

Making Water Safe to Drink – About the Treatment Process

To provide you with the quality drinking water you expect and deserve, Pinelands Water utilizes the most reliable treatment techniques to eliminate or minimize the effects of contaminants that may be present in source waters. Groundwater comes from our four wells at depths of 268 feet to 348 feet in an underground source of water known as the Mt. Laurel-Wenonah aquifer. Groundwater passes through layers of soil and gravel which act as a natural filter to reach these aquifers. These groundwater supplies are disinfected with chlorine, as required by the NJDEP, to destroy bacteria that may be present and protect against microbial contaminants before being pumped into the distribution system. We monitor the level of this additive daily to ensure the proper dosage is being added.

The Source of Our Water Supply

Pinelands Water Company provides water service to approximately 2,500 customers in Burlington County, NJ. The Company's water system consists of four wells drilled into the Mt. Laurel-Wenonah aquifer, a 1.2 million gallon water storage tank and distribution facilities. Pinelands Water provided overall system delivery of 152 million gallons of water in 2009.

Customers of Pinelands Water are often served by the well closest to where they reside. They can, at times, receive water from all four wells that has been blended in the distribution system.

Please note that the Company is continually working with government and law enforcement agencies to assure that the security measures in place at all of our facilities are considered adequate for current situations.

The Pinelands Water Company office is located at 117 Newbolds Corner Road, Southampton, New Jersey.

Source Water Assessment

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for Pinelands Water Company, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. A summary of this report is found below.

The goal of the assessment was to measure each system's susceptibility to influences by potential sources of contamination. The NJDEP evaluated the susceptibility of the source water to various categories of contaminants defined below.

- Pathogens** – Organisms such as bacteria and viruses.
- Nutrients** – Compounds such as phosphorus and nitrogen that aid in the growth of organisms.
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)** – Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers and gasoline components such as MTBE.
- Pesticides** – Man-made chemicals used to control pests and weeds such as Atrazine.
- Inorganics** – Mineral-based, man-made and naturally occurring, compounds such as arsenic and nitrates.
- Radionuclides** – Radioactive, man-made and naturally occurring, substances such as radium and uranium.
- Radon** – Naturally occurring gas.
- Disinfection Byproduct Precursors** – Naturally occurring organic matter, mainly in surface waters, that when combined with disinfectants such as chlorine produce unwanted byproducts.

A public water system's susceptibility rating (Low, Medium or High) is a combination of two factors:

- How sensitive the water supply is to potential contamination.
- How often a contaminant is used or exists near the source water.

The ratings are based on the potential for a contaminant to be at or above 50% of the MCL (High), between 10 and 50% of the MCL (Medium) and less than 10% of the MCL (Low).

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 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 bases on the susceptibility ratings.

Susceptibility Ratings for the Pinelands Water Company System

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for each contaminant category for each source in the system. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

| Parameter | Four Wells |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Pathogens | Low |
| Nutrients | Low |
| Pesticides | Low |
| VOCs | Low |
| Inorganics | Low |
| Radionuclides | Low |
| Radon | Medium |
| Disinfection Byproduct Precursors | Medium |

For more information about our water sources, please contact Pinelands Water Company at (732) 634-1500, Ext. 1214. We can all play a role in protecting our water sources by disposing of waste such as motor oil, paint and household cleaners, and limiting the use of fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides. Contact your local Public Works Department for proper household hazardous waste disposal.

Middlesex Water Company Affiliates

PINELANDS WATER AND WASTEWATER CO.

Water Quality Report 2009

PWMSID #03333001

Water Quality Report 2009

This document is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by Pinelands Water Company in 2009. It meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the sources of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants.

Pinelands Water is pleased to tell you that all of the water sampling and testing performed in 2009 had results better than the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. We believe high quality drinking water is vital to the well-being of our communities and are committed to delivering a safe and plentiful drinking water supply. We encourage you to read this report to gain a better understanding of all that's involved in bringing clean, clear tap water to your home.

Be a Wise Water User!

PWMSID #03333001

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P. O. Box 400 • Iselin, New Jersey 08830

Middlesex Water Company Affiliates

PINELANDS WATER AND WASTEWATER CO.

Landlords and businesses are encouraged to share this Water Quality Report with all water users at their locations.

- Fix leaking faucets, toilets, hoses and pipes immediately.
 - Turn off water while brushing teeth or shaving.
 - Soak pots and pans before washing by hand.
 - Use washing machines and dishwashers only with full loads.
 - Get a cover for your swimming pool so that water does not evaporate.
- The following tips can help preserve our water resources with minimal effort or inconvenience:
- We encourage you to learn about the WaterSense® program and how you can preserve water supplies for future generations, save on utility bills and protect the environment through quality, water-efficient products. Visit MiddlesexWater.com at: www.middlesexwater.com
- Pinelands Water Company encourages customers to use water wisely. Our parent company, Middlesex Water Company has partnered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to bring you WaterSense®, a national program that offers people a simple way to make product choices that use less water.

Be A Wise Water User!

Ensuring Water Quality

At Pinelands Water, our staff conducts hundreds of water quality tests each year to assure that the required level of drinking water quality is maintained. Samples of treated and untreated water are taken regularly to assure quality that complies with state and federal primary standards for quality and safety. Pinelands Water Company performs periodic maintenance and routinely flushes its distribution system to maintain the integrity of its pipelines.

We invite you to become involved in decisions affecting your drinking water by sharing your comments and concerns. If you have any questions about this report or would like more information about your water quality, please call or write to: Richard M. Risoldi, President, Pinelands Water Company, P.O. Box 400, Iselin, New Jersey 08830, (732) 634-1500, Extension 1214 or you may contact the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 for additional information about drinking water regulatory programs.

Do Your Part to Save Water, a Precious Natural Resource!

Based on past experience, the Company does not expect any water quality problems to be associated with main repairs. Its recommendation is simply a standard precautionary measure to better ensure the safety of its customers during distribution system and main repair work.

These safety suggestions may be of particular interest to people with compromised immune systems, the elderly and infants who may be more vulnerable to possible contaminants in drinking water than the general population and have special needs regarding water quality. The Company suggests that these individuals discuss the boil water safety recommendation with their health care providers, should they experience any water service disruption to their homes in the future.

Pinelands Water Company encourages customers to boil their water, used for drinking, for one minute prior to use. This suggestion is offered to provide an extra margin of safety to our customers. This precautionary advisory is typically in effect from the time of the break, until 48 hours after service is restored and water quality analysis on the affected main are completed.

General Safety Suggestions Regarding Water Main Breaks

What Substances May Be Found in the Source Water Before It It Treated?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water moves over land, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and organics and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source waters include:

- Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic contaminants**, including natural, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of nature and industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water prescribe 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.

About the Data:

The table below shows the results of our monitoring during the 2009 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State requires water systems to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of these data may represent prior period testings that are considered representative of water quality.

Definitions & Abbreviations used below:

Primary Standards: Standards that relate to public health.
Secondary Standards: Primarily aesthetic. **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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. **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.
Waiver: State permission to reduce monitoring frequency because previous results have consistently been below the MCL.
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 Level 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. **ppb:** Parts Per Billion. 1 part per billion (or 1 microgram per liter) and corresponds to 1 minute in 2000 years or 1 penny in \$10 million. **ppm:** Parts Per Million. 1 part per million (or 1 milligrams per liter) and corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or 1 penny in \$10 thousand. **N/A:** Not Applicable. **ND:** None Detectable at testing limit. **<:** Less Than. **AL:** Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **pCi/l:** Picocuries per Liter. A measure of the radioactivity in water. **CNR:** Currently Not Regulated. **RUL:** Recommended Upper Limit. EPA requires monitoring of hundreds of drinking water contaminants. Those listed are the only contaminants detected. For a complete list, contact Pinelands Water Company at (732) 634-1500.

| ANNUAL WATER QUALITY RESULTS - 2009 | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|------------------------|
| Parameter | Units | MCL | MCLG | Well #1 | Well #2 | Well #3 | Well #4 | Major Sources in Drinking Water | MCL Violation Yes / No |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead (Note 1) | ppb | AL = 15 | 15 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | Corrosion of household plumbing Corrosion of household plumbing Runoff from fertilizer use Discharge from metal refineries Discharge from metal refineries | No |
| Copper (Note 1) | ppm | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | | No |
| Nitrate (2009 testing) | ppm | 10 | 10.0 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | | No |
| Fluoride (2009 testing) (Note 2) | ppm | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | | No |
| Barium (2009 testing) (Note 2) | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.0088 | 0.0086 | 0.0131 | 0.0088 | No | |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | MCL: found in > 5% of samples | | | 0% | | | | Naturally present in the environment | No |
| RADIOLOGICAL (Note 3) | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha emitters | pCi/l | 15 | 0 | 0.05 | 0.11 | N/A | ND | Erosion of natural deposits | No |
| Radium 226 | pCi/l | 5 | 0 | ND | ND | N/A | ND | Erosion of natural deposits | No |
| Radium 228 | pCi/l | 5 | 0 | 0.42 | 0.19 | N/A | 0.36 | Erosion of natural deposits | No |
| REGULATED DISINFECTANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | ppm | 4 ppm MRDL | 4 ppm MRDLG | 0.35 | | | | Result of water disinfection | No |
| SECONDARY STANDARDS (Note 4) | | | | | | | | | |
| Sodium (2009 testing) | ppm | RUL = 50 | N/A | 17.6 | 18.5 | 10.8 | 9.5 | --- | N/A |
| Iron (2009 testing) | ppm | RUL = 0.30 | N/A | 0.1 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | --- | N/A |
| Manganese (2009 testing) | ppm | RUL = 0.05 | N/A | 0.0033 | 0.0033 | 0.0041 | .0045 | --- | N/A |
| ADDITIONAL TESTING | | | | | | | | | |
| Nickel (2009 testing) (Note 5) | ppb | N/A | N/A | 50 | 19 | 5 | 19 | --- | N/A |
| Total Trihalomethanes (Note 6) | ppb | 80 | N/A | N/A | 0.8 | N/A | 1.1 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination | No |
| Haloacetic Acids (Haloacetic Acid) | ppb | 60 | N/A | N/A | ND | N/A | ND | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination | No |

Note 1 - Pinelands Water Company is on reduced monitoring, once per three-year cycle. The listed Lead and Copper concentration is the 90th Percentile Value based on 2009 sampling.

The highest level detected was .011 ppb for Lead and 0.410 ppm for Copper. Next sampling round is during the 2012 sampling period. AL = Action Level where remedial action would be required.

Note 2 - Inorganics tested again in 2012.

Note 3 - Maximum value of samples taken in 2009.

Note 4 - Secondary Standards (primarily aesthetic). RUL = Recommended Upper Limit Tested every three years. Next testing 2012.

Note 5 - There is no MCL for Nickel - Monitoring only required. Next testing 2012.

Note 6 - Pinelands Water Company is on reduced monitoring for Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids.

HEALTH INFORMATION – Health Effects of Detected Contaminants (Required Language)

Lead – 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.

Copper – Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Nitrate – Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Fluoride – Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Barium – Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Total Coliform Bacteria – Coliforms are bacteria, which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present.

Gross Alpha emitters – Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radium 226 & 228 – Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chlorine – Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose and stomach discomfort.

Sodium – For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Iron – The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of the laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.

Nickel – Long-term: Nickel has the potential to cause the following effects from a lifetime exposure at levels above the MCL: decreased body weight; heart and liver damage; skin irritation.

Total Trihalomethanes – Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Haloacetic Acids – Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in - excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Monitoring Waivers

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for some compounds because previous results have consistently been below the MCL. Pinelands Water Company received waivers for the following contaminants: Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Asbestos, and Nitrites.

About Lead in Drinking Water

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. Pinelands Water 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 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, 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>.

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

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 a greater amount of 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, this making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.



For Your Safety – A Message for People with Compromised Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population and have special needs regarding water quality. Immuno-compromised individuals 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.

A Word of Caution

Our treatment systems are designed and operated to produce water that is in compliance with all state and federal primary drinking water standards. Many substances and microscopic organisms found in water may be a concern if they occur at high concentrations. For some contaminants, MCL levels have not been set because the EPA has not determined at what level they pose a public health risk. This is often because a reliable detection method is unavailable and/or because the contaminant is rarely found in treated water.

Some naturally occurring organisms commonly found in the natural water supplies may not be eliminated during the treatment process. This means that even a well-run system may contain low levels of microscopic organisms. The levels, however, are normally of little concern to healthy individuals. It should be noted, however, that under certain circumstances, these organisms might amplify to dangerous levels within a customer's own water supply system.

All customers, including residential, commercial and industrial customers, and other large facilities such as schools, hospitals and hotels/motels, should follow appropriate procedures for maintaining their own internal plumbing systems and appliances. If you have any concerns about these matters, please call the **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.