

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT WALL TOWNSHIP WATER DEPARTMENT 2009

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of New Jersey drinking water health standards. The Wall Township Water Department vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to the EPA and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Your water comes from eight (8) wells located within the Township in addition to water purchased from the New Jersey Water Supply Authority. The Township's wells are between 460 and 730 feet deep and draw their water from the Mount Laurel and Englishtown aquifers. The water from the N. J. Water Supply Authority is drawn from the Manasquan Reservoir in Howell Township and treated at the N. J. Water Supply Authority facility on Hospital Road in Wall Township.

The Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system is available at WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550.

If you have any questions about this report or about your water utility, please contact Ken Critchlow, the Superintendent of the Wall Township Department of Public Works at (732) 449-2700 or Richard Famularo, System Superintendent at the Manasquan Water Supply System at (732) 974-8383..

The Wall Township Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The attached table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

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 come from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of source 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 may 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 allowed 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.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 have provided the following definitions:

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 million.

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

Action level (AL)-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 (MCL) - The “maximum allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the maximum contaminant level goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The “goal” (MCLG) is the level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

Non-Detects (ND) — Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Not Applicable (N/A) — No range to be reported for these contaminants as directed by USEPA.

Notes:

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 all of these types of contaminants.

MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for seventy years to have a one-in-

a-million chance of having the described health effect.

As part of our water quality monitoring program, hundreds of quality tests are performed on our water each year. We test for over eighty individual contaminants, and perform additional daily monitoring at our water treatment facilities, and throughout the water distribution system. The following table lists only contaminants, which were detected in the water. All detections are at safe levels.

Contaminant	Violation	Tested	Unit	MCL	MCGL	Detected	Range	Major Sources
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Lead	NO	Scheduled 2011					ND-25	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	Scheduled 2011					ND-01	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Total Coliform	No	2009		5	0	0	0	Naturally present in environment
VIOATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Trihalomethanes	NO	2009	ppb	80	0	16.0	ND-63	By product of drinking water
REGULATED CONTAMINANTES								
Haloacetic Acids	NO	2009	ppb	60	N/A	6.0	1-28	By product of drinking water
SECONDARY STANDARDS								
Iron	NO	2009	ppm	0.3		0.1		Natural mineral
Manganese	NO	2009	ppm	0.03		.03		Natural mineral

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 insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, 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. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effect on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

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.

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and younger children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Township of Wall 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 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>.

The health effects of each of the DETECTED contaminants listed in the table above are as follows:

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

Combined Radium 226/228: Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 personal doctor.

Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride well in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Lead: Infants and children 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 this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes): Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

