

TOWNSHIP OF ABERDEEN
2008
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
PWSID: 1330002

INTRODUCTION

The Township of Aberdeen is pleased to present to you the 2008 Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report covers the period of January to December 2008. This CCR provides important information about your drinking water and we encourage you to read it carefully.

OUR WATER

The Township's water system has no individual wells or treatment facilities, but rather receives its water from Old Bridge MUA.

Please be aware that although the Township of Aberdeen does not possess a source of water of its own, all the water purchased is treated using chlorination and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants and it is also treated to control taste and odor.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As the water travels over the surface of the land or under the ground, it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity, and also from natural occurring minerals.

PRESENCE OF CONTAMINANTS

The Township of Aberdeen receives monitoring reports from all sources describing all the constituents found in our drinking water supply according to the State and Federal laws for your safety and benefit.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribed 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.

HEALTH NOTE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the 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 deficiency disorders. Some infants and the elderly can be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. USEPA/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 at 1-800-426-4791.

DEFINITIONS

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

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, or one inch in 16 miles.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000 or one inch in 16,000 miles.

Treatment Technique (TT)-a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The maximum allowed is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCGL's as feasible using the best treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCGL)-The goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCGL's 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-A measure of the radioactivity in the water.

Recommended upper level-The level of a contaminant in drinking water above which the taste, appearance or use of the water becomes lower in quality. These contaminants do not have MCL's because they are not associated with health risks.

Waiver-The State's permission to reduce monitoring frequency because previous results have consistently been below the MCL.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)

a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)-recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

Secondary Contaminant-Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants effect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

<= less than the detection limit of the analytical method

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

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they 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 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 cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health end points upon which the standards are based.

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.

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. Aberdeen 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 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 in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

OLD BRIDGE MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE DETECTED	VIOLATION	SOURCE
TOTAL COLIFORM	0	5	2.85	ND-2.85	NO	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
BARIUM	2	2	.033	ND-.025	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
FLUORIDE	4	4	.08	ND-.08	NO	WATER ADDITIVE
LEAD	0	ACTION LEVEL = 15	10	0 EXCEEDED 15	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
NITRATE	10	10	.58	ND-.50	NO	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	0	80	46	.60-79.4	NO	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
HAA5	NA	60	42	.70-76.1	NO	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
ALPHA EMMITERS	0	15	.68	.41-.68	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP WATER DEPARTMENT

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE
TOTAL COLIFORMS	PRESENCE IN MORE THAN ONE SAMPLE	0	0	NO	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	ANNUAL AVG	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE
TRIHALOMETHANES	0	80	44	NO	BYPRODUCT OF DISINFECTION
HALOACETIC ACID	NA	60	26	NO	BYPRODUCT OF DIINFECTION

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	90 TH %	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE
LEAD	0	.015	.005	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING
COPPER	1.3	1.3	.0824	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING
IRON		.3	<.025	NO	SEE NOTE #1
MANGANESE		.05	<.01	NO	SEE NOTE #2

NOTES:

1. The recommended upper limit 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 above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.
2. The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would be encountered in drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this water system. This report 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 on the Aberdeen Township Water System determined the following;

We have a low to high susceptibility rating for this water system.

If you have any questions concerning this report or questions about your water quality, please feel free to contact Robert Brady, Utility Superintendent, at 583-4200 (ext. 400).