

TOWN OF DOVER
WATER DEPARTMENT
100 PRINCETON AVE
DOVER, NJ 07801
PWS ID# 1409001

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DOVER, NJ



WATER WORKS PARK

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2011 Consumer Confidence Report
(2010 Data)

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Dover Water Department — PWSID# 1409001
Year 2010 Annual Water Quality Report

What's The Quality Of Your Water? The Dover Water Department is pleased to share this water quality report with you. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2010. Dover Water Department drinking water surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of New Jersey and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to provide reports like this every year to each customer. *Dover Water Department monitors for many substances both regulated and unregulated.*

Sources of Supply: Dover Water Department takes its water from 3 groundwater wells located at 100 Princeton Ave. These wells are chlorinated and the water is sent to 2 clear wells and from these to municipal water service connections. Water is also supplied to Victory Gardens, portions of Wharton, Randolph, Rockaway Township and Mine Hill.

Where Can I Get More Information? For more Information about the Dover area drinking water supply, please contact the:

Dover Water Department @ 973-366-1221, www.dover.nj.us

Results Of Monitoring For Contaminants In Drinking Water

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Source
Total Coliforms	Present Absent	0	0	<1	0 of 360 samples were positive	N	Leaking septic system, runoff from streams, broken water mains or water line work.
Copper (2009)	ppm	1.3 (Action Level)	1.3	< 0.4 (90 th percentile)	0 of 30 samples exceeded the action limit	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (2009)	ppb	15 (Action Level)	0	5 (90 th percentile)	0 of 30 samples exceeded the action limit	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10				Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
TP001002				1	1 Sample	N	
TP002004				1	1 Sample	N	
VOC's	Ppb	Various	Various	ND	4 Samples	N	Leaking tanks, solvents, etc.
<u>HAA5's</u>							
Victory Gardens Town Hall	ppb	60	60	1.5	0-3.7	N	Chlorination byproduct
Dover Town Hall	ppb	60	60	1.5	0-1.55	N	Chlorination byproduct
<u>THM's</u>							
Victory Gardens Town Hall	ppb	80	80	8.7	6.17-8.74	N	Chlorination byproduct
Dover Town Hall	ppb	80	80	5.0	4.0-5.04	N	Chlorination byproduct
<u>Barium</u>							
TP001002	ppb	2000	2000	0.5	NA	N	Naturally occurring ore
Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.31	ND-0.83	N	Water additive used to control microbes

OTHER SUBSTANCES: Substances in the "other substances" chart are monitored in order to learn more about substances that can influence taste, odor, or clarity of your water at certain levels. These are considered "Secondary Contaminants" with recommended limits.

Substance	Units	Average	Range	Recommended Upper Limit
<u>Sodium</u>				
TP002004	ppm	61	58-64	50
TP001002	ppm	58	56-60	50
<u>Sulfate</u>				
TP002004	ppm	19	18-19	250
TP001002	ppm	18	NA	250
<u>Chloride</u>				
TP002004	ppm	150	NA	250
TP001002	ppm	101	NA	250

Health Effects of Detected Contaminants

Chlorine: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Coliform Bacteria/E-Coli: Coliform Bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water is usually the result of a problem with the treatment system or the pipes which distribute the water, and indicates that the water may be contaminated with germs that may cause disease.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water that contains 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.

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. Dover Water Company is responsible for providing high water quality, 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sodium (Na): Naturally occurring mineral. Sodium is essential for good health. Certain medical conditions however, require sodium intake monitoring. Excessive sodium can adversely affect high blood pressure, heart disease or diabetes. Contact your physician for further information.

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Other Vulnerable Population: - 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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

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.

The source water assessment performed on the Dover Water Department's well-water sources determined the following:

Source ID	Source Name	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	VOCs	Inorganics	Radionuclides	Radon	DBPs
		Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating
003	Well 1	M	H	L	H	M	M	H	H
005	Well 3	M	H	L	H	M	M	H	H
008	Well 5	M	H	L	H	M	M	H	H

L= low M= Medium H = High

A public water system's susceptibility rating (L for low, M for medium or H for high) is a combination of two factors. H, M, and L ratings are based on the potential for a contaminant to be at or above 50% of the Drinking Water Standard or MCL (H), between 10 and 50% of the standard (M) and less than 10% of the standard (L).

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.

NJDEP found the following **potential** contaminant sources within the source water assessment areas for your water: Volatile Organic Compounds, Radon, Nutrients, and Disinfection Byproducts. **The Dover Water Department** tests regularly for Coliforms (Pathogens), Volatile Organic Compounds, Nitrates (Nutrients), and Disinfection Byproducts. After reviewing the results, the water company and the NJDEP will make an assessment of water quality to determine if any additional testing or treatment is necessary.

If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at swap@dep.state.nj.us or 609-292-5550

Stormwater - Public Education

Pollution on streets, parking lots and lawns is washed into storm drains, and indirectly to drinking water supplies, and the streams and lakes our children play in. Fertilizer, oil, pesticides, detergents, pet waste, grass clippings: You name it and it ends up in our water. For easy things you can do every day to protect our water resources, please follow the *Stormwater Public Education* links posted on the Town of Dover website listed below.

The Town of Dover has adopted *New Stormwater Ordinances* requiring outdoor dumpsters to be covered, and retrofitting of drainage inlets when repaving private parking areas. All *Stormwater Ordinances* adopted by the Town of Dover can be found on the Land Use and Development Electronic Handbook available on Town of Dover website <http://www.dover.nj.us/>

Definitions

The following is a list of the most common definitions used in Annual Water Quality Reports. Not all of the definitions apply to your report:

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL or Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

RMCL or Recommended Maximum Contaminant Level: Recommended maximum level for secondary contaminants. Secondary contaminants are not believed to be a health risk.

ppb or parts per billion: 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.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter. Units of activity per liter.

ppm or parts per million: Milligrams per liter (mg/L). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

<: Less Than

>: Greater Than

NR: Not regulated.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

SU: Standard Units.

NJDEP: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control

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