Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Long Beach Township Water Department
Loveladies South
(Public Water System ID #1517004)
For the Year 2010, Data From Year 2009

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. The Loveladies South water system is supplied by Harvey Cedars Water Department through a purchase agreement. Harvey Cedars Water Department has 2 wells that draw their water from the Atlantic City Aquifer. 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 Committee 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 & Harvey Cedars Water Departments routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the back of this sheet shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009. 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 sewerage 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.
- 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries 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.

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. Harvey Cedars received monitoring waivers for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals.

Harvey Cedars uses sodium hypo-chloride for disinfection; aeration and filtration for iron removal, and lime for pH adjustment.

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, and tests for over eighty contaminants. The following table lists only contaminants which 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. 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).

HARVEY CEDARS TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	**Vio-lation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Units of Measure ment**	**MC LG**	**MCL**	***Major source in drinking water.***
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Radium 228 Test Results Year 2006	*No*	*Range = ND – 1.8 Average = 0.4*	*pCi/1*	*0*	*15*	*Erosion of natural deposits*
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Copper Test Results Year 2009	*No*	*0.18 No samples exceed Action Level (AL)*	*ppm*	*1.3*	*AL=1.3*	*Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits*
Lead Test Results Year 2009	*No*	*7 No samples exceed Action Level (AL)*	*ppb*	*0*	*AL=15*	*Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits*
Fluoride Test Results Year 2009	*No*	*Plant # 1 = 0.1 Plant # 2 = 0.1*	*ppm*	*4*	*4*	*Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories*
Nitrate Test Results Year 2009	*No*	*Plant # 1 = 0.1 Plant # 2 = 0.1*	*ppm*	*10*	*10*	*Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage*
Disinfection Byproducts: (Continued Next Page)						

TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2009	*No*	*Average = 4*	*ppb*	*N/A*	*80*	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test Results Year 2009	*No*	*Average = 7*	*ppb*	*N/A*	*60*	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*

Regulated Disinfectants:	**Level Detected**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**
Chlorine	*Average = 0.4*	*4.0 ppm*	*4.0 ppm*

LOVELADIES SOUTH TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	**Vio-lation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Units of Measure ment**	**MC LG**	**MCL**	**Major source in drinking water.**
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Radium 228 Test Results Year 2006	*No*	*Range =ND – 1.8 Average = 0.4*	*PiCi/l*	*0*	*15*	*Erosion of natural deposits*
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Copper Test Results Year 2009	*No*	*0.1 – 0.5 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*
Lead Test Results Year 2009	*No*	*0.001 – 0.008 No samples exceed Action Level (AL)*	*ppb*	*0*	*AL=15*	*Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits .*

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

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.

Please call our office if you have questions.

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious problems, especially for pregnant woman 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 and 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 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