Este informe contiene informacion muy importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

PWS ID# NJ1104001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Hightstown Water Department

For the Year 2017, Results from the Year 2016

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.

Our water source is three wells. Our wells draw their water from the Potomac- Raritan- Magothy Aquifer System. 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 NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment. This water system's source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is attached. We have a source water protection plan available for review from our office.

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 (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Viola-tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure-ment	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2012	N	1.5	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic Test results Yr. 2016	N	0.5	ppb	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Test results Yr. 2016	N	0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2014 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.02 No samples exceeded the action level	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2016	N	0.9	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2014 Result at 90th Percentile	N	1.4 No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) Test results Yr. 2016	N	0.06	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel Test results Yr. 2016	N	0.7	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Test results Yr. 2016	N	0.9	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = 7 Highest detect = 7	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2016	N	ND	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2016	Average = 0.7 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

As part of our water quality monitoring program, hundreds of quality tests are performed on our water each year. We test for over eighty individual contaminants, and perform additional daily monitoring at our water treatment facility, and throughout the water distribution system. The table lists only the contaminants, which were detected in the water for the monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. 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.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact Sean R. Mc Guire, Licensed Operator, at 609-490-5117. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings at First Aid Building, 168 Bank Street. Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:30 p.m.

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 projection, 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 following 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.

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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 Hightstown Water Department 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.

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 all of these types of contaminants. To ensure the continued quality of our water, we treat it in several ways. We decrease the iron content of the water using a polymer and carbon filtration. We use lime to maintain a proper pH and as a precautionary measure, we disinfect the water using a chlorination system.

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Hightstown Water Department Missed Monitoring at One Monitoring Location

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We received notice that we inadvertently missed monitoring for Haloacetic Acids (which are disinfection byproducts) during 2015, at one of our monitoring locations. We have two monitoring locations. We did monitor at our other monitoring location. The result from that location was (2.5 ppb). The MCL for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) is 60 ppb.

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.

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.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are byproducts of drinking water disinfection / chlorination. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Hightstown Water Department - PWSID # NJ1104001

Hightstown Water Department is a public community water system consisting of three (3) wells.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer: Upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System

This system can purchase water from the following water system: East Windsor MUA

Susceptibility Ratings for Hightstown Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number 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.

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.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			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 - 3		3		3				3		3			3			3				3			3	

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

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

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

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.

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

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 http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.

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 react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

BSDW 53
Address Updated
1 2014

Office Use Only
Reviewed by:
Date:

Department of Environmental Protection – Division of Water Supply and Geoscience
Bureau of Safe Drinking Water
Mail Code 401-04Q - P.O. Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420
Tel # 609-292-5550 – Fax #609-292-1654

Public Notification Certification Form – Tiers 1, 2 & 3

Requirements Pursuant to 40 CFR 141, Subpart Q and N.J.A.C. 7:10

"This form and a copy of your Notice to the Public must be submitted to the State within 10 days of notifying your customers. "

PWSID#: 1104001 **Water System Name:** Hightstown Water Department

Violation #: 10319 **Violation or Situation Date:** _____

Individual Contaminant or Contaminant Group: Haloacetic acids.

Monitoring Period: 01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015.

Violation or Situation Type: (Check appropriate box) ☐ MCL ☐ Treatment Technique ☐ Water Main Break

☐ MRDL ☐ E. coli Positive Source Water Sample ☒ Monitoring and Reporting ☐ Other: _____

Violation or Situation Public Notification Tier: (Check appropriate box) ☐ Tier 1 ☐ Tier 2 ☒ Tier 3

Please check all that apply and provide information as indicated below:

1. ☒ Consulted with DEP within 24 hours (Tier 1) or 48 hours (Tiers 2 & 3) Date: _____

2. ☒ Distributed the notice by the following method(s). and on the following date(s) in accordance with 40 CFR 141.201 et seq:

☐	Reverse 911	Date:
☐	Continuously Post	Date:
☐	Separate Mailing to Customers	Date:
☐	Hand Deliver Notice to Customers	Date:
☐	Publish Notice in Newspaper	Date:
☐	Release Notice to and Announced by Broadcast Media	Date:
☒	Post Notice on System Website	Date: 2/26/16
☐	Billing	Date:
☒	Annual Report (Consumer Confidence Report)	Date: 2017
☐	Other: _____	Date:

Sample was collected by Lab, but was not sample for HAA5S due to clerical error.
SRM

Note: Non-community water systems that serve a school, preschool or daycare must also hand deliver the notice to a parent or legal guardian of each child for Tier 1, 2 and 3 violations and situations. For more information reference EPA's Public Notification Handbook at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/publicnotification/compliancehelp.html

3. ☐ **Content – 10 Required Elements Checklist:** 40 CFR 141 Subpart Q (Ensure all items are included in the notice)

- ☐ Description of violation or situation including contaminant and contaminant levels as appropriate
- ☐ Date violation or situation occurred.
- ☐ Potential adverse health risks, using mandatory language provided in the rule.
- ☐ Required language for Monitoring and Reporting Violations, provided in the rule
- ☐ The population at risk, including sub-populations particularly vulnerable if exposed.
- ☐ Whether alternate water supply should be used.
- ☐ What action consumers should take, including when to seek medical help, if known.
- ☐ What the system is doing to correct the violation or situation.
- ☐ When the system expects to return to compliance or resolve the situation.
- ☐ Contact information: Owner name, business address, and phone number of the water system owner, operator or designee that can provide additional information concerning the notice.
- ☐ A statement encouraging recipients to distribute the notice to other persons served, using standard language from the rule.

4. ☒ **Attach a copy of the posted Public Notice(s) to this certification form.**

The public water system named above hereby certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with all delivery, content, and format requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 141 and N.J.A.C 7:10.

Owner/Operator: (circle one) Sean R. McGuire (Signature) Sean R. McGuire (Print Name) (609) 490-5117 (Phone Number)