Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2025 (2024 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) groundwater 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 NJ Department of Environmental Protection requires Haddon Township to purchase any additional water from NJ American Water Company. Most of the water received from NJ American Water comes from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer; however, some of this groundwater 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.

Lead Notice

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Haddon Township Water Department at 856-833-6260. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Note: 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 or obtain a copy of the Lead Service Line Inventory, please visit https://www.haddontwp.com/departmets/public-works-water-sewer/.

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.

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.

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.).

Contact Information

Please contact Haddon Township Water Department at (856) 833-6260 regarding the content of this report. Public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality is encouraged. Our public meeting schedule and lead service line inventory can be found at https://www.haddontwp.com/

Contact 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.

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).

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 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.

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 NJDEP 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.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	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	

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.

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

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)

Frequently Asked Questions

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 2023. Parents of young children may wish to consult with their dentist if they are concerned about adequate fluoride levels.

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.

Waived Requirements

The NJ 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 not been granted a monitoring waivers.

Definitions

ppm **Parts Per Million**: equivalent of one second in 12 days

ppb **Parts Per Billion**: equivalent of one second in 32 years

ppt **Parts Per Trillion:** equivalent of one second in 32,000 years

NA **Not Applicable**

RUL **Recommended Upper Limit**

ND **Not Detected**

RAA **Running Annual Average**

LRAA **Locational Running Annual Average**

TT **Treatment Technique**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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.

AL **Action Level** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system

CU **Color Unit**

pCi/L **Picocuries Per Liter**: equivalent of one second in 32 million years

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.

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.

Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

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.

People with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Haddon Township (NJ0416001) - 2024 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 2023	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Range: 3.2 - 3.2 Highest: 3.2	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Emitters Test Results Year 2023	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Range: 4.9 - 4.9 Highest: 4.9	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Barium Test Results Year 2023	2 ppm	2 ppm	Range: 0.93 - 0.93 Highest: 0.93	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Test Results Year 2023	n/a	n/a	Range: 0.51 - 0.51 Highest: 0.51 ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test Results Year 2024	10 ppm	10 ppm	Range: 0.107-0.107 Highest: 0.107	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Copper & Lead	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Copper Test Results Year 2024	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.946 Range: 0.161 - 1.09 Samples > AL: 0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test Results Year 2024	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th Percentile: 0.0 Range: ND - 2.05 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 2024	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Range: 0.07 - 0.99 Avg Residual: 0.40	N	Water Additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Compounds / Disinfection By-products	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
HAA5 Haloaecetic Acids Test Results Year 2024	n/a	60 ppb	Range: 0.0-0.0 Highest LRAA: 0.0	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2024	n/a	80 ppb	Range: 0.0-4.7 Highest LRAA: 3.68	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFOS, PFOA, PFNA) were sampled in 2024. All results were non-detect.

Secondary Contaminants [1]	RUL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
Iron Test Results Year 2023 - 2024	0.3 ppm	Range: ND - 0.124 Highest: 0.124	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese Test Results Year 2023 - 2024	0.05 ppm	Range: ND - 0.043 Highest: 0.0.043	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride Test Results Year 2023	250 ppm	Range: 13.8 - 13.8 Highest: 13.8	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium Test Results Year 2023	50 ppm	Range: 6.37 - 6.37 Highest: 6.37	N	Naturally present in the environment
pH Test Results Year 2023	6.5-8.5 Units	Range: 7.11 - 7.11 Highest: 7.11	N	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate Test Results Year 2023	250 ppm	Range: 49.9 - 49.9 Highest: 49.9	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Hardness, Carbonate Test Results Year 2023	250 ppm	Range: 122 - 122 Highest: 122	N	Naturally present in the environment
Odor Test Results Year 2023	3 Ton	Range: 2.16 - 2.16 Highest: 2.16	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants [1]	RUL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Test Results Year 2023	500 ppm	Range: 137 - 137 Highest: 137	N	Erosion from natural deposits
Zinc Test Results Year 2023	5 ppm	Range: 0.05 - 0.05 Highest: 0.05	N	Erosion from natural deposits

[1] 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.

Microbiologicals-Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	Number Required	Number Completed	Corrective Actions Required	Corrective Actions Completed
Level 1 Assessment - Total Coliform	0	0	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. 0 of 157 samples tested Negative for coliform bacteria.

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: https://www.amwater.com/njaw/water-quality/water-quality-reports/

NJ American Water - Western PWSID# NJ0327001 - 2024 Water Quality Results

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

Other Regulated Substances- Collected at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compli-ance Achieved**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Com-pliance Result**	**Range De-tected**	**Typical Source**
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2024	Yes	0	15	6.61	ND to 6.61	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	Yes	0	5	1	NA	Naturally occuring.
Barium (ppm)	2024	Yes	2	2	0.1	ND to 0.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate (ppb)	2024	Yes	0	10	6	ND to 6.61	Disinfection byproduct.
Flouride (ppm)	2024	Yes	4	4	0.3	ND to 0.30	Natural element in rocks, soil, and water.
Nickle (ppb) [5]	2024	Yes	NA	NA	8	ND to 8	Plumbing fixtures & piping; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	Yes	5	10	2.41	ND to 2.41	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	Yes	0	14	3.9	ND to 3.9	Used in Teflon, fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, photo films.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) [6,7]	2024	Yes	0	13	3.7	ND to 3.7	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Combined Radium Ra226 + Ra 228 (pCi/L)	2024	Yes	0	15	4.15	ND to 4.15	Erosion of natural deposits.

5 - Nickel monitoring is required. Currently there is no established MCL or MCLG.

6 - PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

7 - For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit https://www.epa.gov/pfas.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant			
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Average or Range Detected**	**Comments**
pH	2024	6.87 to 8.1	pH is a measure of the acid/base properties of water.
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2024	100 mg/l (5.85 grains per gal-lon)	Naturally occurring.

Haddon Township Water Department
Water System PWSID #0416001

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring and Reporting Violation

Haddon Township Water Department violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

Haddon Township Water Department tests your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular time schedule. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring period from 4/1/2024 thru 6/30/2024, analysis for HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) was missed due to a lab error even though the samples were collected.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What This Means:

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below list the analysis we did not test for, how often we are supposed to sample for Haddon Township Water System, and how many samples we are supposed to take.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of samples	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1 sample every quarter	(1)	May 2024	August 2024

What is being done?

Once Haddon Township Water Department was aware of the violation, immediate action was taken to resolve the monitoring deficiency. Haddon Township Water System tested for the missed analysis on August 8th, 2024 and is now back in compliance. There was no MCL violations.

**Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water.*

Should you have any questions on this matter please feel free to contact Jim Stevenson Public Works Director and Licensed Water Operator at 856-833-6260.

This notice is being sent to you by Haddon Township Water Department.

State Water System ID#: NJ0416001

Solutions to Stormwater Pollution

Easy Things You Can Do Every Day To Protect Our Water

A Guide to Healthy Habits for Cleaner Water

Pollution on streets, parking lots and lawns is washed by rain into storm drains, then directly to our drinking water supplies and the ocean and lakes our children play in. Fertilizer, oil, pesticides, detergents, pet waste, grass clippings: You name it and it ends up in our water.

Stormwater pollution is one of New Jersey's greatest threats to clean and plentiful water, and that's why we're all doing something about it.

By sharing the responsibility and making small, easy changes in our daily lives, we can keep common pollutants out of stormwater. It all adds up to cleaner water, and it saves the high cost of cleaning up once it's dirty.

As part of New Jersey's initiative to keep our water clean and plentiful and to meet federal requirements, many municipalities and other public agencies including colleges and military bases must adopt ordinances or other rules prohibiting various activities that contribute to stormwater pollution. Breaking these rules can result in fines or other penalties.

As a resident, business, or other member of the New Jersey community, it is important to know these easy things you can do every day to protect our water.

Make sure you properly store or discard any unused portions.

Limit your use of fertilizers and pesticides

- Do a soil test to see if you need a fertilizer.
- Do not apply fertilizers if heavy rain is predicted.
- Look into alternatives for pesticides.
- Maintain a small lawn and keep the rest of your property or yard in a natural state with trees and other native vegetation that requires little or no fertilizer.
- If you use fertilizers and pesticides, follow the instructions on the label on how to correctly apply it.

Properly use and dispose of hazardous products

- Hazardous products include some household or commercial cleaning products, lawn and garden care products, motor oil, antifreeze, and paints.
- Do not pour any hazardous products down a storm drain because storm drains are usually connected to local waterbodies and the water is not treated.
- If you have hazardous products in your home or workplace, make sure you store or dispose of them properly. Read the label for guidance.
- Use natural or less toxic alternatives when possible.
- Recycle used motor oil.
- Contact your municipality, county or facility management office for the locations of hazardous-waste disposal facilities.

Keep pollution out of storm drains

- Municipalities and many other public agencies are required to mark certain storm drain inlets with messages reminding people that storm drains are connected to local waterbodies.
- Do not let sewage or other wastes flow into a stormwater system.

Clean up after your pet

- Many municipalities and public agencies must enact and enforce local pet-waste rules.
- An example is requiring pet owners or their keepers to pick up and properly dispose of pet waste dropped on public or other people's property.
- Make sure you know your town's or agency's requirements and comply with them. It's the law. And remember to:
  - Use newspaper, bags or pooper-scoopers to pick up wastes.
  - Dispose of the wrapped pet waste in the trash or un-wrapped in a toilet.
  - Never discard pet waste in a storm drain.

Don't feed wildlife

- Do not feed wildlife, such as ducks and geese, in public areas.
- Many municipalities and other public agencies must enact and enforce a rule that prohibits wildlife feeding in these areas.

Don't litter

- Place litter in trash receptacles.
- Recycle. Recycle. Recycle.
- Participate in community cleanups.

Dispose of yard waste properly

- Keep leaves and grass out of storm drains.
- If your municipality or agency has yard waste collection rules, follow them.
- Use leaves and grass clippings as a resource for compost.
- Use a mulching mower that recycles grass clippings into the lawn.

Contact information

For more information on stormwater related topics, visit www.njstormwater.org or www.nonpointsource.org

Additional information is also available at U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Web sites www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater or www.epa.gov/nps

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Quality
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program
(609) 633-7021

www.cleanwaternj.org

CLEAN WATER
It's Up to You New Jersey

Haddon Township Water Dept.
504 Oneida Avenue
Haddon Township, NJ 08108

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Permit No. 1138

We Need Your Help...

... identifying the material of your water service line.

Please read the following and respond according to one method in Step 3.

Haddon Township Water Department is required to replace lead service lines by 2031. We are asking owners and residents to help us identify lead service lines so we can remove them from our system. For more information go here: https://www.haddontwp.com/departmets/public-works-water-sewer/

Step 1: Locate your Service Line Your water service line enters your foundation in the basement or crawl space, most likely on the street side of your home. If you have trouble locating your service line, please let us know.

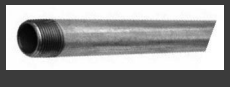
Step 2: Identify the Material

Copper

Plastic

Galvanized

Lead



Step 3: Submit Your Results

- Online survey
- Email: bbrookes@haddontwp.com
- Call: 856-833-6260

In-Person: 504 Oneida Ave

You may also schedule an in-person visit with us to determine your service line material.

If you are planning to replace your lead service line, please contact us prior to replacement so that we can coordinate our efforts.

We would like to thank you for your participation in helping us identify and eliminate lead service lines in our water system.