WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

Presented By

Township of Moorestown

[2]Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

PWS ID#: NJ0322001

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source Water Assessment

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) studies existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water sources throughout the state. Sources are rated depending upon their contaminant susceptibility. The report includes background information and a relative susceptibility rating of higher, moderate, or lower. It is important to understand that a higher susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. The assessment findings are summarized below.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES

	PATHOGENS			NUTRIENTS			PESTICIDES			VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS			INORGANICS			RADIONUCLIDES			RADON			DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS		
Source	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 -7			7			7			7			7		7			2	5			7		7	

Susceptibility Rating: pathogens lower, nutrients lower, pesticides lower, volatile organic compounds lower, inorganics lower, radionuclides medium to low, radon low, disinfection by-product precursors medium.

For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report. Source water assessment reports are available for public water systems at state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap/assessments.htm or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

Level 1 Assessment Update

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify and correct any problems.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action, and we completed that action.

Where Does My 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.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The Moorestown Township Council has regular scheduled meetings at Town Hall, 111 West Second Street, which are open to the public. Meeting dates and times are available at moorestown.nj.us or by calling (856) 235-0912.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Wayne McEwen, Water Department Superintendent, at (856) 235-3520, option 2.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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.

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.

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 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 contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Moorestown Township at (856) 235-3520, option 2. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead. Lead Service Line Inventory can be accessed online at www.moorestown.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/6498/Line-Service-Inventory.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Call us at (856) 235-3520, option 2, to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES [1]

				Township of Moorestown		Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	2024	2	2	2.8	ND-2.8	NA	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2020	15	0	7.42	ND–7.42	6.61[2]	ND-6.61	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	ND	NA	0.1[2]	ND-0.1	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	0.38	0.32–0.45	0.74	0.74–1.18	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2023	100	100	1.4	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2024	5	0	4	ND-4	4.15	ND- 4.15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	60	NA	16.3	ND–16.3	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nickel (ppb)	2023	100	NA	ND	NA	8[2]	ND-8	No	Plumbing fixtures and piping; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	3.8	ND–3.8	2.41[2]	ND-2.41	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2024	13	NA	2.9	ND-2.9	4.0	2.0–4.0	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2024	14	NA	4	ND–4	3.9[2]	ND-3.9	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2024	1	0	1.3	ND–1.3	NA	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	2023	1	1	0.00019	ND–0.00019	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (removal ratio)	2024	TT[3]	NA	NA	NA	1.07	1.07–1.67	No	Naturally present in the environment
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2024	1	0	19	ND–19	NA	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

REGULATED SUBSTANCES [1]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Township of Moorestown AMOUNT DETECTED	Township of Moorestown RANGE LOW-HIGH	Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	80	NA	40.4	5–40.4	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[4] (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	< 0.1	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	1.3	0.3	0/38	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0	2.9	0/38	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RUL	MCLG	Township of Moorestown AMOUNT DETECTED	Township of Moorestown RANGE LOW-HIGH	Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2023	200	NA	110	ND–110	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2024	250	NA	18.7	8.2–18.7	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	2	NA	0.15	ND–0.15	0.3[2]	ND-0.30	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NA	ND	ND	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2024	50	NA	7.9	2.7–7.9	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	250	NA	12.4	8.6–12.4	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	2023	5	NA	0.061	0.0022–0.061	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Township of Moorestown AMOUNT DETECTED	Township of Moorestown RANGE LOW-HIGH	Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)	2024	0.098	ND–0.098	NA	NA	NA
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	2024	1.2	0.12–1.2	NA	NA	NA
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.76	ND–2.4	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.29	ND–1.1	NA	NA	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.15	ND–0.67	NA	NA	NA
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	1.7	ND–1.7	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	10.6	ND–10.6	NA	NA	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	6.8	ND–6.8	NA	NA	NA

[1] Under a waiver granted on December 30, 1998, by NJDEP, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals/pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. 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 synthetic organic chemicals and asbestos.

[2] Sampled in 2024.

[3] The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed and percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

[4] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU (no sample may exceed 1 NTU).

Important Information about your Drinking Water

Our water system, Township of Moorestown, recently failed to comply with a required testing procedure. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During Q4 2023 and Q1 2024, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Radiological, Regulate PFAS, and E. Coli on time. Samples were collected and sent to a certified laboratory to be analyzed within a specified amount of time. The samples were not analyzed and reported during the reporting period, and positive result was reported.

TIER 3 NOTIFICATION

VIOLATION #	ANALYTE GROUP	VIOLATION NAME	MONITORING PERIOD	TYPICAL SOURCE
2024-10125	Radiologicals	Monitoring, routine Major	4Q2023	Collected samples were analyzed and reported late
2024-10247	Regulated PFAS	NJ Non-Submittal	1Q2024	Collected samples were analyzed and reported late
2024-8555	E. Coli	Monitoring GWR Triggered	03/21/2024	Collected sample was analyzed and tested positive; Analysis repeated on additional samples resulted negative

What Should I Do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified with 24 hours.

What is being done?

All Coliform sampling is analyzed by a new certified laboratory. Samples are collected and sent to the certified lab via courier to ensure that the samples arrived within the allowed holding time. Analyzed samples was not found at detectable levels since the transition to the new lab. The Township of Moorestown is considering transitioning all sampling to another lab if lab reporting continues.

For more information, please contract Wayne McEwen, Water Department Superintendent, at (856) 235-3520, option 2.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.