

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Long Beach Township Water Department Loveladies North (Public Water Supply System ID # 1517005) For the Year 2009, Data From Year 2008

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. The Loveladies North water system is supplied by Barnegat Light Water Department through a purchase agreement. Barnegat Light Water Department has 3 wells, which draw their water from the Piney Point Aquifer that is over 600 feet deep. 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 is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550. You may also contact your public water system at (609) 361-1000 Ext.6669.

We are pleased to inform you that our water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mark Shields at 609-361-1000, Ext. 6669. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Township Commissioners meetings at the municipal building 6805 Long Beach Boulevard, Brant Beach. Meetings are held on the first Friday of each month at 4:00 p.m. and the third Friday at 4:00 p.m.

The Long Beach Township & Barnegat Light Water Departments routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008. 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.

Potential Sources of 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.

All 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 following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have 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.

Pico curies per liter (pCi/L) - Pico curies per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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" (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 (MCLG) - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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.

Million Fibers Per Liter (MFL) – Measure of asbestos in water.

The Barnegat Light Water Department received a monitoring waiver for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. This is based upon hydrogeologic evaluation. The NJDEP has rated the susceptibility of their wells as low.

To ensure the continued quality of your drinking water Barnegat Light uses sodium hypo-chloride and gaseous chlorine for disinfection.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for seventy years to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

As part of the water quality monitoring program, hundreds of quality tests are performed each year for over eighty individual contaminants. The following table lists only contaminants that were detected in the water. All detections are at safe levels.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 (800-426-4791).

LOVELADIES NORTH TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Major source in drinking water.
Radioactive Contaminants:						
<i>Gross Alpha Test Results Yr. 2006</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Range – 0.1-1.2 Average = 0.6</i>	<i>pCi/l</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>
Inorganic Contaminants:						
<i>Copper Test Results Yr. 2008</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Less than 0.06 No samples exceed Action Level (AL)</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>AL=1.3</i>	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</i>
<i>Lead Test Results Yr. 2008</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>2 No samples exceed Action Level (AL)</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>AL=15</i>	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</i>

BARNEGAT LIGHT TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Major source in drinking water.
Radioactive Contaminants:						
<i>Gross Alpha Test Results Yr. 2006</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Range = 0.1 – 1.2 Average = 0.6</i>	<i>pCi/l</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>

Radium 228 Test results Yr. 2006	No	Range = ND – 0.7 Average = 0.2	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper Test Results Year 2008	No	0.06 No samples exceed Action Level (AL)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride Test Results Yr. 2005	No	0.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test Results Yr. 2008	No	2.0 No samples exceed Action Level (AL)	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

HAA5 Total Haloacetic Acids Test Results Yr. 2008	No	Average = 6	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Yr. 2008	No	Average = 8	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine	Average = 0.7 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm
Secondary Contaminant:	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	RUL
Sodium	Range = 35 - 90	ppm	50

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 Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

We at Long Beach Township 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.

The following paragraph is required by the EPA to satisfy regulatory revision 72 FR 57781.

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. Long Beach 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 drinking 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>

To help in the water conservation effort, please remember the following ordinance

**DURING THE PERIOD OF
JUNE 1 – SEPTEMBER 30
DAYS & HOURS OF WATERING**

**WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SUNDAY
ODD NUMBERED HOUSE ADDRESSES**

**TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY
EVEN NUMBERED HOUSE ADDRESSES**

**WATERING FOR OUTSIDE USES SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED BETWEEN THE HOURS OF
10:00 AM AND 7:00 PM EXCEPT**

**WATERING OF FLOWERS AND SHRUBS WITH HANDHELD HOSES WHICH HAVE AUTOMATIC
SHUTOFF NOZZLES IS PERMITTED AT ANYTIME PURSUANT TO THE ODD EVEN SCHEDULE**

**AUTOMATIC SPRINKLING SYSTEMS SHALL BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE
ONLY BETWEEN 5:00 AM & 8:00 AM**