State of
Your Water Quality

Consumer Confidence Report 2019

Wateford Township
Utilities Department

Where Your Water Comes From:

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in water source include:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from a sewer treatment plant, 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 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

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Conservation Tips
Ten things you can do to save water outside:

1. Water your lawn only when it needs it. A good way to see if your lawn needs watering is to step on the grass. If it springs back when you move, it doesn't need water. If it stays flat, the lawn needs water.
2. Deep soak your lawn. When you do water, do it long enough for the moisture to soak down to the roots where it will do the most good. A light sprinkling can evaporate quickly and tends to encourage a shallow root system.
3. Water during the cool parts of the day. Early morning generally is better than dusk since it helps prevent growth of fungus.
4. Don't water the gutter. Position your sprinklers so water lands on the lawn or garden, not on paved areas. Also avoid watering on windy days.
5. Plant drought resistant trees and plants. Many beautiful trees and plants thrive with far less watering than other species.
6. Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants. Mulch will slow evaporation and discourage weed growth.
7. Use a broom, not a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks.
8. Don't run the hose while washing your car. Clean the car with a soapy pail or water. Use the hose to just rinse it off.
9. Tell your children not to play with the hose and sprinklers.
10. Check for leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets and couplings. Leaks outside the house may not seem as bad since they are not as visible, but they can be as wasteful as leaks inside the home.

Waterford Township Department of Public Works and Utilities:
Business Hours: 7:30 am – 3:30 pm Mon – Fri
Operations Office: 856-767-2359
Emergencies after 3:30 pm, Weekends and Holidays:
Call 911 or 856-783-1333
Billing questions: 856-768-2300 Ext 271

PWSID# NJ0435003

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Waterford Township Utilities Department

For the Year 2019, Results from the Year 2018

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Our water source is wells. Our two wells draw groundwater from the Cohansey Aquifer. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summaries for all public water systems, information is available at WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. The Waterford Township Utilities Department's Source Water Assessment has not been completed.

The Waterford Township Utilities Department routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2018. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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 (800-426-4791).

Waterford Township Utilities Department Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Gross Alpha Test results Yr. 2015	N	4.3	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2015	N	2.4	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.02	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results 1st ½ of 2018 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.24 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results 2nd ½ of 2018 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.17 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test results 1st ½ of 2018 Result at 90th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test results 2nd ½ of 2018 Result at 90th Percentile	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2018	N	Range = ND - 4 Highest detect = 4	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2018	N	ND	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2018	Average = 0.4 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call 856-768-2330. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Committee meetings at the Town Hall.

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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.
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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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

DEFINITIONS

In the "Test Results" table you may find some 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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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.

Secondary Contaminant- Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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 Level 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

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. The Waterford Township Utilities Department 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 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at http:www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic contaminants.

We at the Waterford Township Utilities Department 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. Please call our office if you have questions.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Waterford Township Utility Department Monitored Late for Total Haloacetic Acids at One Monitoring Location

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our consumers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We received notice that we inadvertently monitored late for Total Haloacetic Acids (which are disinfection byproducts) at one of our monitoring locations during 2018. We were required to monitor in August, but we inadvertently monitored in September. The test results from both are reflected in "Test Results" table and are non-detectable (ND).) The MCL for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) is 60 ppb.

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.

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.

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are byproducts of drinking water disinfection / chlorination. Some people who drink water containing HAA5s 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.