Microbial contaminants, of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31 2015 for contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that your water poses a health risk.

Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic or volatile organic chemicals, which may include pesticides and herbicides. They may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses or by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, or septic systems.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and the services that the City of Bordentown Water Department delivers to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of high-quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Where does my water come from?
The raw water we treat comes from four groundwater wells supplied from the Magothy-Raritan aquifer. The City of Bordentown water treatment plant uses a treatment process consisting of greensand-filtration pressure filters, a packed tower, and reverse osmosis. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

How is my water treated?
The City of Bordentown water treatment plant uses a treatment process consisting of greensand-filtration pressure filters, a packed tower, and reverse osmosis. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

How do drinking water sources become polluted?
(NJDEP-required descriptive language)
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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal 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, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil or 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic or volatile organic chemicals, which may include pesticides and herbicides. They may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and in some cases radioactively.

Waived Requirements
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 City has been granted a monitoring waiver for asbestos.

What if I have questions?
If you have any questions about this Consumer Confidence Report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City of Bordentown at (609) 298-2121, ext. 5. 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 public meetings. They are held at 7:00 p.m. on the second Monday of each month at the Carslake Community Center, 207 Crosswicks Street in Bordentown. If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary, please contact the NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. For current Water Utility Information and Notices visit www.cityofbordentown.com and click on the Water Utility tab.

People with Special Health Concerns
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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
**City of Bordentown Department’s 2015 Drinking Water Quality Results**

**Disinfectants & Disinfectant Byproducts (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Unit of measurement)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Your Water Range of Sample</th>
<th>Violation (1/9)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Potential Health Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliforms (ppb)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80 – 90.10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
<td>Some people who drink water containing inorganic arsenic in excess of the MCL may over many years may suffer kidney damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Boil Order Indicator (ppb)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.70 (90th percentile)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
<td>Some people who drink water containing inorganic arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (ppb)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.31 – 2.60</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
<td>Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inorganic Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Your Water Range of Sample</th>
<th>Violation (1/9)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Potential Health Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selenium (ppb)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.6 (90th percentile)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td>Some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (ppb)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td>Nickel occurs naturally in the environment at low levels. Nickel is an essential element in some animal species, and it has been suggested it may be essential for human nutrition. Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage or high blood pressure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Radioactive Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Your Water Range of Sample</th>
<th>Violation (1/9)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Potential Health Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium (pCi/L)</td>
<td>4.92</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4.92 (90th percentile)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td>Some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Microbiological Contaminants**

- **Pathogens (4 Wells-M)**: Disease-causing organisms that cause illness. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- **Nutrients (4 Wells-H)**: Compounds, minerals and elements (both naturally occurring and man-made) that aid plant growth. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Pesticides (4 Wells-L)**: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlorodane.
- **Radionuclides (2 Wells-H, 2 Wells-M)**: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds (4 Wells-H)**: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Inorganics (1 Well-H, 3 Wells-M)**: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **Radon (4 Wells-M)**: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to http://www.nj.gov/dep/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.
- **Disinfection Byproduct Precurors (3 Wells-H, 1 Well-M)**: A common source is naturally occurring naturally occurring inorganic matter. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants used to kill pathogens (usually chlorine) react with dissolved organic material (leaves, etc.) in surface water.

**Glossary**

- Part per billion (ppb)
- Part per million (ppm)
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCL)
- Voluntary Organic Compounds (4 Wells-H)
- Inorganics (1 Well-H, 3 Wells-M)
- Radon (4 Wells-M)
- Disinfection Byproduct Precurors (3 Wells-H, 1 Well-M)

**Notes:**

- **n/a** = Not Applicable
- **AL** = Action Level
- **LR** = Limiting Reference Dose
- **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level
- **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal
- **MTBE** = Methyl tertiary butyl ether
- **NJDEP** = New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
- **NJSS** = New Jersey State Standards
- **NJWTR** = New Jersey Water Treatment Regulations
- **NY** = New York
- **NYC** = New York City
- **PA** = Pennsylvania
- **PR** = Puerto Rico
- **RI** = Rhode Island
- **VT** = Vermont
- **WV** = West Virginia
- **NY** = New York
- **NYC** = New York City
- **PA** = Pennsylvania
- **PR** = Puerto Rico
- **RI** = Rhode Island
- **VT** = Vermont
- **WV** = West Virginia

**Source Water Assessments**

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) in 2005 completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for our public water system. It is available at [http://www.nj.gov/dep/wwerun/shwaps/index.html](http://www.nj.gov/dep/wwerun/shwaps/index.html) or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5559. The list to the right provides the numbers of wells that have either a high (H), medium (M), or low (L) susceptibility rating for each of eight contaminant categories. The susceptibility ratings (in parentheses) for the four wells follow each contaminant category.

If a water 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, the DEP may change (existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

- **Pathogens (4 Wells-M)**: Disease-causing organisms that cause illness. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- **Nutrients (4 Wells-H)**: Compounds, minerals and elements (both naturally occurring and man-made) that aid plant growth. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Pesticides (4 Wells-L)**: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlorodane.
- **Radionuclides (2 Wells-H, 2 Wells-M)**: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
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- **Disinfection Byproduct Precurors (3 Wells-H, 1 Well-M)**: A common source is naturally occurring inorganic matter. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants used to kill pathogens (usually chlorine) react with dissolved organic material (leaves, etc.) in surface water.

**Special Considerations Regarding Children:**

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink more water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

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**Glossary**

- **Parts per billion (ppb)**
- **Parts per million (ppm)**
- **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)**
- **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)**
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**
- **Microbiological Contaminants**
- **Voluntary Organic Compounds**
- **Inorganics**
- **Radon**
- **Disinfection Byproduct Precurors**

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**Notes:**

- (a) The reported value is a “running annual average” of the quarter samples taken.
- (b) The reported value is the highest quarterly running annual average of samples taken.
- (c) Copper, lead and nickel MCL’s have not yet been established for community water systems. Currently, only Action Levels (AL) of 1.3 ppm for copper and 15 ppb for lead apply. AL is the concentration of a substance which, if exceeded, triggers the need for additional required treatment. Monitoring only of nickel is required.
- (d) The State allows monitoring for some contaminants every three years, since the concentrations do not change frequently. The latest sample dates are shown for these contaminants.
- (e) The City was in non-compliance with the NJDEP for total nitrate in 2005 completed and issued the Source Water Assessments, 2006. Required Public Notice were pr. The City was in non-compliance with the NJDEP for combined Radium in 2006. Required Public Notice were prepared and issued in compliance with NJDEP Rules and Regulations. In November 2015 an additional treatment process was added to assist in the removal of radioactive contaminants including combined radium and alpha emitters.