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 Magphyte 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/swash/pwp or by contacting NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5300.

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

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 2010
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, 2010. 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.
We are pleased to present our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010, 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 7:30 pm on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month;
• Contact us directly at the numbers given below.

Questions or Concerns?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants, young children, and persons with immune system disorders may be at an increased risk from infections. Persons at risk include:

• Infants below the age of 6 months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL over many years may become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die.

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 levels as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To give perspective to the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants: 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 chance 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 (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.
• Treatment Technique. A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
• cCIL = Concentrations per liter. A measure of the radioactivity in water.
• ppm = Parts per million. One ppm corresponds to one minute in two years.
• mg/L = Milligrams per liter. 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.
• ppt = Parts per billion. One part per billion equals one microgram per liter.
• PWSID: 04177001

Health Effects

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

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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 mottled teeth. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years may become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die.

Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL over many years could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Infants and children who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting certain cancers.

Lead: People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their doctor. Some people who drink water containing lead in excess of the Action Level over many years may have an increased risk of getting certain cancers.

Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get mottled teeth. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years may become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die.

Here is 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, which may be obtained by calling our Water Department at 429-0183 x 122.

A copy of Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Prevention and Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants may be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotlines: 800-479-4711.

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