370

Warren County Health Department
700 Oxford Road
Oxford, NJ 07863
(908) 475-7960