



BOROUGH OF CLEMENTON

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CLEMENTON CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2020
PWS ID#0411001



IN 2019 - 2018 collectively, the Borough of Clementon tested for over 80 drinking water analytes. We detected analytes but found none to be in excess of State or Federal Violation levels. This Confidence Report is a snap shot of the quality of your drinking water. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State (DEP) and Federal (EPA) standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water call 784-0495 and ask for Adam Norcross.

THE Borough's source of supply is from three (3) wells (ground water). The wells are located on New Freedom Road, Cherry Lane and White Horse Avenue, and draw water from the Potomac - Raritan - Magothy and Englishtown Aquifers. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. The source water assessment performed on our three ground water sources determined the following: for the seven contaminant categories evaluated; inorganics, radio-nuclides and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors showed medium susceptibility; pathogens, nutrients, pesticides, VOCs & radon displayed low susceptibility ratings. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water web site 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 at (856) 783-0284 x114.

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, radio-active 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 by-products 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.

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.

AS can be seen reviewing the Water Quality Data Report there were no violations exceeding EPA/DEP levels. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one (1) year old.

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

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).

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).

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

TTHMs: (Total Trihalomethanes). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.

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.

"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. The Clementon 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>."

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS, AND OTHERS

Children may receive slightly more 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 or reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculations 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.



Clementon Water Quality Data 2019

The table below lists all the drinking water analysis that we detected during the 2019 calendar year. The presence of these analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2019. The state requires us to monitor for certain analytes less than once per year because the concentrations of these analytes are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

MCL: Maximum Containment Level - the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **AL:** Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **n/a:** not applicable. **n/d:** not detectable. **ppb:** parts per billion. **ppm:** parts per million. **n/s:** no standard. **TT:** Treatment Technique. **pci/l:** picocuries per liter of water. **TTHM:** Total Trihalomethanes. **ug/l:** Micrograms/Liter. **Ra:** Radium. **HAA:** Haloacetic Acids. **DS:** Distribution System. *Six total coliform samples are taken per month.

Inorganic Analytes	MCL	MCLG	Well #9	Well #10	Well #11	Sample Dates	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm) 1 sample/yr	10	10	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	3/2019, 5/2019	No	Run off from fertilizer, erosion of natural products leaching of septic tanks, sewage
Arsenic (ppb)	5					2018	No	Erosion of Natural Products
Mercury (ppb)	2	2				2018	No	Erosion of Natural Products
Nickel (ppb)						2018		Erosion of Natural Products
Barium (ppm)	2	2		0.08	0.07	2018	No	Erosion of Natural Products
Selenium (ppm)	.50	.50				2018	No	Erosion of Natural Products
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.01			2018	No	Erosion of Natural Products
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.49	0.74		2018	No	Erosion of Natural Products
Alpha Emitters pci/l	15	0		4.5		2018	No	Erosion of Natural Products
Ra-226-228 pci/l	5			1.5		1/2018	No	Erosion of Natural Products
TTHM (ug/L)	80	DS(2)	4			9/2018	No	Chlorine Disinfection
HAA (ug/L)	60	DS(2)	1		2	9/2018	No	Chlorine Disinfection
Lead/Copper 1 x 3 Years (2019)	AL	MCLG	Sampled J.J.A.S. at consumer's tap		Ranges	Number of sites above AL	Possible Source Of Contamination	
Lead (ppb)	15	0	20 Year		<1 - 6.85	0	Corrosion Of Household Plumbing Systems	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	20 Year		0.099 - 0.64	0		