

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2022 (2021 Data)

Haddon Township Water Department
PWSID# NJ0416001



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 of our water and services we deliver to you every day. Our continuous goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts Haddon Township makes to improve the water treatment process along with protecting our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

For more information or questions, please call James Stevenson, Haddon Township's Public Works Director, at 856-833-6260. We encourage public participation at our regular commissioners meeting which are held every fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00pm. The monthly meetings are located at the Haddon Township Municipal Building, 135 Haddon Avenue, Haddon Township NJ 08108.

Where does my water come from?

The drinking water Haddon Township processes comes from four (4) ground water wells which are located in Haddon Township. These wells range from approximately 400 to 450 feet deep in the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer. Haddon Township owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could pose contamination of the underground water source.

The total water diversion allocated for Haddon Township cannot exceed the base allocation of 369 million gallons per year. The N.J. Department of Environmental Protection requires Haddon Township to purchase any additional water from N.J. American Water Company. Most of the water received from N.J. American Water comes from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer; however, some of this ground water may be mixed with surface water received from the Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant in Cinnaminson NJ.

Haddon Township's water storage facilities have a total capacity of 2 million gallons. There are currently (3) storage facilities throughout Haddon Township's water system. The storage facilities consist of a 1 million gallon elevated tower, 750,000 gallon standpipe, and 250,000 gallon standpipe.

Our Water Treatment Plant consists of the following:

Aeration: The process of bringing air into contact with the water in order to remove dissolved gases which may be corrosive to our water supply.

Sedimentation: The process of removing suspended solids by gravity settling.

Filtration: Removal of the remaining suspended solids by passing the water through a sand media supported by layers of crushed gravel.

Corrosion Control: The addition of a zinc phosphate is added to control scaling and deposits that form in the water lines.

Disinfection: Chlorine is added to the water prior to entering the water distribution system.

Waived Requirements

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 has been granted a monitoring waiver for asbestos.

Violations

There were no violations for Haddon Township Water Department reported in 2021.

Landlord Distribution

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

NJ American Water

To comply with state and federal regulations, New Jersey American Water issues an annual Consumer Confidence Report describing the quality of the drinking water supplied to Haddon Township.

If you have any questions about the drinking water that New Jersey American Water supplies, please call their Customer Service Center toll-free at 1-800-NJ-AM-WTR (1-800-652-6987).

This report can also be viewed on the New Jersey American Water Co. Web Site at address:

<http://amwater.com/njaw/water-quality/water-quality-reports/delaware>

How do drinking water sources become polluted?

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 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 \(1-800-426-4791\)](tel: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.

Lead Notice

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. **Haddon Township Water Department** 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 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>.

However, for those served by a lead service line, flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line. To determine if you have a lead service line, contact us at 856-833-6260.

Call us at 856-833-6260 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

Security

In light of the events of the past years and in response to the State's Domestic Security Preparedness Act, we have reviewed the security of our facilities and our operations. We will continue to review these elements of our system and remain observant of our surroundings. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

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 stormwater 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 systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Facts About Water Usage

The **water meter** is an important part of your water service. It measures the exact amount of water you use, and its readings serve as the basis for your water consumption charge.

These readings also allow us to compare total water use registered by all meters versus total water pumped from the wells. Variations in these figures could indicate underground leaks and unaccounted water usage.

You are billed for water consumption on a quarterly basis. The bill will reflect the previous three months of consumption and will include a quarterly service charge based on the size of your meter. Have you ever wondered how much water you use in the appliances around your home? The following list reflects the average daily water use of certain appliances and fixtures within the home.

Washing Machine	25-50 gallons
Bathtub	25-35 gallons
Dishwasher	15-30 gallons
Toilet	4-6 gallons
Shower	3-5 gallons (per minute)
Sink Faucet	2-3 gallons (per minute)
Outside Faucet	3-5 gallons (per minute)

Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaking faucets & toilets: A single dripping faucet can waste hundreds or thousands of dollars per year
- 50-70% of household water is used outdoors on average. Water lawns wisely & turn off the hose when washing the car
- Install low flow shower heads
- Turn off faucet when brushing your teeth

Training and Safety

Haddon Township has developed and implemented a vulnerability assessment of our water system. Once the vulnerability assessment was submitted to the required government agencies, Haddon Township completed and submitted an Emergency Response Plan. New requirement implemented by NJDEP will enhance supervisor and employee training. Haddon Township strongly encourages our employees to attend various classes and seminars on water system operations. All licensed water operational personnel are required to continue training under the NJ Safe Drinking Water Act.

Source Water Assessments

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. The table provides the number of wells that have either a high (H), medium (M), or low (L) susceptibility rating for each of eight contaminant categories.

If a water 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. As a result of the assessments, the DEP may change existing monitoring schedules based upon susceptibility ratings.

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements (both naturally occurring and man-made) that aid plant growth. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlorodane.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants used to kill pathogens (usually chlorine) react with dissolved organic material (leaves, etc.) in surface water.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call 800-648-0394.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 5			5			5			5			5		5			5			5			5	

Drinking water often looks cloudy when first taken from a faucet and then it clears up. Why is that?

The cloudy water is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water similar to the gas bubbles in beer and carbonated soft drinks. After a while, the bubbles rise to the top and dissipate. This type of cloudiness occurs more often in the winter when the drinking water is cold. Cloudy water can also occur if an aerator is clogged.

Should I be concerned about the chlorine in the water I use for bathing or showering?

No! There are two reasons: (1) it will not be absorbed into the skin and get into your body; and (2) the amount of chlorine in the water is too low to harm the skin itself. There are some people, however, who seem to be allergic to chlorine and related compounds. This has been a problem in swimming pools. Whether this problem is caused by chlorine or chlorine reaction products is not known. If you have any trouble in swimming pools, remember that the amount of chlorine in swimming pool water is much greater than in tap water.

Why does my water have a brownish color?

Iron in water is a secondary standard based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient and is a naturally occurring element in soil, groundwater, and some surface waters. During flushing of the water system, you may notice a discoloration in the water which may be attributed to iron.

Is fluoride added to my water?

Fluoride is not added to your water. Naturally-occurring fluoride has not been detected, last sampled in 2020. Parents of young children may wish to consult with their dentist if they are concerned about adequate fluoride levels.

Frequently Asked Questions

People with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, 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).

Haddon Township (NJ0416001) - 2021 Water Quality Results

The following table is the reportable values for substances regulated by the NJDEP and EPA. Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in your water supply. Certain substances have low variation in concentration levels and are monitored less frequently than yearly. The most recent result of these substances is listed.

Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Combined Radium 226 & 228 Test Results Year 2020	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Range: 3.9 - 3.9 Highest: 3.9	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Emitters Test Results Year 2020	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Range: 3.9 - 3.9 Highest: 3.9	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Barium Test Results Year 2020	2 ppm	2 ppm	Range: ND - 0.1 Highest: 0.1	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Test Results Year 2020	10 ppm	10 ppm	Range: 0.259 - 0.259 Highest: 0.259	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Copper & Lead	MCLG	AL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Copper Test Results Year 2021	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.70 Samples > AL: 0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test Results Year 2021	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th Percentile: 1.07 Samples > AL: 0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Disinfectants	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine Test Results Year 2021	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Average Residual: 0.57	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Compounds / Disinfection By-products	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test Results Year 2021	n/a	60 ppb	Range: 0-31.3 Highest LRAA: 7.94	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2021	n/a	80 ppb	Range: 0.0-5.03 Highest LRAA: 2.43	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Secondary Contaminants *	RUL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source	
Iron Test Results Year 2021 - 2020	0.3 ppm	0.05 Range: ND – 0.05	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Manganese Test Results Year 2021 - 2020	0.05 ppm	Highest: 0.04 Range: ND – 0.04	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Chloride Test Results Year 2020	250 ppm	Highest: 10.4 Range: 10.4 – 10.4	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium Test Results Year 2020	50 ppm	Highest: 8.16 Range: 8.16 – 8.16	N	Naturally present in the environment	
pH Test Results Year 2020 - 2019	6.5-8.5 Units	Highest: 7.03 Range: 7.02 – 7.03	N	Naturally present in the environment	
Sulfate Test Results Year 2020	250 ppm	Highest: 39.6 Range: 39.6 – 39.6	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Industrial wastes	
Hardness, Carbonate Test Results Year 2020 - 2019	250 ppm	Highest: 113.0 Range: 107.0 – 113.0	N	Naturally present in the environment	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Test Results Year 2020	500 ppm	Highest: 172 Range: 172 - 172	N	Erosion from natural deposits	
Zinc Test Results Year 2020	5 ppm	Highest: 0.0529 Range: 0.05 – 0.05	N	Erosion from natural deposits	

* Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

Haddon Township (NJ0416001) - 2021 Water Quality Results

Microbiologicals-Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	Number Required	Number Completed	Corrective Actions Required	Corrective Actions Completed
Level 1 Assessment - Total Coliform	120	160	0	0

Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. 2 of 160 samples tested positive for coliform bacteria. All samples were E.coli negative.

NJ American Water (NJ0327001) - 2021 Water Quality Results

Regulated Disinfectants	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Entry Point Chlorine Residual Test Results Year 2021	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Range: 0.48 to 1.14 Highest: 1.14	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Nitrate Test Results Year 2021	10 ppm	10 ppm	Range: ND - 1.01 Highest: 1.14	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity NTU Test Results Year 2021	n/a	TT= 1 NTU TT=95% < 0.3 NTU	Highest: 0.1 ntu ** Lowest Monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 ntu: 100%	N	Soil runoff.

** Sample date of highest compliance result: October 29th, 2021

100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Treatment Byproduct Precursor Removal	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio Test Results Year 2021	n/a	TT ≥ 35% Removal	Required Range: 35-45% Achieved Range: 43-69%	N	Naturally present in the environment
Actual/Required TOC Removal Ratio Test Results Year 2021	n/a	TT: RAA ≥ 1.0	Achieved Range: 1.22-1.97	N	Naturally present in the environment

Number of quarters out of compliance for TOC removal: 0

Unregulated Substances for which the EPA requires monitoring (UCMR4)	Reference Concentration	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Manganese *** Test Results Year 2019	300 ppb	Range: ND-1.8 Highest: 1.02 LRAA	N	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.

*** Manganese is regulated as a secondary contaminant with a recommended upper limit (RUL) of 50 ppb

Individual Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)* Test Results Year 2021	n/a	14 ppt	Range: ND - 4.9 Highest: 4.9	N	Used as emulsifier and surfactant in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)* Test Results Year 2021	n/a	13 ppt	Range: ND - 5.1 Highest: 5.1	N	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance

Definitions

<p>ppm Parts Per Million: equivalent of one second in 12 days</p> <p>ppb Parts Per Billion: equivalent of one second in 32 years</p> <p>ppt Parts Per Trillion: equivalent of one second in 32,000 years</p> <p>NA Not Applicable</p> <p>RUL Recommended Upper Limit</p> <p>ND Not Detected</p> <p>RAA Running Annual Average</p> <p>LRAA Locational Running Annual Average</p> <p>TT Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>	<p>MCL Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.</p> <p>MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.</p> <p>AL Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>CU Color Unit</p> <p>pCi/L Picocuries Per Liter: equivalent of one second in 32 million years</p>	<p>MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfection Level The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.</p> <p>MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.</p> <p>Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>Secondary Standards: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.</p>
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