PWS ID# 1005001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Clinton Water Department
For the Year 2008, Results from the Year 2007

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Town of Clinton Water Department vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from nine wells. Two wells draw groundwater from the Brunswick-Shale Aquifer Formation, three wells draw from the Kittatinny Limestone Aquifer Formation, one from the Martinsburg Shale Aquifer Formation, and the other two draw from Precambrian and other conglomerate type aquifer systems.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water 609-292-5550.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 that 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 Stormwater 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 Stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The source water assessment performed on our 9 sources determined the following:

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the eight 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 eight 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 radio nuclides 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 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, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	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 - 9		9		9				6	3	7		2	3	6		5	4		9			2	7	
GUDI - 0																								
Surface water - 0 intakes																								

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 is 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: Mineral-based compounds that is both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that is both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment.
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Water Quality Data Table

The Clinton Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2007. 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Units of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters Test results Yr. 2007	No	3.0	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Arsenic Test results Yr 2007	No	Range = ND – 8.97 Highest level detected = 8.97	ppb	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Test results Yr. 2007	No	Range = 0.06- 0.39 Highest level detected = 0.39	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2005	No	0.82 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test results Yr. 2005	No	13.3 No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2007	No	Range = 1.4 – 3.8 Highest level detected = 3.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products						
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) Test results Yr. 2007	No	Range = ND – 14 Highest Annual Average =14	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids Five Test result Yr 2007	No	Range = ND - 2 Highest Annual Average = 2	ppb	N/A	60	By product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection Residuals						
Disinfectant Residuals (Chlorine)	No	Range = 0.3 – 0.6 Highest annual Average = 0.4	ppm	4ppm MRDL	4 ppm MRDLG	Maximum disinfectant (Chlorine residual level)
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform (positive samples/month) 2007	No	1	ppm	1	0	Naturally present in the environment

We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in 7 out of 8 samples tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects.

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.

Additional information for lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available form Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Additional information for arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. At the present time the Town of Clinton Water Department is installing arsenic treatment equipment at two well locations. These wells will not be placed back in service until the installations are complete, and the water is tested and found to be below the State of NJ DEP MCL of 5ppm.

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 received monitoring waivers for all of these types of contaminants.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roger Plaisted, Water Superintendent at 908-735-2265 or e-mail clinton_water@earthlink.net. We want our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any or our regularly scheduled Council meetings at the Town of Clinton Municipal Building, 43 Leigh Street. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m.

DEFINITIONS

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

NA	Not Applicable
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.
ND	Non-Detects - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
ppm	Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
ppb	Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
ALCi/L	Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
AL	Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal -The "Goal" 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal - 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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Town of Clinton Water Department

Our water system violated drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During (compliance period) we (did not monitor or test or did not complete all monitoring or testing) for (contaminant (s)) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality or our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for (this contaminant/these contaminants) and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Well Site	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
VOCs*	TP008019 Barn Well	Once each Qtr	None	1st Qtr 2006	2nd Qtr 2006
VOCs*	TP004009 Potterstown	Once per year in 2nd Qtr of year	None	2nd Qtr 2006	1st Qtr 2006
VOCs*	TP011025 Well 15	Once each Qtr	Only in 1st & 2nd Qtr 2006	3rd & 4th Qtr 2006	1st & 2nd Qtr 2007

What is being done?

When we became aware of not obtaining a sample, a sample was taken immediately.

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.

This notice is being sent to you by The Town of Clinton Water Department. State Water System ID #1005001.
Date distributed:

We at **Clinton Water 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 any questions.

- VOCs, also know as volatile organic compounds, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the VOCs. VOCs are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. VOCs include benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, cisdichloroethane, trans-dichloroethane, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, ethylbenzene, styrene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, toluene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, and zylene.

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