

TOWNSHIP OF WINSLOW
Dept. of Municipal Utilities
www.winslowtownship.com
Mon. – Fri. 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM 609-567-0700

Emergencies (After Normal Business Hours)
Winslow Township Police Department
609-561-3300
Call for Water or Sewer Related Emergencies Only!
Not for Routine Complaints or to Have Water Turned On!

**LEAK TIPS: "BE SMART, FIX LEAKS, CHECK YOUR TOILET TANK AT LEAST TWICE A YEAR
– WATER PLANTS, NOT THE SIDEWALK"**

***THE DEPT. OF MUNICIPAL UTILITIES ENCOURAGES YOU TO SHARE THIS WATER QUALITY REPORT WITH
LANDLORDS, TENANTS, BUSINESSES, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER GROUPS THAT ARE WATER USERS
IN WINSLOW TOWNSHIP BUT ARE NOT BILLED***

MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION

Beginning in 2006 Winslow Township implemented mandatory water conservation plan. Odd numbered houses should water their lawns on odd numbered calendar days. Even number houses should water on even number calendar days. THE 31ST DAY OF EACH MONTH WATERING IS PROHIBITED. All watering may only be done between the hours of 5am-7am & 7pm-9pm. In addition, sprinkler zone may only run a maximum of 20 minutes per zone. These conservation measures will be in effect UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Township of Winslow
Year 2016, Results from 2015.**

PWSID (0436007) (046008)

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 delivered 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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our source is nine (9) ground water wells that draw its water from the Cohansey, Piney Point, & Mount Laurel-Wenonah Aquifers. The Township of Winslow also purchases water via an interconnection from the New Jersey American Water Company. The water quality results can be found at www.amwater.com/njaw/. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for Winslow Court homes, which is available 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 to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment. The Township of Winslow source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is attached.

You can also refer to the EPA web-site at www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html for any updates or for downloading the CCR guidance document. It should also be noted that New Jersey regulates some volatile organic compounds, which are not regulated at the federal level and certain volatile organic compounds at more stringent levels than at the federal level.

The source water assessment performed on our 9 sources determined the following:

TOWNSHIP OF WINSLOW SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. The source water assessment performed on our (9) sources from Sicklerville and on our one (1) source from East Elmtowne determined the following:

PWSID #0436007 SICKLERVILLE/ IVYSTONE	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				
Wells-9			3	5	6		2			5	3	3			5			6	2	6			7	1	3	5
GUDI-0																										
Surface water Intakes - 0																										
PWSID #0436008 EAST ELMTOWNE	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			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-2			1			1			1			1			1			1		1		1				
GUDI-0																										
Surface water Intakes - 0																										

The table above illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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.

The Township of Winslow Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1, 2015** to **December 31, 2015** as water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 production, 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.

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:

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

Locational Running Average (Lraa)

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 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 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 contaminants.

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.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers

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

Not Applicable (NA)

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.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste recommendations, not ~~mandates~~

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

**Sicklerville /Ivystone Test Results
Pwsid 0436007**

Inorganic Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	Units of Measurement			
Copper	No	0.0887	ppb	NA	AL 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	0.0021	ppb	NA	AL 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	3.4	ppb	NA	MCL 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one-year-old.

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

Radioactive Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	No	3.4	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium- 228 & 226	No	0.1	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants						
Stage 2 DBPR Trihalomethanes	No	ND to 30.0 Lraa 30.0 Site 2	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Stage 2 DBPR Haloacetic Acids	No	ND to 21.7 Lraa 8.0 Site 2	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Alpha emitters - Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing 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

Volatile Organic Contaminants – Sicklerville / Ivystone sampled for 25 other VOC's during 2015. We are happy to report that no other contaminants have been detected.

Secondary Standards	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	RUL
Iron	0.03	ppm	0.3
Manganese	0.002	ppm	0.05

Iron: The secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the RUL could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs in the body.

Manganese: The secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water.

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected (Average & Highest Detect)	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine	0.5 (Avg.) 0.7 (High)	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring UCMR3 2014					
Parameter	Units	Highest Average	Highest Detected Level	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chlorate	ppb	58	140	ND to 140	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct and used in the production of chlorine
Chromium (VI)	ppb	0.34	0.72	ND to 0.77	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium -3-4 or 6 forms are used for chrome plating; dyes and pigments leather tanning and wood preservative
1,4 Dioxane	ppb	0.009	0.075	ND to 0.075	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textiles products, automotive, coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Molybdenum	ppb	0.46	0.46	ND to 1.4	Naturally occurring elemental found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria, commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Strontium	ppb	83.8	170	6.6 to 170	Naturally occurring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode - ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions

Unregulated Contaminants are those that don't have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Note: Required for water systems that serve more than 10,000 people.

Microbiological Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0	NA	0	2 Positive monthly	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	No	0	NA	0		Human and animal fecal waste

East Elmtowne Test Results						
Pwsid 0436008						
Microbiological Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total coliform Bacteria	No	0	NA	0	1 Positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	No	0	NA	0		Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper	No	0.0075	ppb	NA	AL 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	0.0023	ppb	NA	AL 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	0.08	ppb	NA	MCL 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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

Organic Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Trihalomethanes	No	11.8	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	No	7.4	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Standards	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	RUL
Iron	0.16	ppm	0.3
Manganese	0.01	ppm	0.05

Iron: The secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the RUL could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs in the body.

Manganese: The secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for all of these types of contaminants.

Health effects language

Microbiological Contaminants:

Total Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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.

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.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk to infants of less than six months of age. High levels exceeding the MCL can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Alpha Emitters certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing 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.

Volatile Organic Contaminant

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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.

When the state issues water restrictions, The Township of Winslow asks everyone to adhere to the state regulations. If you have any drought related questions you can contact a drought hotline representative at 1-800-448-7379 or visit the New Jersey drought website at www.NJDrought.org.

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 a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a 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 young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are 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>.

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Woman, Nursing Mothers, and Others:

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the drinking water than 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 drinking water standards 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 case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

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

Please call Winslow Township at 609-567-0700 or visit our website at www.winslowtownship.com, if you have any questions regarding this report.

We at The Township of Winslow Water Department 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.