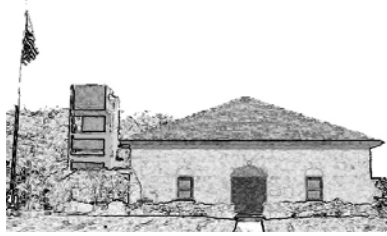


PWS ID # NJ1604001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hawthorne Water Department



For the Year 2011, Results from the Year 2010



We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection requires all water suppliers to provide reports like this every year to each customer.

Water Sources:

The Hawthorne Water Department drew groundwater from 21 wells throughout the Borough.

The following is a list of our sources:

Wagaraw Road Wellfield (6 wells), and wells at Cedar and Maitland Avenue.

Goffle Road Wellfield (5 wells), and wells at First Avenue, Rea Avenue and Bamford Avenue.

South Wagaraw Road Wellfield (3 wells), Goffle Hill Road Well, and Utter Avenue Well

As a precautionary measure, water from all wells are disinfected with chlorine. Water from the South Wagaraw well field is treated with a manganese greensand filter for removal of iron and manganese, and an activated carbon filtration system to remove organic contaminants. Water from the South Wagaraw Road, Wagaraw Road, and Goffle Hill Road wells are treated by an air stripper system to remove organic compounds.

Borough of Hawthorne

Water Department

445 Lafayette Avenue

Hawthorne, NJ 07506

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Results of Monitoring For Contaminants in Drinking Water

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	Violation Y/N	Range	Potential Source
Coliform	Present /Absent /100 ml	<1	<1	<1	N	0 of 294 samples were positive	Leaking septic system, runoff from streams
Nitrate North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	10000	10000	Ave. 3007 Ave. 3120 Ave. 3507 Ave. 3145	N N N N	2890-3350 3000-3280 3370-3550 3020-3320	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (2008) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	2000	2000	1690 1340 1560 1170	N N N N	N/A	Naturally Occurring Ore
Arsenic (2008) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	5	5	2.6 2.4 3.6 2.4	N N N N	NA	Naturally Occurring Ore
THM	ppb	80	80	Annual Ave. 8.2	N	<1- 17	Disinfectant Byproduct
HAA	ppb	60	60	Annual Ave. 1.0	N	<1 - 3	Disinfectant Byproduct
VOC's Teterechloro-ethene North Station South Station Goffle Hill (2009) Utter Ave	ppb	1.0	1.0	ND ND ND ND	N N N N	NA NA NA NA	Leaking tanks, Solvents, industrial chemicals.
Copper (2009)	ppm	1.3	1.3	ND	N	ND – 0.47	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (2009)	ppb	15	0	5.3	N	ND - 105	Corrosion of household plumbing.

The Hawthorne Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010 unless otherwise indicated. Radionuclides were tested in 2008 and within USEPA standards.

Other Substances-

These are considered secondary standards and are not considered health risks.

Secondary Standards	Units	RMCL	RMCLG	Average Level Detected	Exceeds RMCL Y/N	Range	Potential Source
Sodium (2008)	ppm	50	50	33	N	17.3 –46.6	Naturally Occurring
Sulfate (2008)	ppm	250	250	21	N	18.9 –26.5	Naturally Occurring

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).

Unregulated Compound Sample Results – Detected contaminants only.

Contaminant	Units	RUL	Level Detected	Exceeds RUL Y/N	Range	Potential Source
DCPA Total Mono/Diacid Degradate	ppb	70	North Station ND South Station ND Goffle Hill ND Utter Ave 1.2	N N N N	NA NA NA NA	Run-off, leaching from herbicide used on fruits and vegetables

Your Water System was required to do additional sampling in 2003 under the federal “Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule”. The results from that sampling are located in the table above.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, 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 attached.

Source Water Assessment for Hawthorne Borough (NJ1604001)

Wells	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			VOC’s			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			DBP’s		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
1-21	0	17	4	15	6	0	0	15	6	21	0	0	21	0	0	17	4	0	21	0	0	0	21	0

If a drinking water source’s susceptibility is high, it does not necessarily mean the drinking water is contaminated. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination.

Under the State’s Safe Drinking Water Regulations, all public water systems must routinely monitor for contamination. If MCLs (drinking water standards) are exceeded, the water system must perform additional monitoring and treat the water before it is served to the consumer. The water system is also required to notify its customers when MCL violations occur. The process for notification depends on the severity of the violation, which can include public service announcements and publication in a local newspaper.

Information about violations must also be included in the Consumer Confidence Reports that community water systems must mail to all their customers annually.

For additional information:

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dan Tedeschi at 973-427-2501. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings at Borough Hall, 445 Lafayette Avenue. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 8:00 p.m.

Definitions:

Coliform Bacteria/E-Coli- Coliform Bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water is usually the result of a problem with the treatment system or the pipes which distribute the water, and indicates that the water may be contaminated with germs that may cause disease.

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. Name of Utility is responsible for providing high water quality, 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at or above the detection limit.

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.

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

RUL- Recommended Upper Limit- Refers to Unregulated Compounds.

Potential 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.

Regarding 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 synthetic Organic Contaminants and asbestos.

We at the Hawthorne 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 questions @ 973 427-2501.

Report prepared for the Hawthorne Water Department by:

**Agra Environmental & Laboratory Services, 90 1/2 West Blackwell Street, Dover, NJ 07801
Ph. 973-989-0010 or www.agra.us**