TOWNSHIP OF EAST GREENWICH
159 Democrat Road
Mickleton, New Jersey 08056

PRSRT STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 26
Deptford, NJ

********ECRWSSEDDM***
LOCAL POSTAL CUSTOMER

EAST GREENWICH WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENT'S 2022 FLUSHING SCHEDULE

- East Greenwich Township flushes our water system twice a year. September 26th through October 28th
- We flush between the hours of 10:00pm to 5:00am and 9:00am to 3:00pm. There will be a noticeable loss of pressure and some discoloration. Please allow water to run for until it clears.
- East Greenwich Water & Sewer Department is on-call 24 hours a day, seven days a week. If you have a water or sewer emergency after normal business hours please call 856-589-0911. This number is East Greenwich dispatch for non- police and fire emergencies.

SUMP PUMPS CONNECTIONS PROHIBITED

- The Sanitary Sewer System is designed for sanitary wastewater only. The Code of East Greenwich Township and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection prohibit the connection of sump pumps, storm water drains, roof drains, foundation drains, surface runoff, or ground water drains to the sanitary sewer system.
- When storm related flows and sump pumps are allowed to discharge into the sanitary sewer there is a real danger of surcharging the sewer system, causing sewer manhole overflows, possible backups into homes and increased sewer treatment costs. An average monthly cost for sanitary sewer disposal for the Township is $50,000, when rainfall increases and sump pumps run more frequently, we see that monthly cost go as high as $73,000.
- East Greenwich Township is working to identify and remove these "extraneous" flow sources. All sump pumps, roof, basement drains and other storm water connections must be disconnected from the sanitary sewer system and directed to the storm water drainage system.
- East Greenwich Township Water & Sewer staff are working on inspecting the sanitary sewer system throughout the Township. As unauthorized connections are identified, property and building owners will be notified. Elimination of these flows from the sanitary sewer system will be required.
- East Greenwich Township Code provides penalties for the failure to comply with a notice to disconnect an illegal connection. The Water & Sewer staff are available to answer any questions you may have. Your help in eliminating unauthorized connections is needed. If you have any questions, or would like the Water & Sewer Department to inspect your connection, please call 856-423-0655 to schedule an appointment.

PWS ID #NJ0803001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
East Greenwich Township Water & Sewer Department
For the Year 2022, Results from the Year 2021

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.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section #3 of NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

East Greenwich Township Water & Sewer Department and New Jersey American Water routinely monitor for over 80 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables list only detected contaminants and shows the results of our monitoring from January 1st to December 31st, 2021. 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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

East Greenwich Township Water & Sewer Department Test Results

Contaminant:	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 0.07 – 0.08 Highest detect = 0.08	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2021 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.26 No samples exceeded the action level.	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 0.46 – 0.52 Highest detect = 0.52	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Test results Yr. 2021 Result at 90th Percentile	N	6.5 2 samples out of 28 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. 2021	N	Range = 22 - 57 Highest detect = 57	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Total Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = ND - 10 Highest detect = 10	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 1.3 – 3.14 Highest detect = 3.14	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = ND – 3.14 Highest detect = 3.14	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2021	Range = 0.4 – 0.6 Average = 0.5 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	RUL
Sodium - Test results Yr. 2021	Range = 83 - 84	ppm	50

We exceeded the secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for 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 (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

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. RULs are recommendations, not mandates.

For additional information: If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Anthony Rossett - Public Works Manager / Superintendent at 856-423-0655. 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 Township Committee meetings at Town Hall, 159 Democrat Road, Mickleton. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Our water source: Our three wells draw groundwater from the Potomac Raritan Magothy Aquifer (PRM). We also purchase water from the New Jersey American Water. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system and the New Jersey American Water Company which is available 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 to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment. This water system's source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is included.

Potential sources of contamination: 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.

Waivers: 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 asbestos and synthetic organic contaminants.

Definitions:

In the "Test Results" tables you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've 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.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanogram per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in $100,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
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 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 contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) - We are required to remove a certain percentage of (TOC) from our drinking water on a monthly basis. Total Organic Carbon has no adverse health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.

What are PFOA and PFOS?
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at:
https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOS-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-(003).pdf

Cryptosporidium:
Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at a greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Dear East Greenwich Residents and Business Owners:

In accordance with our NJOEP Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit, the Township has adopted various Ordinances to regulate the impact of stormwater runoff and pollutants to the environment. As part of our Local Public Education Program, the purpose of this letter is to highlight the requirements and environmental benefits of these Ordinances.

Pet Waste: This Ordinance requires pet owners to pick up and properly dispose of pet waste dropped on public or other people's property. It prevents fecal contamination from impacting the local waterways.

Litter: This Ordinance states that it is unlawful to throw, drop, discard or otherwise place litter of any nature upon any public or private property, other than in a litter receptacle. The purpose of the Ordinance is to prevent unsightly and unsanitary conditions and prevent Jitter from impacting waterways.

Improper-Disposal of Waste: This Ordinance states that it is illegal to dispose of waste in any place not specifically designated for the purpose of solid waste storage or disposal. The purpose of the Ordinance is to prevent unsanitary condition and groundwater pollution.

Wildlife Feeding: Feeding of water fowl on municipal park property is prohibited by Ordinance. The Township enacted the Ordinance as a method to reduce water fowl population in response to health concerns regarding bacteria which is harmful to human and fish populations.

Yard Waste: Yard waste is regulated via Ordinances which establish the current zone collection system and the methods of collecting leaves brush and other yard waste. The purpose of the Ordinances is to keep leaves and grass out of the storm sewer system.

Illicit Connections: This Ordinance makes it unlawful to connect any pipe or device to the municipal storm sewer system that is intended to discard, spill or dump any material other than stormwater runoff or groundwater (sump pumps) into the system. The purpose of this Ordinance is to prevent pollution and contamination of waterways which receive discharge front our storm sewers.

The transport of pollutants into local water bodies can result in the destruction of fish, wildlife and habitats; threats to public health and the loss of recreational and aesthetic value.

We have enacted the above Ordinances to protect our environment, and to keep pollutants that are commonly conveyed by stormwater from adversely impacting our waterways and groundwater supplies. These Ordinances can be found in the section entitled "Township Clerk" under Township ordinance and code book on the official East Greenwich Township website at www.eastgreenwichnj.com.

Thank you for your continued cooperation with our environmental protection efforts.

Sincerely,

Dale Archer
Mayor

HEALTHY LAWNS = HEALTHY WATER

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

1. **Choose a no phosphorus and slow-release nitrogen fertilizer.** Check the first and second number on the package for nitrogen and phosphate content. Formula, 26-0-3, for example, means no phosphate.
2. **Apply fertilizer at the spreader setting shown on the bag, to avoid overuse or underuse of product.**
3. **Return any unused product to the original container for future use.**
4. **Do not apply fertilizer products if a heavy rain is predicted.**
5. **Use a drop spreader or a rotary spreader with a side guard to keep fertilizer on the lawn and off driveways, roadways and walkways. Sweep up excess fertilizer from paved surfaces.**
6. **For a healthier, greener lawn, fertilize after the first lawn cutting in the spring and again in the fall when weather conditions are best for grass to absorb nutrients.**
7. **Soil tests can help identify what nutrients your lawn needs. Contact your County Extension Agent at http://njaes.rutgers.edu/county/ for details and other helpful lawn and garden information.**
8. **For more information visit www.nj.gov/dep/healthylawnshealthywater**

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
www.CleanWaterNJ.org

25 THINGS YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT WATER WASTE

9 Things You can do to Save Water in the Bathroom:

1. **Check your toilets for leaks.** Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl, you have a leak that should be re-paired immediately.
2. **Stop using the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket.** Every time you flush a cigarette butt, facial tissue or other small bit of trash, you waste five to seven gallons of water. ***PLEASE DO NOT FLUSH RAGS OR WIPES DOWN YOUR TOILET. THEY CAN CLOG YOUR SEWER LINE AND CAUSE A BACKUP INTO YOUR HOUSE.***
3. **Put plastic bottles in your toilet tank.** To cut down on water waste, put an inch or two of sand or pebbles inside each of two plastic bottles to weigh them down. Fill them with water and put them in your toilet tank, safely away from operating mechanisms. In an average home, the bottles may displace and save ten or more gallons of water a day.
4. **Take shorter showers.** Long, hot showers can waste five to ten gallons every unneeded minute. Limit your showers to the time it takes to soap up, wash down and rinse off.
5. **Install water saving shower heads or flow restrictors.** Your local hardware or plumbing supply store stocks inexpensive water saving shower heads or restrictors that are easy to install.
6. **Take Baths.** A bath in a partially filled tub uses less water than all but the shortest showers.
7. **Turn off the water after you wet your toothbrush.** There is no need to keep water pouring down the drain. Just wet your brush and fill a glass for mouth rinsing.
8. **Rinse your razor in the sink.** Fill the bottom of the sink with a few inches of warm water. This will rinse your blade just as well as running water. And far less wastefully.
9. **Check faucets and pipes for leaks.** Even the smallest drip for a worn washer can waste 20 or more gallons a day. Larger leaks can waste hundreds.

SIZE OF LEAK		WASTE PER MONTH @60 PSI
1/4 INCH	●	400,000 GALLONS
1/8 INCH	●	100,000 GALLONS
1/16	•	25,000 GALLONS
1/32	·	6,000 GALLONS

A dime has about 11/16 INCH Diameter

6 Things you can do to Save Water in the Kitchen and Laundry:

1. **Use your automatic dishwasher only for full loads.**
2. **Use your automatic washing machine only for full loads.**
3. **If you wash dishes by hand, don't leave the water running for rinsing.** If you have 2 sinks, fill one with soapy water and one with rinse water. If you have only one sink,gather washed dishes in a dish rack and rinse them with a spray device or pan full of hot water.
4. **Don't let the faucet run while you clean vegetables.** Just rinse them in a stopped sink or a pan of clean water.
5. **Keep a bottle of drinking water in the refrigerator.** Running tap water to cool it off for drinking is wasteful.
6. **Check faucets and pipes for leaks.** Leaks waste water 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and often can be repaired with only an inexpensive washer.

10 Things you can do to Save Water Outside:

1. **Water your lawn only when it needs it.** A good way to see if your lawn needs watering is to step on the grass. If it springs back up when you move, it doesn't need water. If it stays flat, get the sprinkler.
2. **Deep Soak your Lawn.** When you do water, do it long enough for the moisture to soak down to the roots where it will do the most good. A light sprinkling can evaporate quickly and tends to encourage shallow root systems.
3. **Water during the cool parts of the day.** Early morning generally is better than dusk since it helps prevent growth of fungus.
4. **Don't water the gutter.** Position your sprinklers so water lands on the lawn or garden, not on paved areas. Also avoid watering on windy days.
5. **Plant drought resistant trees and plants.** Many beautiful trees and plants thrive with far less watering than other species.
6. **Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants.** Mulch will slow evaporation of moisture and discourage weed growth too.
7. **Use a broom, not a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks.**
8. **Don't run the hose while washing your car.** Clean the car with a pail of soapy water. Use the hose just to rinse it off.
9. **Tell your children not to play with the hose and sprinklers.**
10. **Check for leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets and couplings.** Leaks out-side the house may not seem as bad since they're not as visible. But then can be just as wasteful as leaks inside. Check frequently and keep them drip free.

Waivers: 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. New Jersey American Water received a monitoring waiver for synthetic organic contaminants.

New Jersey American Water - Western / Delaware System PWS ID # NJ0327001
Year 2021 Test Results

Contaminant	Viola-tion Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measur ement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Microbiologicals:						
Turbidity	N	Highest single result – 0.1 100% of samples < 0.3	NTU	N/A	TT % of samples < 0.3	Soil runoff, Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	N	Range = 1.22 – 1.97 % Average removal = > 1.0%		N/A	TT >35-45% removal	Soil runoff, Naturally present in the environment
Inorganics:						
Barium Test results yr. 2020	N	Range = ND – 0.1 Highest detect = 0.1	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	Range = ND – 1.01 Highest detect = 1.01	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiologicals:						
Gross Alpha	N	Range = 3.39 – 9.12 Highest detect = 9.12	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:						
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid	N	Range = ND – 5.1 Highest detect = 5.1	ppt	N/A	13	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers
PFOA Perfluorooctane Acid	N	Range = 2.3 – 4.9 Highest detect = 4.9	ppt	N/A	14	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine	Range = 0.5 – 1.1 ppm Average = 0.5 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

Sources of Lead in Drinking Water

The East Greenwich Township Water & Sewer Department and New Jersey American Water are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

For a full list of steps visit: https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html

Run the cold water to flush out lead. Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.

Use cold, flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead; however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not soak into dishware or most clothes.

Use alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.

Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder. If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.
Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead. Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current definition of "lead free" from 2014 (as explained above). Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.
Remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures. Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.
Test your water for lead. Please call 856-423-0655 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.
Get your child tested. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. New Jersey law requires that children be tested for lead in their blood at both 1 and 2 years of age and before they are 6 years old if they have never been tested before or if they have been exposed to a known source of lead.
Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.
Water softeners and reverse osmosis units will remove lead from water but can also make the water more corrosive to lead solder and plumbing by removing certain minerals; therefore, the installation of these treatment units at the point of entry into homes with lead plumbing should only be done under supervision of a qualified water treatment professional.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. You can find out more about how to get your child tested and how to pay for it at https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/testing.shtml.

In July 2021, P.L.2021, Ch.183 (Law) was enacted, requiring all community water systems to replace lead service lines in their service area within 10 years. Under the law, The East Greenwich Township Water & Sewer Department is required to notify customers, non-paying consumers, and any off-site owner of a property (e.g., landlord) when it is known they are served by a lead service line*. Our service line inventory is available upon request.

East Greenwich Township Water Department-PWSID #NJ0803001

East Greenwich Township Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 2 wells and 1 purchased ground water and surface water source.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer: Upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer

This system purchases water from the following water system: New Jersey American Water – Western System

Susceptibility Ratings for East Greenwich Township Water Department 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 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			Radionuclides			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 - 3			**3**			**3**			**3**			**3**		**3**			**3**				**3**		**3**	

NJ American Water - Western Division - PWSID # NJ0327001

NJ American Water - Western Division is a public community water system consisting of 71 wells, 1 surface water intake and 11 purchased ground water sources. This system's source water comes from the following aquifers and/or surface water body: upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System, Delaware River, Englishtown Aquifer System, Lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System, Middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System, Mount Laurel-Wenonah Aquifer System, Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System

This system can purchase water from the following water systems: Merchantville-Pennsauken, Mount Laurel MUA, Mt. Ephraim Water Department, Moorestown Water Department, Maple Shade Water Department, Haddonfield Water Department, Garden State W/C Blackwood, East Greenwich Twp. Water Department, Clementon Water Department, Berlin Water Department, Merchantville/Pennsauken water Company.

Susceptibility Ratings for NJ American Water - Western Division 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 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			Radionuclides			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 - 71		**6**	**65**	**18**	**4**	**49**			**71**	**22**		**49**	**20**	**45**	**6**	**20**	**42**	**9**		**18**	**53**	**6**	**65**	
Surface water intakes - 1	**1**			**1**				**1**			**1**		**1**					**1**			**1**	**1**		

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: Mineral-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.
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.

We are excited to announce that we have created an Official Facebook page for East Greenwich Township residents that will provide you with the most up to date information in our area. Please follow us on Facebook by searching for "Township of East Greenwich".

If you are the leader of a local organization in town and have information you would like us to get out to the public please reach out to: Summer Keegan at skeegan@eastgreenwichnj.com. Also follow us for updates for all municipal meetings, events and projects.

159 Democrat Road Mickleton, NJ 08056 ▪ (856) 423-0654