

ATTENTION ATTENTION ATTENTION ATTENTION

**BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP WATER UTILITY CUSTOMERS
WATER RESTRICTIONS**

In an effort to promote Water Conservation in the Township of Barnegat, the Township Committee has adopted new regulations for outdoor water use. **The following regulations are now in place in Barnegat Township
APRIL 15TH THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30TH**

Residences, houses or other structures with **EVEN STREET ADDRESS NUMBERS**

May irrigate on
SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY

Residences, houses or other structures with **ODD STREET ADDRESS NUMBERS**

May irrigate on
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY

ABSOLUTELY NO WATERING ON MONDAY

Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this regulation shall be subject to a fine up to five hundred dollars (\$500) for each incident.

Water costs money...

A dripping faucet or fixture can waste 3 gallons a day ...a total of 1,095 gallons a year.

	U.S. Equivalent	Metric Equivalent
Fluid Oz.	8 fl. Drams (1.804 cu. In.)	29.573 milliliters
Pint	16 fl. oz. (28.875 cu. In.)	0.473 liter
Quart	2 pints (57.75 cu. In.)	0.946 liter
Gallon	4 quarts (231 cu. In.)	3.785 liters

Waste per quarter at 60 psi water pressure

Diameter of stream	Gallons	Cubic Feet	Cubic Meters
○ 1/4"	1,181,500	158,000	4,475
○ 3/16"	666,000	89,031	2,521
○ 1/8"	296,000	39,400	1,115
○ 1/16"	74,000	9,850	280

A continuous leak from a hole this size would, over a three month period, waste water in the amounts shown above.

AVERAGE LAWN SPRINKLER USES 2.5 GALLONS PER MINUTE PER SPRINKLER HEAD

Barnegat Township Utilities
900 West Bay Avenue
Barnegat, NJ 08005

**CARRIER ROUTE
BARNEGAT, NJ 08005**

STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 10
Barnegat, NJ
08005

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP

WATER CONSERVATION SPECIAL NOTICE

PWS I.D.# 1533001

MAY 2009

Watering Guide Index Sign Now Posted

Barnegat Township and the Barnegat Water Utility have erected a Watering Guide Sign on Township Property in front of the water tower on West Bay Avenue across from Town Hall. The sign will change daily and will indicate the daily amount of watering that is needed to keep lawns healthy.

Watering amounts will be based on the ET (Evapotranspiration) number as published daily in the Asbury Park Press. The ET number monitors rainfall, wind speed and humidity to determine how lawns should be watered in order to keep them healthy. **YOU WILL STILL NEED TO COMPLY WITH THE WATERING RESTRICTIONS.** Just water per the guide on the next proper day.

ODD-EVEN WATERING RULES NOW IN EFFECT PLEASE COMPLY!

LOWERING YOUR QUARTERLY WATER BILL

There are many things that we can do around the house to save and conserve water over these summer months. Do a quick review of your home and habits and see if you can't find a way to save. You will find many ways to save money on your water bill.

1. Lawn watering should be done only for the recommended amount of minutes prescribed by the Watering Index or ET number.
2. If you have a timer on your sprinkler system, review the operating procedures and make sure that it really does turn on and turn off as designated.
3. Check faucets around the house. The little leak can end up costing you money.
4. Use a car wash instead of washing your car yourself in the driveway. Today's car washes recycle water and are very efficient conservers of water.
5. Cut down your shower time by 25%. Instead of taking a 16-minute shower, cut it to 12. You will save water and may even show up early for work.
6. When washing clothes, run full loads of wash instead of partial loads. That holds true for the dishwasher as well.
7. Running the tap until very cold water is flowing is less efficient than putting a few ice cubes in your glass. So keep plenty of ice on hand for the summer months.

**BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP WATER UTILITIES
900 WEST BAY AVE • BARNEGAT NJ 08005 • 609.698.6185**

UNDERSTANDING THE WATER QUALITY TABLE

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may 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 - 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. 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.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) – Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

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 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

We at the Barnegat Township Water & Sewer Utility Department 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.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The source of Barnegat Township's drinking water is groundwater. Our five wells draw water from the Kirkwood-Cohansey aquifer and are capable of pumping 6.8 million gallons of water a day. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Please see the Susceptibility Ratings page for Barnegat Townships Drinking Water Wells. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment web site 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 at 698-6185

QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR WATER UTILITY

If you have any questions about this report or the Barnegat Township Utilities, please contact Roger Budd, Township Utilities Manager. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Committee meetings at the Municipal Bldg. in the Court Room. Meetings are held the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP UTILITIES – PWSID #1533001

Barnegat Township Utilities is a public community water system consisting of 4 wells, 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 0 surface water intakes, 0 purchased ground water sources, and 0 purchased surface water sources.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifers and/or water bodies (if applicable): Kirkwood-Cohansey watertable aquifer system, Rio Grande water-bearing zone.

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP UTILITIES 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 course 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.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	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 – 4			4		3	1			4	2		2	2	2		3	1			1	3			4
GUDI – 0																								
Surface Water Intakes – 0																								

- **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:** Miner-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.
- **Disinfectant Byproduct Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring in organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are former when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Barnegat Township Water & Sewer Utility Department For the Year 2009, Results from the Year 2008

We are pleased to present you with the 2009 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with safe and dependable drinking water. We want you to understand the effort we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state safety requirements. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters Test results Yr. 2008	No	Range= 3 - 24 Highest Avg. = 13.7	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium Test results Yr. 2008	No	Range= 2 - 9 Highest Avg. = 5		0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Test results Yr. 2008	No	Range = 0.1 – 15.5 Highest Avg. = 4	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2008	No	Range = 0.03 to .04 Highest level = .06	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2007	No	0.03 No samples exceeded the action level.	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Test results Yr. 2207	No	2.5 No samples exceeded the action level.	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] Test results Yr. 2008	No	Range= 2 to 4 Highest Annual avg.= 3	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total coliform Bacteria	Yes	3 positive samples out of 15 in August 2008		0	1 positive monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment
Regulated Disinfectants						
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2008		Range: 0.4 – 0.5 Average: 0.5	4.0 ppm		MRDLG 4.0 ppm	

****As you can see from our table we had three positive Total coliform Bacteria samples in August 2008. We believe that these were due to sampling technique or laboratory error. The required number re-samples were taken and they all came back negative. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.**

YOUR DRINKING WATER QUALITY

The Barnegat Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2008. 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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 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.
- 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.
- The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organics and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received a monitoring waiver for synthetic organic chemicals and Asbestos.

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 Barnegat Township Water & Sewer Utility 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 seconds 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>.