

Vulnerable Populations Statement

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Moorestown Township Water 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 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, 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>

What is Radon?

Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some groundwater. It may pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into air, as occurs while showering, washing dishes and performing other household activities. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks in the foundation. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering through tap water is, in most cases, a small source of radon in indoor air. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer, however the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you

are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. The EPA is developing regulations to reduce radon in drinking water. Radon in the air is inexpensive to test and easy to correct. For additional information call EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR2)

Large public water systems have begun a second round of sampling under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring assists the EPA in determining the occurrence of these compounds and whether or not regulation is warranted. Moorestown Township Water Department will conduct UCMR2 sampling in 2010. For more information on UCMR2, contact NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

How Do I Read the Table of Detected Contaminants?

Starting with the Contaminant, read across from left to right. A "Yes" under Compliance Achieved means the amount of the substance met government requirements. The column marked MCLG, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, 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. The shaded column marked MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level, 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. The shaded column marked Range Detected shows the highest and lowest test results for the year. The column marked Highest Level Detected shows the highest test results during the year. Typical Source shows where this substance usually originates. Compare the Range Detected values with the MCL column. To be in compliance, the Highest Level Detected must be lower than the MCL standard. Those substances not listed in the table were not found in the treated water supply.

As you can see from the table, our system had no MCL violations again this year. The footnotes and the definitions below will help you interpret the data presented in the Table of Detected Contaminants.



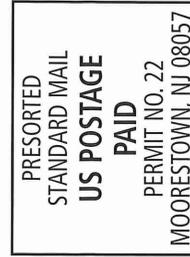
Moorestown Township Public Works
601 East 3rd Street, Moorestown, NJ 08057

2008 Annual Water Quality Report

Share This Report

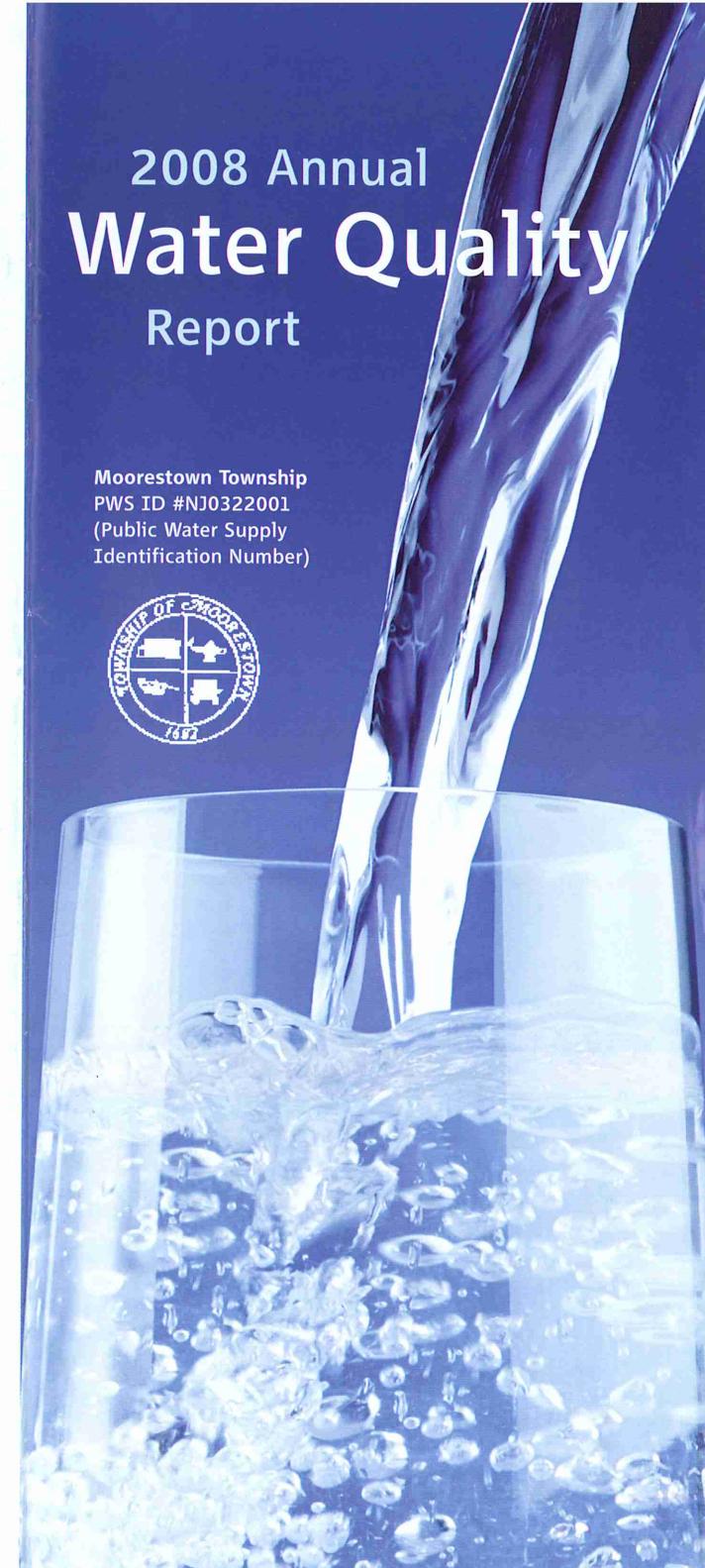
Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not customers. Additional copies of this report are available by contacting the Moorestown Township Department of Public Works at (856) 235-3520.

Postal Customer
Moorestown, NJ 08057



2008 Annual Water Quality Report

Moorestown Township
PWS ID #NJ0322001
(Public Water Supply
Identification Number)



Our Commitment to Quality

Once again, we proudly present our annual water quality report, which details the results of water quality testing completed from January to December, 2008. The purpose of this report is to enhance your understanding of drinking water and raise awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how our water quality results compare to federal and state standards.

We are pleased to tell you that we had no Safe Drinking Water Act violations again in 2008. We are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Moorestown Township Department of Public Works at (856) 235-3520.

Public Participation—How Can I Get Involved?

If you have questions, or would like to become involved in discussions about your water quality, the Moorestown Township Council meets twice monthly, on the second and fourth Monday at 7:30 p.m. at the William Allen Middle School Auditorium, 801 North Stanwick Road, Moorestown.

How to Contact Us

Moorestown Township welcomes your comments and questions as they relate to the quality of your water. For more information about this report, or if you have questions about your drinking water, contact us at (856) 235-3520. Our address is:

Moorestown Township Public Works
601 East 3rd Street, Moorestown, NJ 08057
(856) 235-3520 fax: (856) 231-1514
Emergency: (856) 235-0550 (24 hours/7 days a week)

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal-cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, people with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing a life-threatening illness. We encourage such people to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease. It can also be spread through means other than drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) issued a rule in January 2006 that requires systems with higher Cryptosporidium levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. The source of the surface water purchased by Moorestown Township has been tested for Cryptosporidium. The results do not show a need for additional treatment. For more information regarding cryptosporidiosis and how it may impact those with weakened immune systems, please speak with your personal health care provider.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Your drinking water comes from a blend of sources that may include groundwater from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer and surface water from the Delaware River. Moorestown Township purchases surface water from New Jersey American Water.

What's in the Source Water Before We Treat It?

In general, 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Substances That May Be Present in Source Water Include:

- **Microbiological Contaminants:** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants:** such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides:** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants:** which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Protecting Your Water Source What is S.W.A.P.?

SWAP (Source Water Assessment Program) is a program of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) to study existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water sources throughout the state. Sources are rated depending upon their contaminant susceptibility.

Susceptibility Ratings for Moorestown Township Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for 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 the specific water system's source water assessment report. Source Water Assessment Reports, Definitions, and Summaries are available for public water systems at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

Contaminant Categories

DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of the Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and a low rating was assigned.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, 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, NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct 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-6				6			6			6			6			6			1	5		6		
GUDI-0																								
Surface water intakes-0																								

Source water protection is a long-term dedication to clean and safe drinking water. It is more cost effective to prevent contamination than to address contamination after the fact. Every member of the community has an important role in source water protection. NJDEP recommends controlling activities and development around drinking water sources whether it is through land acquisition, conservation easements or hazardous waste collection programs. We will continue to keep you informed of SWAP's progress and developments.

PWS ID# NJ 0322001 - Moorestown Table of Detected Contaminants - 2008

Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved?	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
Inorganic Chemicals							
Barium	ppm	Yes	2	2	0.0754	0.0319 to 0.0754	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	Yes	100	100	0.0100	<0.002 to 0.0100	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	Yes	10	10	4.31	<0.500 to 4.31	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiologicals							
Total Coliform Bacteria	# of positive monthly samples	Yes	0	no more than 1 positive sample per month	1	0 to 1	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Trichloroethene	ppb	Yes	1	0	0.250	<0.230 to 0.250	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Disinfectants							
Chlorine	ppm	Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.46	0.20 to 0.46	Water additive used to control microbes
Treatment Byproducts							
Five Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	ppb	Yes	NA	60	5.72	0.32 to 5.72	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]	ppb	Yes	NA	80	28.55	1.85 to 28.55	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radiological Substances							
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	Yes	NA	15	14.3	10.2 to 14.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226/228)	pCi/L	Yes	NA	5	3.16	1.43 to 3.16	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	Yes	NA	30	0.28	0.18 to 0.28	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected from 41 homes in the service area for Copper/Lead

Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved?	MCLG	Action Level	Amount Detected (90th %tile)	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Copper	ppm	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.0627	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	Yes	0	15	0.0049	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Secondary Contaminants	Units	RUL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
Manganese ¹	ppm	0.05 / 0.10	0.110	0.0231 to 0.110	Naturally occurring.
Fluoride ²	ppm	1.2	<0.200	<0.200	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer.

Footnotes:

- Manganese - The secondary RUL for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient and toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water. NJDEP allows utilities that treat with a sequestrant to have manganese levels up to 0.1 ppm. Moorestown Township treats with a sequestrant.
- Fluoride is not added in the treatment process, however, trace levels may occur naturally in the source water.

PWS ID# NJ 0327001 - Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant Table of Detected Contaminants - 2008

Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved?	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
Inorganic Chemicals							
Barium	ppm	Yes	2	2	0.012	0.012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	Yes	50	50	12	12	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	Yes	100	100	1.4	1.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	Yes	10	10	1.27	1.27	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	Yes		2	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Treatment Byproducts							
Bromate	ppm	Yes	NA	0.01	0.006	ND to 0.006	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Turbidity							
Turbidity ₁	NTU	Yes	0	TT = 1 NTU	0.21	0.07 to 0.21	Soil runoff
	%	Yes	NA	TT = % of samples	100%	NA	Soil runoff
				<0.3 NTU			
Treatment Byproducts Precursor Removal							
Total Organic Carbon	%	Yes	NA	TT ≥ 35% Removal	43% ²	43 to 63	Naturally present in the environment

Footnotes:

- 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is used as an indication of the performance of the surface water treatment plant in

Delran. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

- Data represents the lowest removal of Total Organic Carbon. Compliance is based on running annual average.

Water Quality Statement

The data presented in the Table of Detected Contaminants is the same data collected to comply with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and New Jersey state monitoring and testing requirements. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, these contaminants were detected well below the levels set by the EPA to protect public health. To assure high quality water, individual water samples are taken each year for chemical, physical and microbiological tests. Testing is conducted on water collected at the source, during treatment, from the distribution system after treatment and, for lead and copper monitoring, from customers' taps. Testing can pinpoint a potential problem so that preventative action may be taken. 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 systems have received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals and asbestos.

Sources of Information:

- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: (609) 292-5550 www.state.nj.us/dep
- New Jersey Board of Public Utilities: (973) 648-2350 Two Gateway Center, Newark, NJ 07102 Division of Customer Relations: 1-800-624-0241 www.state.nj.us/bpu
- US Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791
- American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

Table Definitions:

- Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.
- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of 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.
- NA: Not Applicable**
- ND: Not Detected**
- 90th Percentile:** Of the samples taken, 90% of the values of the results were below the level indicated in the table.
- ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
- ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
- pCi/L (picoCuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration.
- NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.
- TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- RUL: Recommended water quality**