PWS ID #NJ1520001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Ocean Township Department of Utilities

For the Year 2008, Results from the Year 2007

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 we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We have four wells. Wells 3, 4 and 5 are located in the Pebble Beach section of Waretown, and draw their water from the Cohansey Aquifer. They are located on 7th, 2nd, and 11th Streets respectively. Well 6 draws from the Kirkwood Aquifer and is located on Wells Mills Road, near the water plant. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. 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 (609) 693-3668. This water system's source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is included.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state safety requirements. We want our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jim Mackie at 609-693-3668. If you want to learn more visit our website, www.townshipofocean.org, or attend any of our regular scheduled Township meetings. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Town Hall, 50 Railroad Ave., Waretown.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

The Ocean Township Dept. of Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2007. The state 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Alpha emitters Test results Yr. 2006	No	Range = ND – 4.5 Highest detect = 4.5 Average = 3	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 Test results Yr. 2006	No	Range = ND – 1.9 Highest detect = 1.9 Average = 0.6	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 Test results Yr. 2006	No	Range = ND – 0.7 Highest detect = 0.7 Average = 0.6	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2006	No	Range = ND – 0.1 Highest detect = 0.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper Test results Yr. 2006	No	< 0.01 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Test results Yr. 2006	No	< 1 No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants / Disinfectant Residuals						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2007	No	Range = ND – 10 Highest detect = 10 Annual Average = 10	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	No	Range = 3 – 7 Highest detect = 7	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Test results Yr. 2007		Annual Average = 5				

Regulated Disinfectants	Average	MRDL	MRDL
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2007	Range = 0.2 – 0.6	4ppm	4ppm

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal -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 contamination.

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 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.

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.

DEFINITIONS

In the previous 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:

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

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.

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

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 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.

To ensure the continued quality of our water, we treat it in several ways. We decrease the iron content of the water using a greensand filtration system and potassium permanganate. We use lime to maintain a proper pH, thereby protecting the water distribution system and household plumbing. As a precautionary measure, we disinfect our water using a chlorination system.

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 asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

We 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. Please call our office if you have questions.