

PWSID# NJ1715001

Quality on Tap Report
2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Woodstown Borough Water Department
Results from the Year 2019

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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are ground water wells. Our wells draw groundwater from the Mt. Laurel-Wenonah and Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) Aquifers.

The Woodstown Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

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.

EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table below are the only contaminants detected in your water.

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).

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 Borough of Woodstown 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. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Tested in 2015	No	Well-2 1.98 Well-3 3.87 Well-4 2.12 Well-5 2.89	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 Tested in 2015	No	Well-2 .19 Well-3 .06 Well-4 .46 Well-5 .71	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 Tested in 2015	No	Well-2 .64 Well-3 .47 Well-4 .84 Well-5 .51	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Tested in 2018	No	Well-2 .06 Well-3 .02 Well-4 .08 Well-5 .03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Tested in 2018	No	0.498	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Tested in 2018	No	2.1	ppb	0	AL=15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	No	Range 3.2-24.2 Average 14.95	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	No	Range <2.0-7.0 Average 2.83	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper results are for the 90th percentile of total samples. Two homes sampled exceeded the action level for Lead. No homes sampled exceeded the action level for Copper.

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected (Average & Highest Detect)	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine	Ave = .54 & Highest =1.18	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	RUL
Sodium	Well-2 145 Well-3 165 Well-4 3.30 Well-5 206 Well-6 3.4	ppm	50

Sodium

For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on sodium restricted diet. Water from Well 5 is blended with water from Wells 4&6 as our primary water source the sodium results for this blend Average at 50 ppm.

Susceptibility Rating for Woodstown Borough Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility rating for the seven-contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to specific water system’s source water assessment report.

The seven-contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens; therefore all intake received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides were not determined and they all received a low rating.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on susceptibility ratings.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproducts Precursors			
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Wells - 5			5			5			5			5			5		2	3		2	3			5	
GUDI - 0																									
Surface Intakes - 0																									

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals, and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include

benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

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 the 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.

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.

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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 chemicals (primarily pesticides and herbicides).

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:

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.

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 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

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.

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 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 nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based

To ensure the continued quality of our water we treat it in several ways. We add a proprietary blend of polyphosphates, orthophosphate, and inorganic phosphate compound to sequester Iron, Manganese, and Calcium. It also controls mineral precipitation and provides additional corrosion control benefits for unlined cast iron pipes. We also add small amounts of chlorine to kill any bacteria or tiny organisms that may be in the water.

We at the Woodstown Water Department work hard to provide 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Donald Simons at 856-769-2485. We want our customers to be informed about their water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings at the Borough Hall, 25 West Avenue (Rt. 40). Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Tips to Conserve Water

- * Take shorter showers
- * Only do full loads of wash
- * Run dishwasher when fully loaded

Water costs money, don't waste it!

A dripping faucet or fixture can waste 3 gallons a day...a total of 1095 gallons a year.