We are pleased to present our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005, as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

This “Consumer Confidence Report” is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services that the Borough supplies to you every day. It shows that our sources of water and water treatment facilities both conform to all federal and state regulations.

Our Water Department is committed to delivering top quality water to every tap. We hope this report will help you appreciate the efforts the Department makes to provide you with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water, to continually improve the water treatment process.

Owing to events involving national security, we have increased security at our facilities and continue to vigilantly protect our water resources. 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 7:30pm on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
- Contact us directly, at the numbers given below.

### 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. 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 pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
- **Nitrates:** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrates in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

### 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 as close to the MCLGs as feasible and as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
- **Average Contaminant Level.** The level of a contaminant in drinking water which is required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
- **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 required in drinking water. MRDLs are set to ensure that water is safe to drink. Violations of MRDLs are not expected to cause any adverse health effects.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDG).** The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- **Health Advisory:** A public health guideline, based on the potential health risk, to inform consumers when a contaminant may be harmful.
- **Monitoring Waivers:** The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because those contaminants do not pose a health risk when present in the water supply. Monitoring waivers for all of these types of contaminants.

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.
**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.

**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 hole may be higher than in other homes in the community as a result of materials used in plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in the water in your home, you may want 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: 800-426-4791.

**Nitrate**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

**VOC's Low**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

**DO NOT WATER between 6am and 6pm**

Please help the Water Department even out the peaks and valleys of demand. Limit watering. Water early. Or water late.

**Haddonfield-Specific Information**

**Service Area**

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

**Sources of Water**

Most of the water we use in Haddonfield comes from the Potomac Rantian Magoby Aquifer, 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:

- **Category**: Pathogens
- **Susceptibility**: Low
- **Category**: Nutrients
- **Susceptibility**: Inorganics
- **Category**: Pesticides
- **Susceptibility**: Radionuclides
- **Category**: VOC’s
- **Susceptibility**: Radon
- **Category**: DBP’s

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 2005**

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, 2005. 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.

**Occupant**

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