Borough of Haddonfield
242 Kings Highway East
P.O. Box 3005
Haddonfield, NJ 08033

Haddonfield-Specific Information

Service Area
Borough of Haddonfield, Borough of Tavistock, and fringe areas of certain bordering towns.

Source of Water
Most of the water we use in Haddonfield comes from the Potomac Raritan Magogyh Archer, which is over 500 feet deep. This water is pumped to the surface by wells.

Our alternate source of water, which is mandated by the State of New Jersey, is new Jersey-American Water Company. Their water comes from wells that are similar to ours and from treated water drawn from the Delaware River.

Treatment of Water
Before it is distributed to our customers, the raw water is aerated, filtered, and chlorinated. Our Water Treatment Facility is controlled by a computerized SCADA system that has been designed to operate our equipment efficiently and economically.

Distribution of Water
Our distribution system is in good condition. It consists of more than 50 miles of water mains, a 400,000 gallon standpipe, 500,000 gallons of underground storage in use (and 500,000 gallons of underground storage in reserve), more than 300 fire hydrants and more than 4,500 water service lines.

Notes
The NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has issued Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for Haddonfield’s water system and NJ-American Water Company. They are available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5500.

The potential for contamination of source water in Haddonfield’s three wells was determined to be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Susceptibility</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pathogens</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Inorganics</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrients</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Radionuclides</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Radon</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>VOC’s</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>DBP’s</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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</tbody>
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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.

Test Results for 2012
Federal and State laws require us to routinely monitor the constituents of our drinking water. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012. It shows that Haddonfield’s water quality meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Simply put – our water is safe.

As water travels underground or over land it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, contains at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Although our monitoring and testing detected some levels of contaminants, the Environmental Protection agency has determined that our water is safe at these levels.

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 a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is sufficient toxicity information for a chemical [e.g., 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. For nitrate and lead, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Nitrate
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Lead
Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than in other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4781.

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.

Contamination that may be present in source water include:
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatments plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas projection, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetics and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.
Questions or Concerns?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons – persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants – can be particularly at risk from infections. Such people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

If you have questions about this report or about the Borough’s water supplies, you may:

- Call the Director of Utilities, Joseph R. Keating, at 429-0183 x 122;
- Attend – and ask questions at – Board of Commissioners’ meetings, held in the Borough Hall (Room 102) at 7:30 pm on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month;
- Contact us directly at the numbers given below.

Definitions and Explanations

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). 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 Contaminant Level (MCL). The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at the level of the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To give perspective to the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents: A person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the Maximum Contaminant Level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million change of having the described health effect.
- 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 (MRDGO). The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDGOs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- Treatment Technique. A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ppb = Parts per billion. One ppb corresponds to one part in two million.
- ppm = Parts per million. One ppm corresponds to one part in two years.
- Ppm = Parts per million. One ppm corresponds to one part in two years.
- μg/l = Micrograms per liter. As same as ppm.
- Action Level. This is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Ci/l = Curie per liter. A measure of the radioactivity in water.