Dear Water Customer,

The Fairfield Township Water Department is pleased to present you with the 2013 Water Quality Report. In compiling with recent legislation, we have compiled this report in order to provide you with valuable information regarding your drinking water. In reading this report we hope that you will realize the efforts made to provide you with safe and potable drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jay Aitalo at (973) 882-2734. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Fairfield Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2011.

Where does your water come from?

At the present time the Township of Fairfield purchases its potable water in bulk from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) is one of the largest purveyors in northern New Jersey. The water delivered by PVWC is obtained from various sources.

Treatment of our Water

Since surface water may contain organisms which could make consumers ill, NJDWSC purifies the water with the addition of chlorine as the primary disinfectant. The disinfection process not only provides disinfection of the water but also maintains the disinfection of the pipes which transport the water to the Township of Fairfield. The NJDWSC Treatment plant is located in Wanaque where it filters and purifies the water to ensure its safety and potability. The purification and potability of your drinking water is monitored daily by the NJDWSC, PVWC and the Township of Fairfield Water Department.

When organic compounds in untreated water react with the disinfectant, they may produce by-products. In excessive quantities these by-products may have harmful side effects. Since the by-product levels may vary according to chlorine detention time, these levels, known as THMs (Trihalomethanes), are monitored not only by NJDWSC but also by PVWC and Fairfield Water Department. These THM levels routinely comply with the standards set forth by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

Conservation

The township of Fairfield encourages water conservation. Information regarding conservation may be obtained by contacting the water department at (973) 882-2734.

Fairfield Township Water Department
2013 Water Quality Report

The Water Department at (973) 882-2734 is available to answer your questions regarding the Source Water Assessment and Treatment of our Water. Report or Summary can be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at njdep@dep.state.nj.us or (609) 292-5550.

If you have any questions regarding the Source Water Assessment and Treatment of your Water, please contact your water utility.

The Fairfield Township Water Department

The Township of Fairfield is provided water by the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission. The PWS ID# for NJDWSC is 1613001, and the PWS ID# for Fairfield Water Department is 0707001.

Continued on next page
T he 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 human activities and animal or human waste. 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.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radionuclides which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces 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 protections 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 (800) 426-4791.

S omes people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing 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 (800-426-4791).

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS AND OTHERS

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the drinking water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern.

There is insufficient toxicological information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects) an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

E ducational Information

T he Township of Fairfield is supplied with water from the New Jersey State Authority’s Supply Commission (NJSWC), via Passaic Valley Water Commission. The Township of Fairfield was recently informed that the NJPSWCD has completed the installation of new processes to adjust the pH of the water. Through this pH adjustment, the pH of the supplied water will be less corrosive and therefore unable to absorb lead from household plumbing. The township monitors their supply to assure compliance with set standards.

P resent, elevated levels of nitrate 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. Fairfield Water District 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 your 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 NJWSD and/or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

N itrate in the drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for children under six (6) months of age. High levels of nitrate have been found in groundwater across New Jersey. Fairfield Water Department is responsible for providing water to our customers. The Township of Fairfield is supplied with water from the North Jersey District Supply Commission (NJDWSC), via Passaic Valley Water Commission. Fairfield Water Department 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 your 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 NJWSD and/or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

T he lead concentrations detected in the Interim Inventory Report for the Township of Fairfield are below the established standards established by the USEPA at 0.015 ppm. The Township of Fairfield does not use any commercially available products that contain lead in their plumbing systems. Fairfield Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is committed to ensuring the health and safety of our customers.

W ater Quality

O n the opposite page you will find a table which outlines the 2012 testing parameters. As you can see, the Township of Fairfield and its supplier are making every effort to ensure that Fairfield continues to provide the highest quality drinking water to our customers. The table is compiled from test data received from NJSWC and analysis performed by the Township of Fairfield.

2012 Water Quality Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Units of Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Health Effects Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.21 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Minerals and components in source water which are not regulated</td>
<td>May cause dental decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>May cause nausea and vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;0.002 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I nformation Sites

EPA Drinking Water Website (www.epa.gov/safewater)  Fairfield Water Department (973) 882-2734
Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791
New Jersey Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (609) 292-5550

T erminology

M aximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

M aximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) = 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.

S MCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. Recommended to protect aesthetic quality.

Action Level = The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

T reatment Technique = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N JDEP = New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The primary regulatory agency which oversees the operation of the state’s water purveyors.

E PA = Environmental Protection Agency. The federal agency which governs the individual state agencies.

N S = No Standard. At this time there is no standard available or testing required for this parameter.

P PM = Parts Per Million.

P BB = Parts Per Billion.

N TU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

R UL = Recommended Upper Limit. The highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.

N/D = Not Detected.