2011 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

BOROUGH OF SEASIDE PARK

PWSID# 1527001

Results from 2010

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 are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state safety requirements.

Our drinking water is supplied by the Borough's four wells which draw water from the Piney Point aquifer, a composite confining unit, more than 500 feet underground. We can purchase water from the Seaside Heights Water Dept. or the Shore Water Co. if needed.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which 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 609-292-5550. You may also contact the Borough of Seaside Park Water-Sewer Utility at 732-793-5100. This water system's susceptibility ratings and a list of its potential contaminant sources is attached. We have a source water protection plan available for review at our office. The plan provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in 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 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 at 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 the 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, and residential uses.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.
- 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 Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 both of these types of contaminants. As a precautionary measure, our water is disinfected using a sodium hypochlorite solution.

We want you to be informed about the quality of our water and the Water-Sewer Utility operated by the Borough of Seaside Park under direction of the Mayor and Borough Council.

If you have any questions about this report or the Water-Sewer Utility, please contact Water Superintendent Joseph Walker or Eric Wojciechowski at the Public Works Department (732-793-5100). If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings in the courtroom at Sixth and Central Avenues. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. -Thank you.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Units of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Test results Yr. 2006	No	Range = ND – 0.9 Annual Average = 0.3	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 Test results Yr. 2006	No	Range = ND – 0.7 Annual Average = 0.2	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2009	No	Range = 0.2-0.3 Highest Detect = 0.3	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2009	No	2.4 No samples exceeded the action level.	ppb	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2009	No	Range = ND - 2.2 Highest Detect = 2.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2009	No	0.03 No samples exceeded the action level.	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2010	No	Range = 0.01 - 0.02 Highest Detect = 0.02	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium Test results Yr. 2009	No	Range = ND - 0.001 Highest Detect = 0.001	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2010	No	Average = 7	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Total Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2010	No	Average = 9	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Disinfectants	**Level Detected**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**
Chlorine	Average = 0.5	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm
Secondary Contaminant	**Level Detected**	**Units of Measurement**	**RUL**
Sodium Test results Yr. 2010	Range = 43-52	ppm	50

DEFINITIONS:

In the table above 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.
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.
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. The Seaside Park Water-Sewer Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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 contamination.
Recommended Upper Limit - (RUL) Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.
Secondary Contaminant - Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.
Sodium: For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

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SUSCEPTIBILTY RATINGS FOR SEASIDE PARK WATER UTILITY SOURCES

The Seaside Park Water and Sewer Utility is a public community water system consisting of 4 wells, 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 0 surface water intakes, 2 purchased ground water sources, and 0 purchased surface water sources. The system's source water comes from the following aquifer: composite confining unit. The system purchases water from the following if needed: Shore WC, Seaside Heights WD. The following table illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the numbers 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.

	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- 4			4			4			4			4			4		4				4	4		
GUDI – 0																								
Surface Water Intakes - 0																								

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant 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. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

DEFINITIONS:

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens reacts with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorous.

Pathogens: Disease- causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call 800-648-0394.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.