



ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL UTILITY 2011 WATER QUALITY REPORT

For the Year 2010

CONSERVING WATER TODAY FOR TOMORROW

Rockaway Township Municipal Utility is proud to present our year 2011 Water Quality Report for drinking water analysis conducted during the 2010 calendar year. Annually we provide this report to you with valuable information about your drinking water. This report demonstrates that Rockaway Township continues to produce safe high quality drinking water for our consumers.

Where does your water come from?

The Utility currently operates three groundwater treatment plants that draw water from the Stratified Drift Aquifer. Four of the wells are located along Green Pond Road.

We also have four wells located within the Fox Hills Senior Development on Mt. Hope Avenue.

Over the past five years the Utility has averaged pumping 1.40 million gallons of water per day through our treatment plants into our distribution system and water storage tanks. As well, we bulk purchase water daily from the Town of Dover.

Just as bottled water can contain contaminants so can our wells. As it is well known, two of the three township wells were contaminated with volatile organics by private industry back in the early 1980's. Be assured the Township has continued to provide excellent drinking water by utilizing treatment techniques that include air stripping, carbon filtration and chlorine disinfection.

These treatment techniques allow the Utility to provide high quality drinking water, which more than satisfies all State and Federal Standards.

Security

It is important for the Utility to protect the water supply for our customers. The Utility has made every effort to secure its' facilities from local vandalism as well as terrorist incidents. If you have any security concerns, see people utilizing any fire hydrants, calls upon your house and does not provide proper ID, or if you see any suspicious people around our facilities, please contact the Utility at 1-973-983-2825 or the Police Department at 1-973-625-4000.

Periodic Fire Hydrant Flushing

At least twice a year and periodically, the Municipal Utility conducts a comprehensive fire hydrant flushing program throughout the water distribution system. Fire hydrant flushing helps remove any sediment from the water mains which assures consistent water quality. The flushing program also ensures that fire hydrants are checked for proper operation in case of a fire.

Educational Information

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 may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants include 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 that 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)

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 transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of 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 at the Information Sites.

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and other Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the drinking water than do adults, based on body weight, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than 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 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 cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Nitrate

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm 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.

Lead

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. Rockaway Township is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting for several hours, you can minimize your potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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>.

Source Water Assessments

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 assessment web site at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 1-609-292-5550.

Waivers

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organics, and synthetic organic chemicals. Rockaway Township has received monitoring waivers for Asbestos and we are awaiting determination of our waiver for synthetic organic chemicals.

Water Quality

With in this report, we have provided you with a copy of our 2010 water quality testing data. As you can see, Rockaway Township is making every effort to ensure it continues to provide high quality potable drinking water to our customers.

Council Meetings & Information Sites

Rockaway Township Council Meetings are held on the First Tuesday and the Last Tuesday of every month except for Holidays and special Election Days. For more information on Council Meetings: Please call our Township Clerk at 1-973-983-2838

EPA's Drinking Water Web Site (www.epa.gov/safewater)	Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)
Rockaway Township Municipal Utility Superintendent, Robert Sheard at; 1-973-983-2825. Water@rockawaytownship.org Rockaway Township Public Water Supply ID = 1435002	New Jersey Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (1-609-292-5550)

Water System Improvements

Rockaway Township Municipal Utility continually strides to improve the water quality and service to our customers. In 2009 we repaired 3 main line valve to improve flow through our water distribution system, and cleaned and painted one water storage tank to provide for better water quality.

The Utility also conducts an enhanced preventive maintenance program on all our pumps, motors, electrical control panels and communications system annually to ensure for a better operation.

Terminology

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

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 (MCLG)

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.

Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow;

Treatment Technique

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NJDEP

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

EPA

Environmental Protection Agency

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 \$10,000,000.00 dollars.

Part 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 \$10,000.00 dollars.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

(MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal

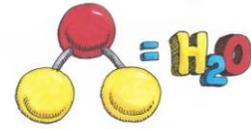
(MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Rockaway Township Municipal Utility 2010 Water Quality Data

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Level Detected</i>	<i>Units of Measurement</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>	<i>Health Effects Language</i>
TTHM's Total Trihalomethanes	No	0.5 – 10.5 Annual Average 2.18	ppb	N/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
HAA's Total Haloacetic Acid	No	0.5 – 3.50 Annual Average .448	ppb	N/a		By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	No	1.41- 1.63 Annual Average 1.55	ppb	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Barium	No	.006 - .029 Annual Average .016	ppm	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of Natural Deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure
Copper	No	.002 - .067 Annual Average .021	ppb	AL=1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing cooper 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.
Fluoride	No	.12 Annual Average 0.12	ppm	4.0	4.0	Erosion of Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Selenium	No	.0025 - .004 Annual Average .003	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in the fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Non Detected	Positive Sample	0	1	Natural present in the environment	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 is a warning of potential problems.
ND = Non Dedected							



Remember you do not have to water your lawn every day. Only water when they show signs of needing water or every other day



WATER CONSERVATION IS NOT ONLY FOR TODAY, IT'S FOR LIFE

Remember Every Drop Counts



Fix Dripping

Faucets

Conserve today for Tomorrow

Don't let water run for no reason



Wash only full loads

Water plants with rain water From gutters

Homeowners Water Check List

Do not water your lawn after 10am



Check your Toilets for leaks

By putting food coloring into the closet (back of toilet)
See if the water in the bowl turns color. If so you have a leak.

Sweep your Driveway, don't wash it.

Use automatic garden hose nozzles

