



# City of Woodbury

Public Works Water Department

Public Water System ID# 0822001

## 2016 Annual Water

Our sources are 5 wells that draw their water from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer over 160 feet deep and also the New Jersey American "Tri-County Pipeline" to supplement our allocated quantity.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) is preparing Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems, which are expected to be complete in 2005. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source web site at [www.state.nj.us/dep/swap](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap) or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

For information about the water from New Jersey-American please contact Laura Vancho, Water Quality American Water, 1025 Laurel Oaks Road, NJ 08043 or (732) 933-5949.

### We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Leidy at (856)853-0892 x-202. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Woodbury City Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016.

## Health Effects of Detected Contaminants

**Gross Alpha** - 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.

**Barium** - Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their 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 and kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

**Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate** - Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.

**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.

**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 at other homes in the community as a result

*Continued on page 4*

## Conservation Tip:

Test for toilet leaks by adding food coloring to the water tank. Don't flush for 15 minutes. If there is color in the bowl after 15 minutes, you may have a leak.





# PFNA Update

In 2014, the City was contacted by Solvay Specialty Polymers, a West Deptford based chemical company, which had previously utilized and discharged an unregulated compound (specifically PFNA) into the Delaware River that is alleged to have affected the potable water supplies of the region. Solvay was working with the NJDEP and testing both municipal and private potable water wells in the surrounding area, including all three of our municipal wells within the City limits. At that time, the NJDEP had not issued a regulatory standard (Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL) for the concentration of PFNA allowed in drinking water. Nonetheless, in 2014, the City voluntarily stopped use of Well #7, because the PFNA level was higher than the DEP's recommended level.

Solvay ceased testing our wells in 2015, but the City has continued through 2017 to undertake quarterly testing of our water system for PFNA and related compounds, and continues this testing process. In early 2016, the City received a test result that indicated the level of PFNA in near-by Well #8, although lower than that found in Well #7, exceeded the DEP recommended level. The City has therefore significantly reduced the use of Well #8, such that the testing of our water system will show levels of PFNA below detection limits.

PFNA remains an unregulated compound (neither the USEPA nor the NJDEP have set a regulatory standard Maximum Contaminant Level for PFNA in drinking water, and the City is not and has not been in violation of the DEP's safe drinking water standards. The DEP is proceeding with the PFNA standard setting process and is expected in 2017 to adopt an MCL of .013 micrograms per liter (ug/l) or 13 nanograms per liter (ng/l), as was recommended by the New Jersey Drinking Water Institute in June 2015.

As we continue testing, the City is monitoring points within our water distribution system (i.e., at the water taps and other strategic locations in the City) and the results continue to indicate the level of PFNA is below detection limits. The City is continuing to test our wells, and we are exploring the legal options at our disposal. Additionally, the City has retained an independent engineering firm to design and permit a water treatment system using activated carbon filtration to remove detectable PFNA from Wells #7 and #8.

The City recognizes that this is a continuing regional water supply issue impacting the Delaware River and a significant number of groundwater supplies, and we are committed to the safety and well-being of our residents; we will continue to work closely with federal and state agencies to ensure that our water remains safe.

Table of Detected Contaminants— Results For 2016

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Woodbury Highest Detection	Woodbury Range Detected	NJAWC Highest Detected	NJAWC Range Detected	Major Source
<b>Treatment Byproducts, Treatment Byproducts Precursor Removal and Turbidity</b>								
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	%	TT= >35%	NA	NA	NA	44% <sup>3</sup>	44% to 63%	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity <sup>2</sup>	NTU	TT= 1NTU	0	NA	NA	0.16 <sup>3</sup>	0.04 to 0.16	Soil Runoff
	%	TT= % of Samples <0.3 NTU	0	NA	NA	100%	NA	Soil Runoff
<b>Radiological Substances (tested 03/29/11 as part of a six year testing cycle)</b>								
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	0	<3	ND to <3	8.32	ND to 14.2	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Regulated Disinfectants</b>								
Chlorine	Surface Water	ppm	TT=>0.20	NA	NA	0.36 <sup>1</sup>	0.36 to 0.96	Water additive used to control microbes
	Distribution System		MRDL=4	0.91	.05-0.91	0.60	ND to 1.97	
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>								
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.081	<0.05-0.081	2.08	ND to 2.08	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial domestic wastewater discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Lead <sup>4</sup> (Tested 6/1/16 - 9/30/16 as part of annual testing)	ppm	Action Level = 0.015	0.015	0.0034	0.000068-0.0034	NA	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
Copper <sup>5</sup> (Tested 6/1/16 - 9/30/16 as part of annual testing)	ppm	Action Level = 1.3	1.3	0.646	0.022-0.646	NA	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Secondary Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	ppm	RUL= 0.050	SMCL= 50	93.1	20.8-93.1	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppm			0.090	.001-.090	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

1. Data represents the lowest and highest free chlorine residual entering the distribution system from our surface water treatment plant  
 2. 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is used as an indication of performance of the surface water treatment plant in Deiran. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.  
 3. Data represents the lowest removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC)  
 4. City of Woodbury was not required to test for these substances  
 5. The State of New Jersey allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

**Table Definitions**

On the enclosed tables 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:  
**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.  
**Picocuries per liter (pCi/l)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of 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. MCL's are set as close to:  
**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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.  
**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.  
**NA** - Not Applicable  
**ND** - Not Detected, Below the threshold for testing method

**A SMALL LEAK CAN COST YOU**

Water Loss in Gallons at 60 p.s.i	
Leak The Size	Loss Per Month
• 1/32"	6,000
• 1/16"	25,000
• 1/8"	100,000
• 1/4"	400,000

of materials used in your plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home water, you may wish to the water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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.

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

**Nitrate** – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. 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.

**TTHMs (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 system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

A review of the analytical results indicates that Sodium was detected during the year of 2015 above the Secondary Standard of 50 ppm. The sodium result was 90.1 ppm for one of the three points of entry supplying water to the City of Woodbury water customers. For healthy persons, the sodium content of water is insignificant because the intake of sodium from food accounts for approximately 90% of the daily intake of sodium. However, for persons placed on a low-sodium diet because of heart, kidney, or circulatory ailments, or complications in pregnancy, sodium in water must be considered.

A review of the analytical results indicates that Manganese was detected during the year of 2015 above the recommended upper limit of 0.05 ppm. The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would be encountered in drinking water.”

We at the City of Woodbury 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.



### Conservation Tip:

When doing laundry, use the right water level to match the size of the load. Otherwise, wash only full loads. Each load of laundry normally requires 50 gallons or more of water.



**The Safe Drinking Water Act** regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organics chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system has received monitoring waivers for all of these types of contaminants.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituent's, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably expect 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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, radio- active material,

and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal 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 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 agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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, which limit the amount if certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle water, which provide the same protection for public health.

Special considerations regarding children, pregnant women and nursing mothers: Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in 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 effect occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is sufficient toxicity information for 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, thus 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 health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

# City of Woodbury

## Branches/Log Collection

For removal of branches and logs please contact the City of Woodbury Public Work at 856-853-0892 to schedule pick up. Branches should be cut to 5" length and bundle with rope/twine. Logs should be cut in lengths of no more than 2' and stacked between curb and sidewalk.

**Yard Debris Collection** – Yard Debris scheduled collection is on Mondays every week unless it is a Holiday. In the event of Monday Holiday please refer to Holiday trash schedule.

Residents can place their leaves, grass, clippings, sticks, twigs and garden clippings in a container no larger than 30 gallons which must not exceed 50 lbs in weight.

Dirt, rocks, sod and dog waste will not be accepted in yard waste containers. Do not coming yard wast with trash.

All yard debris accumulated from contracted services must be removed by the company performing the service.



*This is the proper way to place branches out for collection*



*This is not*

**Trash Collection** – Residential/household trash reg scheduled collection is Tues thru Friday please refer to Holiday schedule when a holiday falls during the week. Trash must be placed out in a container or secured in a bag and placed at a convenient place between curb and sidewalk. Recycling will also be collected on your regularly scheduled day. All trash must be placed out after 5:00 pm the night before and before 6:00 am on your scheduled day.

Items **NOT ALLOWED** in Trash Collection: concrete, dirt, bricks, batteries, rail road, ties, rocks, tires, logs, stumps, etc. will not be collected with house hold trash. Contractor/construction debris and scrap building materials must be removed by the company performing the work. If minor repair work is performed by the resident, small amounts of materials will be collected provided it meets general guidelines regarding length, weight, etc. Materials should be cut to 4' lengths, tied and bundled.

**Electronics** – For collection of electronic, TV, shredders, microwaves, printers, etc., please place out on your regular scheduled day and contact Public Works at the 856-853-0892.

**Propane Tanks** – Do not place propane tanks in trash. Place out for collection on regular scheduled day and contact public works for pick up at 856-853-0892.

2017 Holiday Trash Schedule													
<b>JULY</b> S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31							<b>AUGUST</b> S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						
<b>SEPTEMBER</b> S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30							<b>OCTOBER</b> S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						
<b>NOVEMBER</b> S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30							<b>DECEMBER</b> S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						

- Week of 7/3/17 No yard debris pick up, Tuesday's trash will be collected on Monday. All other trash routes remain the same.
- Week of 9/4/17 No yard debris pick up, trash routes remain the same.
- Week of 10/9/17 No yard debris pick up. Trash routes remain the same.
- Week of 11/6/17 No yard debris pick up, ALL trash routes will be picked up one day early.
- Week of 11/20/17 No yard debris pick up, Tues., Wed., and Thurs. trash will be collected one day early. Friday's trash remains the same.
- Week of 12/25/17 No yard debris pick up, trash routes remain the same.

When trash is collected one day early, this means that Tuesday's trash will be collected on Monday. Wednesday's trash will be collected on Tuesday. Thursday's trash will be collected on Wednesday. Friday's trash will be collected on Thursday.

Public Works Summer hours 6:00 am to 2:00 pm until Sept 2017. Holiday Trash Schedules at City Hall/Public Works upon request. Please check the Woodbury City web site www.woodbury.nj.us for information and updates.

The City of Woodbury has a long and proud history of recycling. With trash/recycling costs at an all-time high, Woodbury needs your help to keep costs and taxes down and recycling up:

- Separate trash from recyclables
- Remove food/waste from recyclables
- Recycling bins with trash inside will not be picked up

### Plastics (1-7)

Beverage & water containers. Must be empty. In blue Woodbury recycling container.

### Cans

Metal food & beverage containers, small metal scraps. All food must be removed. In blue Woodbury recycling container.

### Aluminum

Aluminum cans, scrap, & clean aluminum products (no TV/frozen dinner trays). All food must be removed. In blue Woodbury recycling container.

### Glass

All glass food & beverage containers. All food must be removed. In blue Woodbury recycling container.

### Styrofoam

At this, time styrofoam is not accepted as recyclable material.

### Cardboard

All cardboard boxes & uncontaminated food boxes. Flattened & bundled at curb or in blue Woodbury recycling container.

### Paper

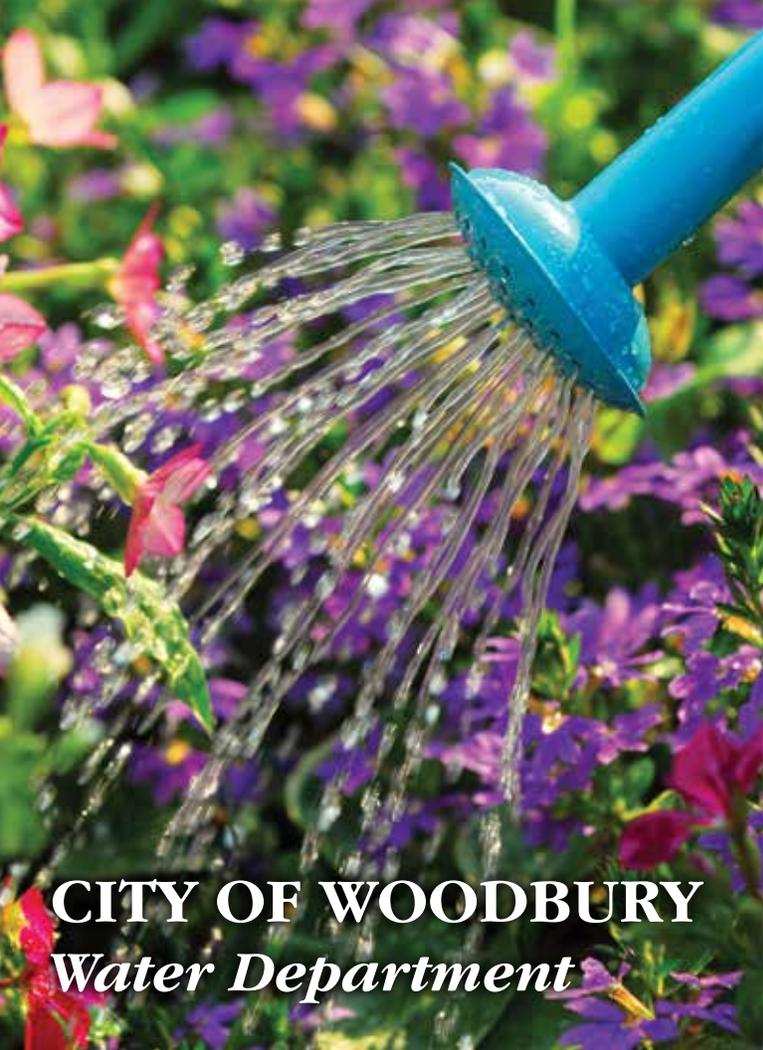
Newspaper, mags, books, wrapping paper, paper bags, letters & envelopes. Tied in bundles at curb or in blue Woodbury recycling container.



**Have questions?**  
Call Roy A. Duffield, Recycling Coordinator, 845-1300 x125



For complete list of recycling collection, download the Woodbury Recycling Packet: [www.woodbury.nj.us/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/cg\\_cd\\_recycling-mailer-2012.pdf](http://www.woodbury.nj.us/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/cg_cd_recycling-mailer-2012.pdf)



City of Woodbury  
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**CITY OF WOODBURY**  
*Water Department*



**2016 Water Quality Report**