This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and the services that the City of Bordentown Water Department (BWD) 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 in source water include: natural-occurring minerals, and in some cases radio- active 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 metal 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 are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Violations

ALE for LEAD: The lead action level (ALE) was exceeded in both semi-annual monitoring periods in 2019. The 90th percentile value was 40 ppb (15 ppb action level) for Jan – June, and 25 ppb for July–December. We will continue semi-annual sampling until the 90th percentile value is below the action level. As part of our corrective action plan and consistent with NJDEP guidelines, homes were retested and all results from the retesting came back with no action level exceedances; meaning, the BWD’s retesting of the original lead exceedances came back with no exceedances. Please visit our website https://cityofbordentown.com/lead-testing-information/ for additional information on BWD’s lead results and steps taken to reduce lead excesses. Free water testing is available to residents upon request. 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. BWD 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 the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. Bordentown also received violations for failure to report additional lead samples collected during the July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 monitoring period by July 10, 2019 and the January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019 monitoring period by July 10, 2019. These samples were taken outside the regular monitoring locations by resident request as part of the City’s free testing program. The results were subsequently submitted to the DEP and reported on in the Water Quality Results table on this report.

Bordentown was required to collect 20 samples for pH, orthophosphate, and alkalinity at the distribution system for the monitoring period ending June 30, 2019. Only 19 samples were submitted to the DEP. Internal procedures were adjusted to avoid sampling errors for these contaminants in the future.

**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 radio-active materials, and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Biological 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 metal 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 are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

**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 system has been granted a waiver for asbestos.

Our monitoring results are now available electronically. You may access the results by going to http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. To order printed copies of this report, please contact the City of Bordentown at 609-298-2121, ext. 5 or https://cityofbordentown.com/lead-testing-information/

We at the City of Bordentown Water Department work hard each day to provide you with the highest quality drinking water, which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our water. We ask that all our customers conserve our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our water. We at the City of Bordentown Water Department work hard each day to provide you with the highest quality drinking water, which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our water. We ask that all our customers conserve our water resources,
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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### 2019 Water Quality Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radioactive Contaminants</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likelihood Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radioactivity (2018 &amp; 2019)</td>
<td>1.0 ppb</td>
<td>1.0 ppb</td>
<td>1.0 ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likelihood Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>0.000 ppb</td>
<td>0.000 ppb</td>
<td>0.000 ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td>0.000 ppb</td>
<td>0.000 ppb</td>
<td>0.000 ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>0.05 ppb</td>
<td>0.05 ppb</td>
<td>0.05 ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>0.005 ppb</td>
<td>0.005 ppb</td>
<td>0.005 ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radon</td>
<td>148 Bq/L</td>
<td>148 Bq/L</td>
<td>148 Bq/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Glossary**

**Parts per million (ppm)** One part per million is equivalent to a single penny in ten million dollars.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** One part per billion is equivalent to a single penny in ten million dollars.

**Non-detects (ND)** Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)** The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disin -fectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)** The concentration of a contaminant averaged over the period of one year.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** A measure of radioactivity.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** 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 Contaminant Level (MCL)** 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.

### 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 [https://www.nj.gov/dep/aq/watersupply/index.html](https://www.nj.gov/dep/aq/watersupply/index.html) or by calling the Division of Water at (609) 292-5570 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. The list to the right provides the number 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.

- **Pathogens (4 Wells-M):** Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. 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 fungi. Common sources include land application and manufacture of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlorpyrifos.
- **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 gas components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Inorganics (1 Well-H, 3 Wells-M):** Concentrations of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.