### 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.

A list of contaminants that were tested for in Haddonfield’s water but not detected, and of contaminants that are present at levels below those that can be detected using reliable methods, may be obtained by calling Water Department at 429-0183 x 122.

Owing to events involving national security, we have increased security at our facilities and continue to vigilantly protect our water resources.

### 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 by EPA using available treatment technologies and in accordance with the best available science. Since the test results for Haddonfield water were so good, we received monitoring waivers for all of these types of contaminants.

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. Since the test results for Haddonfield water were so good, we received monitoring waivers for all of these types of contaminants. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than one per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

### Treatment By-Products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant By-Products:</th>
<th>Violation?</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Annual Rolling Average</th>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2.62 to 7.99 ppb</td>
<td>6.4 ppb</td>
<td>80.0 ppb</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health Effects

**Alpha Emitters:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Barium:** Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

**Copper:** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the Action Level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the Action Level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their doctor.

**Fluoride:** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

**Lead:** Some people who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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 Haddonfield 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 it tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
Haddonfield-Specific Information

Service Area

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

Sources of Water

Our alternate source of water, which is mandated by the State of New Jersey, surface by wells.

Treatment of Water

and chlorinated. Our Water Treatment Facility is controlled by a computerized reserve), more than 300 fire hydrants and more than 4,500 water service lines.

Distribution of Water

Notes

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/

The potential for contamination of source water in Haddonfield's three wells or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5500.

Contamination that may be present in source water include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Susceptibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pathogens</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganics</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrients</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radionuclides</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radon</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that our water is safe. Although our monitoring and testing detected some levels of contaminants, these levels contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. As water travels underground or over land, it can pick up substances or sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

• Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from 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.

• Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring.

• 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 controlling contaminants in your drinking water. These regulations are established after extensive study to ensure that the water delivered to your tap is protection for public health.

Water Department Regulations

Ozone or Chlorine at a concentration of at least 0.2 ppm for at least 30 minutes is required to disinfect the water. If you are concerned about your water quality, you may have it tested by a laboratory certified by the State of New Jersey. Contact your local water utility or the Water Department for more information.

Turbidity

Turbidity is the measure of water cloudiness caused by the presence of suspended or dissolved substances. The turbidity standard has been established to prevent the presence of any visually detectable particles in water.

If you have a water supply other than public (i.e., well water), you should learn how to perform turbidity testing and check it on a regular basis. If the turbidity of your water is consistently above the standard, you may wish to consult your local water utility or a certified laboratory for assistance.

Sediment

Sediment is the solid material that is suspended in water and appears cloudy. The sediment standard has been established to prevent the presence of any visible solid material in water.

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Bacterial Contamination

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Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of six months or less. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because plants take up nitrate from the soil. In order to prevent the health risk from nitrate, it is recommended to avoid giving infants and young children tap water from the sink. If nitrate levels are consistently above the standard, you may wish to consult your local water utility or a certified laboratory for assistance.

Lead

Lead is a toxic metal that can be found in drinking water. The lead standard has been established to prevent the presence of lead in drinking water.

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