

LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP
MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY /CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2009 (Contains data from 2008) PWSID NJ1514002

Este Informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

Water quality, safety and purity are of primary importance to everyone. This document details water quality data and will provide consumers with other interesting and important information about the high quality water that is delivered directly to your home, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

We are pleased to report that, during the 2008 calendar year, our drinking water met or exceeded all federal and state water quality standards.

Sources of Drinking Water

Both tap water and bottled water may come from groundwater (springs, wells) or surface waters (rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, and reservoirs). As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The MUA services the eastern portion of Lakewood Township (approx. 11 square miles). The Authority's water sources include nine wells, which draw from several aquifers, including the Cohansey, Englishtown, and Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (P-R-M). Water from the wells (except for some of the smaller and/or seasonal wells) is treated at one of the Authority's two treatment plants, on New Hampshire Avenue and on Shorrock Street. The well water is supplemented with a small purchase of water from New Jersey American Water.

Water System Improvements

The Authority is committed to providing water that meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements for drinking water. To ensure continued success, we are constantly working to maintain and improve our facilities.

Recent system improvements include the replacement and upgrade of the Shorrock Street Treatment Plant (completed in 2005), addition of a 3.0 MG storage tank (2005), conversion of Well No. 2 into an Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) facility (2004), and the rehabilitation of the Shorrock Street wells (2007). As a result of these projects, we are proud to report a significant improvement in the overall quality of the water provided to our customers.

The Authority is currently in the process of a major upgrade to its New Hampshire Avenue Treatment Plant, which will add capacity, increase automation, and improve control and communications between the Authority's facilities (the project is expected to be completed in 2011). Other ongoing projects include the construction of additional wells, the replacement

of the Airport Road Storage Tank, the connection of remote facilities to the Authority's central communications network and renovation of the Administration Building.

Your Right to Know Is Now the Law

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act mandate that every customer of a public community water purveyor receive a **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**.

Sampling and Testing Your Drinking Water

This report shows the results of our water monitoring for the period of January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008. 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.

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

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm 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 stormwater runoff, and septic tanks.
- 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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

If the drinking sources susceptibility is high, it does not necessarily mean the water is contaminated.

High susceptibility is a vulnerability rating, not a factor determining whether or not the water is or is not meeting State Federal Safe Drinking Water Standards. 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. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

CONTAMINANT	LEVEL DETECTED	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	Violations	SOURCE
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform	0		0	1 positive monthly sample	No	Naturally present in environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	0		0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Radioactive Contaminates						
Gross Alpha (2008)	4.51	PCi/l	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (2008)	0.1	mg/l	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	Range <0.1 - 1.3 1.3 (highest level detected)	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, urban stormwater run off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge
Nitrite (2008)	< 0.1	ppm	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use
Sodium	9	ppm	50	50	No	
Lead and Copper samples were taken from homes in our service area.						
Lead (2007)	(90 th percentile) 2	ppb	0	Action level 15 ppb, (0 sites exceeded the AL)	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (2007)	(90 th percentile) 0.1	ppm	1.3	Action level 1.3 ppm, (0 sites exceeded AL)	No	As above
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
MTBE (2008)	Range <.31 to 6.13 (avg. 1.84)	ppb	70	70	No	Octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline.
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	Range 3.08 to 27.29 (average 13.7)	ppb	None	80 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

DEFINITIONS:

The following terms and abbreviations are used in the "science" of water and may help you in understanding Water Quality Reports.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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.

MBAS - Surfactant foaming agent

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level - (SMCL) Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

< = Less than

Recommended Upper Limits - (RUL) Recommended upper levels for secondary drinking water measurements.

Secondary Standards

These standards (including iron, manganese and zinc) are measures of substances affecting such qualities as taste and color. These RUL's are not mandated levels but rather suggested guidelines for water's good taste, odor and appearance. The results presented in this summary are the average of samples collected in a monitoring period. If that average exceeds the recommended upper limit for iron, manganese or sodium the water supplier is mandated by law to issue a public notice to all of its affected customers using local newspapers, radio/TV stations or a mailed written notice. With the exception of Iron and Manganese, which are tested on an annual basis, these elements are tested for on a tri-annual basis. The table to the right displays the test results

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS	UNITS	LEVEL DETECTED-(average)	RUL
Aluminum	ppm	.08	0.2
ABS/LAS	ppm	<0.025	0.5
Chloride	ppm	30	250
Color (Pt-Co units)		0	10 CU
Corrosivity	ppm	+0.40	+/-1.0
Hardness (as CaCO3)		83	50-250
Iron	ppm	.05	0.3
Manganese	ppm	.03	0.1
Odor (TON)		0	3 Ton
pH		7.65	6.5-8.5
Silver	ppm	<0.001	0.1
Sodium (guideline)	ppm	9	50
Sulfate	ppm	6	250
Temperature (C)		18	None
Total dissolved solids	ppm	120	500
Zinc	ppm	<0.01	5

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Lakewood Township Municipal Utilities Authority 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 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 your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

About Your Rates

A poll of both private and public utilities in the neighboring communities has once again proven that the LTMUA's rates are among the most reasonable in the entire region. Where the Authority bills water at \$31.05 per quarter per 10,500 gallons, other water vendors bill more than three times as much for lesser quantities per quarter.

Keep In Touch

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The MUA also continues to be vigilant in protecting the security of our water system, and looks for the assistance of the public in protecting of our most valuable assets. Please contact Nancy Lapa at (732) 363-4422 if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility. For additional information, you are welcome to attend our monthly Board of Commissioner's Meeting (open to the public) at the LTMUA Office, 390 New Hampshire Avenue. Meetings are usually held on the first Tuesday of each month at 10:00 AM. Please call (732) 363-4422 for details.