



City of Woodbury

Public Works Water Department

Public Water System ID# 0822001

2019 Annual Water

Our sources are 5 wells that draw their water from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer over 160 feet deep and beneath the Woodbury clay, and also from the New Jersey American "Tri-County Pipeline" that supplements our state allocation for groundwater withdrawal.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) is preparing Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. 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 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 2019.

Health Effects

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. The City of Woodbury 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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. 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 – For most contaminants, EPA sets an enforceable regulation called a maximum contaminant level (MCL) based on the MCLG. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, considering cost, benefits and the ability of public water systems to detect and remove contaminants using suitable

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 that had discharged an unregulated organic compound, PFNA, into the air and the Delaware River that contaminated potable water supplies in the region. Solvay was required by the NJDEP to test municipal and private potable water wells, including the City’s municipal wells. PFNA was detected in the City’s Wells No. 7 and No. 8 that have their well screens in the upper PRM aquifer and are located at the Red Bank Water Treatment Plant. At that time, the NJDEP had not yet issued a regulatory Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for the concentration of PFNA allowed in drinking water; an MCL of 0.013 micrograms per liter (ug/l) has since been adopted. PFNA has not been detected in the City’s other wells, Wells No. 1, 2, and 9, that have well screens in the lower PRM aquifer and are located further from the Delaware River. The concentration of PFNA in Wells No. 7 and 8 exceeds the MCL, and they are not in use. The City will seek to recover damages from the responsible parties.

The City retained an independent engineering firm, Remington & Vernick Engineers (RVE), in 2016 to design and permit the addition of granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration to the Red Bank water plant to remove PFNA. GAC filtration additions will generally consist of two vertical carbon steel 12’ diameter x 16’ straight side height contactors with an overall

height of 26’-9,” containing 40,000 pounds of F300 activated carbon each, and ultimately weighing 191,000 pounds in-place, with a treatment capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute. They will work in conjunction with the existing greensand filters (designed to remove iron) at the Red Bank plant. To add the GAC filters, the pre- and post- chlorination systems at Red Bank will also be replaced.

Construction of the \$1.8 million GAC filtration additions to the Red Bank water plant began in March of 2020, and the Contractor, Eagle Construction, is making great progress and about 25% complete. At this time, the major demolition work is substantially complete, the roof has been removed and the wall heights will soon be raised to accommodate the GAC contactors and new roof height; new piping and electrical work are well underway. The Contractor has ordered the long lead equipment and awaits dates from the suppliers for delivery of the GAC vessels and other equipment. The overall construction period is 1 year, although the work may be completed ahead of schedule and perhaps by the end of this year.

Table of Detected Contaminants— Results For 2019

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Woodbury Highest Detection	Woodbury Range Detected	Major Source
Treatment Byproducts, Treatment Byproducts Precursor Removal and Turbidity						
Turbidity ²	NTU	TT= 1NTU	0	NA	NA	Soil Runoff
	%	TT= % of Samples <0.3 NTU	0	NA	NA	Soil Runoff
Radiological Substances (tested 06/28/17 as part of a six year testing cycle)						
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	5.62	<3 to 5.62	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	15	0	1.5	<1 to 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Disinfectants						
Chlorine	Distribution System	ppm	MRDL=4	0.86	.05-0.86	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Chemicals						
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.58	ND-0.58	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial domestic wastewater discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Lead ⁵ (Tested 6/1/19 – 9/30/19 as part of annual testing)	ppm	Action Level = 0.015	0.015	0.0028	<0.00067–0.0028	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
Copper ⁵ (Tested 6/1/19 – 9/30/19 as part of annual testing)	ppm	Action Level = 1.3	1.3	0.993	0.106–0.993	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants						
Sodium	ppm	RUL= 0.050	SMCL= 50	89.2	19.9–89.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppm			N.D	N.D	Erosion of natural deposits

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1–800426–4791).

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 Delran. 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

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treatment technologies. However, because copper contamination of drinking water often results from corrosion of the plumbing materials belonging to water system customers, EPA established a treatment technique rather than an MCL for copper. A treatment technique is an enforceable procedure or level of technological performance which water systems must follow to ensure control of a contaminant. The treatment technique regulation for copper (referred to as the Lead and Copper rule) requires water systems to control the corrosivity of the water. The regulation also requires systems to collect tap samples from sites served by the system that are more likely to have plumbing materials containing lead. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the copper action level of 1.3 milligrams per Liter (mg/L), water systems must take additional steps to reduce corrosiveness.

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 Woodbury's drinking water indicated that Sodium was detected during the year of 2019 above the Secondary Standard of 50 ppm. The sodium result was 89.2 ppm for one of the three points of entry supplying water to the City of Woodbury water customers. 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 a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

A review of Woodbury's drinking water indicated that Manganese was detected during the year of 2019. The results were below 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 works hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources.

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.

MCLs 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 animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in drinking 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 of 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 Works 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 comingle yard waste 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.

DID YOU KNOW? The recommended way to properly dispose of any hypodermic device, is to place in a heavy duty plastic container such as a laundry detergent container or a 64 oz. soda bottle and seal with container lid. Container should be placed in regular trash. **NOT RECYCLING.**

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.

..... 2020 Holiday Trash Schedule

JULY							AUGUST						
SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA
			1	2	3	4							1
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	31					

SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER						
SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA
			1	2	3	4							1
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA
						1							1
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29	30						27	28	29	30	31		

- Week of 6/29/20 No yard debris pick up, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday's trash will be picked up one day early.
- Week of 9/7/20 No yard debris pick up, trash routes remain the same.
- Week of 10/12/20 No yard debris pick up. Trash routes remain the same.
- Week of 11/9/20 No yard debris pick up. Tuesday and Wednesday's trash will be picked up one day early. Thursday and Friday's trash remains the same.
- Week of 11/23/20 No yard debris pick up. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday's trash will be collected one day early. Friday's trash remains the same.
- Week of 12/21/20 No yard debris pick up. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday's trash will be picked up one day early.
- Week of 12/28/20 No yard debris pick up. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday's trash will be picked up one day early.

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 30th, 2020. 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 (1-2 ONLY)

Beverage & water containers must be empty.



Cans

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

Aluminum & Tin Cans

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



Glass

All glass food & beverage containers. All food must be removed.



No Styrofoam

At this time, no styrofoam is 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 Richard Leidy, Recycling Coordinator, 853-0892 x202



Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant							
2019 Data Table of Detected Contaminants							
Regulated substances not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply							
Parameter	Units	Compliance Achieved?	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Inorganics							
Nitrate	ppm	Yes	10	10	1.17	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity							
Turbidity ¹	NTU	Yes	NA	TT = 1 NTU	0.08	0.06 to 0.08	Soil runoff
	%			TT = % of samples < 0.3 NTU	100%	NA	
Treatment Byproducts Precursor Removal							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	%	Yes	NA	TT ≥ 35% Removal	49% ²	49% to 71%	Naturally present in the environment.
Ratio of Actual / Required TOC Removal	Ratio	Yes	NA	TT: Running Annual Average ≥ 1.0	1.40 ²	1.40 to 2.02	
Disinfectants							
Chlorine	ppm	Yes	NA	TT ≥ 0.20	0.60 ³	0.60 to 1.22	Water additive used to control microbes
		Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.22 ³		

Footnotes
¹ 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
² Data represents the lowest removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
³ Data represents the lowest & highest chlorine residuals entering the distribution system from our surface water treatment plant

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring (UCMR4) 2019		
Parameter	Units	Typical Source
Manganese	ppb	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.

Recycling Information

Material	What Does it Include	How to Prepare
Yard Waste	Leaves, weeds, grass clippings & tree branches	Place in an open container or an open bag, tree branches are to be cut into 4' lengths and bundled
Paper	Newspaper, magazines, books, wrapping paper, paper bags, letters & envelopes	Place in reusable containers or paper bags or tie in bundles. Recycling Can
Cardboard	All cardboard boxes, and uncontaminated food cartons	Recycling Can
Glass Bottles / Jars MAY BE COMINGLED	All glass food & beverage containers	Recycling Can
Aluminum - MAY BE COMINGLED	Aluminum cans, scrap, and clean aluminum products (No "TV" or frozen food trays)	Recycling Can
Cans / Metal - MAY BE COMINGLED	Metal food & beverage containers, small metal scraps	Recycling Can
Plastic - MAY BE COMINGLED	Beverage / water containers	Recycling Can
Appliances / Large Metal Items	Washers, dryers, stoves, refrigerators, and other large metal items (No fuel oil or gas tanks)	Call our office for pick up (remove doors from refrigerators/freezers) 856-853-0892
Tires	Must be removed from rim – ONLY ONE TIRE PER TRASH DAY.	Notify our office when you put them out 856-853-0892
Miscellaneous	Bricks, concrete, cinder blocks, wood, metal or wood post (must be free of concrete)	Separate at the curb, and notify our office for pick up
Dirt	Is not collected by Public Works	

All materials must be placed at the curb after 4:00 p.m. the evening before or prior to 6:00 a.m. the day of collection.

Commonly Asked Questions About Recycling

- Q: What do I do with Special Household Waste (paint, oil, fluorescent tubes, etc.)?**
A. Must be retained for disposal at the Gloucester County Household Special Waste Collection Days. (For information on dates & location, please call 856-478-6045 x14)
- Q: What do I do with construction or demolition debris?**
A. Small amounts will be collected if a homeowner is doing his own work. **Any debris generated as a result of a project involving a contractor must be disposed of at the contractor's or owners expense.**
- Q: Are tires recyclable?**
A. Yes, they must be off the rim. One tire per week may be disposed of.
- Q: What is the maximum weight allowed for a trash / recycling container at the curb?**
A. 50 LB.
- Q: What is a reusable container?**
A. A metal or plastic container with handles. Oil drums are not allowed. (Items in containers which are broken, damaged, or has missing handles will not be collected. Containers such as these can cause severe injuries to the men handling them.) **No five (5) gallon buckets should be used as they are considered a recycle item and will be picked up as such.**
- Q: How are leaves collected during leaf season?**
A. Leaves are to be raked to the park-strip (area between curb & sidewalk) for collection by the leaf machines. Signs will be posted on each street, approximately one week in advance of machine collections between mid-October and late December. **LEAVES ALONG THE GUTTERLINE IN THE STREET WILL NOT BE PICKED UP.**
- Q: Does the City really issue tickets to violators?**
A. Yes, violators of Woodbury's recycling ordinance can be subject to a fine of up to \$1,000.00.
- Mattress & boxsprings must be covered.**

Download the **Recycle Coach Mobile App** to your personal mobile device to keep current on city events and schedules.



Solutions to Stormwater Pollution

Easy Things You Can Do Every Day To Protect Our Water

A Guide to Healthy Habits for Cleaner Water

Pollution on streets, parking lots and lawns is washed by rain into storm drains, then directly to our drinking water supplies and the ocean and lakes our children play in. Fertilizer, oil, pesticides, detergents, pet waste, grass clippings: You name it and it ends up in our water.

Stormwater pollution is one of New Jersey's greatest threats to clean and plentiful water, and that's why we're all doing something about it.

By sharing the responsibility and making small, easy changes in our daily lives, we can keep common pollutants out of stormwater. It all adds up to cleaner water, and it saves the high cost of cleaning up once it's dirty.

As part of New Jersey's initiative to keep our water clean and plentiful and to meet federal requirements, many municipalities and other public agencies including colleges and military bases must adopt ordinances or other rules prohibiting various activities that contribute to stormwater pollution. Breaking these rules can result in fines or other penalties.



As a resident, business, or other member of the New Jersey community, it is important to know these easy things you can do every day to protect our water.

Limit your use of fertilizers and pesticides

- Do a soil test to see if you need a fertilizer.
- Do not apply fertilizers if heavy rain is predicted.
- Look into alternatives for pesticides.
- Maintain a small lawn and keep the rest of your property or yard in a natural state with trees and other native vegetation that requires little or no fertilizer.
- If you use fertilizers and pesticides, follow the instructions on the label on how to correctly apply it.



Make sure you properly store or discard any unused portions.

Properly use and dispose of hazardous products

- Hazardous products include some household or commercial cleaning products, lawn and garden care products, motor oil, antifreeze, and paints.
- Do not pour any hazardous products down a storm drain because storm drains are usually connected to local waterbodies and the water is not treated.

- If you have hazardous products in your home or workplace, make sure you store or dispose of them properly. Read the label for guidance.

- Use natural or less toxic alternatives when possible.
- Recycle used motor oil.
- Contact your municipality, county or facility management office for the locations of hazardous-waste disposal facilities.



Keep pollution out of storm drains

- Municipalities and many other public agencies are required to mark certain storm drain inlets with messages reminding people that storm drains are connected to local waterbodies.
- Do not let sewage or other wastes flow into a stormwater system.

Clean up after your pet

- Many municipalities and public agencies must enact and enforce local pet-waste rules.
- An example is requiring pet owners or their keepers to pick up and properly dispose of pet waste dropped on public or other people's property.
- Make sure you know your town's or agency's requirements and comply with them. It's the law. And remember to:

- Use newspaper, bags or pooper-scoopers to pick up wastes.
- Dispose of the wrapped pet waste in the trash or un-wrapped in a toilet.
- Never discard pet waste in a storm drain.

Don't feed wildlife

- Do not feed wildlife, such as ducks and geese, in public areas.
- Many municipalities and other public agencies must enact and enforce a rule that prohibits wildlife feeding in these areas.



Dispose of yard waste properly

- Keep leaves and grass out of storm drains.
- If your municipality or agency has yard waste collection rules, follow them.
- Use leaves and grass clippings as a resource for compost.
- Use a mulching mower that recycles grass clippings into the lawn.

Don't litter

- Place litter in trash receptacles.
- Recycle. Recycle. Recycle.
- Participate in community cleanups.



Contact information

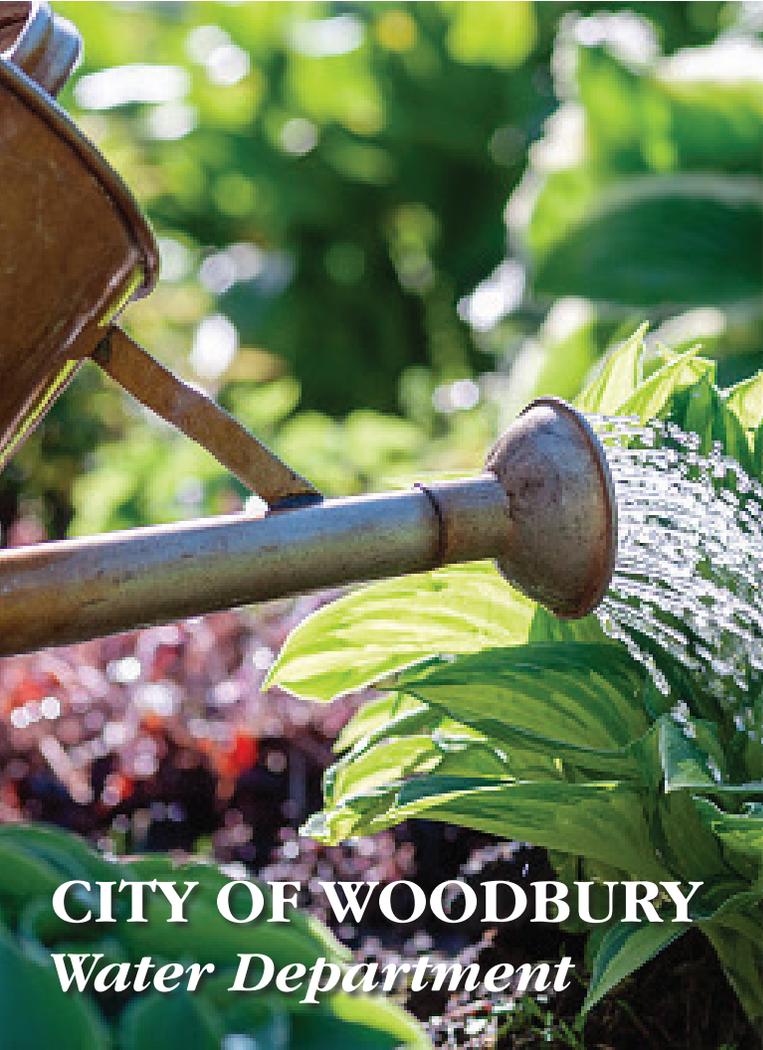
For more information on stormwater related topics, visit www.njstormwater.org or www.nonpointsource.org

Additional information is also available at U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Web sites www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater or www.epa.gov/nps

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Quality
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program
(609) 633-7021



April 2004



CITY OF WOODBURY
Water Department

City of Woodbury
651 S. Evergreen Ave.
Woodbury, NJ 08097

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2019 Water Quality Report