

PWSID# NJ0815001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Borough of Pitman Water Department

For the Year 2013, Results from the Year 2012

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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.

Our water source is wells. Our wells draw groundwater from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer and we purchase water from the New Jersey American Water Company (Their Water Quality Test Results are Included). The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment web site at WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system at 856-589-1040. Pitman's Source Water Assessment Summary is attached.

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

Pitman Borough Test Results						
Contaminant	Violati on Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Test results Yr. 2012	No	Range = ND – 5.5 Highest Average = < 3	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium Test results Yr. 2012	No	Range = ND – 3.0 Highest Average = 1.5	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2012	No	Range = 0.02 – 0.03 Highest detect = 0.0287	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr.2012	No	0.0176-0.0268 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2012	No	Range = 1.8-2.3 Highest Detect = 1.80	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2012	No	0.037 no sample exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2012	No	Range = ND – 0.5 Highest detect = 0.780	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants / Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2012	N	Range = 4 – 33 Highest Annual 26.7	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2012	N	Range = ND – 12 Highest Annual 11.75	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chlorine tested daily		Range = 0.1 – 0.9		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected	Units of Measurement		RUL	

Sodium Test results Yr. 2012	Range = 39.6 - 121	ppm	50
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Sodium

For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

The Pitman Water Department and the New Jersey American Water Company routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of that monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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.

Contaminants 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, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas projection, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal -The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 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 (MRDLG): 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 contamination

Lead: 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 Pitman Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant				
Regulated Substances				
Parameter	Units	Compliance Achieved?	MCLG	MCL
Inorganics				
Nitrate	ppm	Yes	10	10
Disinfectants				
Chlorine	ppm	Yes	NA	TT = \geq 0.20
		Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4
Treatment Byproducts				
Bromate	ppb	Yes	0	10
Turbidity				
Turbidity ²	NTU	Yes	0	TT = 1 NTU
	%	Yes		TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU
Treatment Byproducts Precursor Removal				
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	%	Yes	NA	TT \geq 35% Removal

Footnotes

¹ Data represents the lowest and highest free chlorine residual entering the distribution system from our surface plant

² 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the surface water treatment plant in Delran. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality

³ Data represents the lowest removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call 856-589-1040. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings at Borough Hall, 110 south Broadway. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m.

We at Pitman Borough work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

SEWER MAINTENANCE

The Borough of Pitman is responsible for maintaining wastewater flow in the sanitary sewer system. The line that connects a house or building in the Borough system is called a service lateral. If a blockage occurs causing a backup, the borough encourages residents to call so we can verify whether the sewer main or sewer lateral is obstructed. If the main is clear the property owner will be notified of the need to call a plumber to clear the service lateral. **All property owners are responsible for the service lateral from the house to the sewer main.**

Why Do Sewer Lines Block?

Many things become lodged in the mains: e.g. roots, grease, sticks, rocks, pieces of pipe, bricks, gas, paper towels, newspaper, sanitary napkins, plastic, baby wipes or any wipes, etc. Roots will collect grease and any other objects and can cause a main or service lateral to block up. You can help prevent blockages by avoiding flushing the above items. You can also help by avoiding flushing grease, putting egg shells in your garbage disposer and flushing sanitary napkins, diapers or any other bulky paper products. If you have any questions, please call the Water and Sewer Dept. at 856-589-1040. The Borough of Pitman appreciates your cooperation in this matter.

PLEASE CONTINUE TO CONSERVE WATER. ALL NON-ESSENTIAL USE IS TO OCCUR ON AN ODD/EVEN BASIS.