



Borough of Oakland, New Jersey

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March 2019

Dear Water Customer:

This document is the Borough's Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for Oakland's municipal water supply. This report is being forwarded to you as a municipal water user in accordance with the regulatory requirements established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP).

The Borough of Oakland is pleased to present the results of our water quality testing performed in 2018. The CCR for this past year documents that the Borough of Oakland's drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds the water quality testing primary parameters established by the USEPA and NJDEP.

We are very proud of Oakland's Water Department and its dedication to providing Borough residents with a high quality of safe and dependable drinking water. The Borough owns and operates its water supply system, which derives water from six primary groundwater wells. The Borough also maintains an extensive water distribution system, which includes six water storage tanks with a combined capacity of 4 million gallons.

As required by the NJDEP, the Borough tests in homes for Lead and Copper every three (3) years and our water supply meets state and federal standards. Please refer to page 4 for more information regarding Lead.

The Mayor and Council are committed to continuing to provide high-quality drinking water to its residents. We will continue to closely monitor water quality to ensure compliance with State and Federal laws. We are confident that the Borough water system will continue to be safe and reliable.

Very truly yours,

Mayor Linda Schwager

Chairperson Eric Kumala
Water and Sewer Committee

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2018 WATER SYSTEM

**Borough of Oakland
PWS ID No. 0242001
February 2019**

During 2018, the Borough of Oakland Water Department conducted tests on water samples for over 100 contaminants that might be found in the water. These tests included items ranging from taste and odor to bacteriological and chemical contaminants. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) set health and safety standards for these tests. We are pleased to inform you that your water meets or exceeds these primary standards. The Oakland Water Department will notify consumers as required by the NJDEP if water quality fails to meet the standards.

This Consumer Confidence Report provides additional information on your sources of water and the quality of the water that we deliver. For more information on this report, please contact:

Mr. Anthony Marcucilli, Superintendent
Oakland Water Department
Municipal Plaza
63 Oak Street
Oakland, NJ 07436
(201) 337-8104

The Borough of Oakland Water and Sewer Committee has monthly meetings regarding the Oakland Water Department. Contact the Oakland Water Department for the dates and times of the meetings if you wish to attend.

General Information

Rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells are sources for both tap water and bottled water. 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 sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, wildlife, and domestic pets.
- 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 agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Regulated Contaminants

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and NJDEP prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The water that we supply is treated according to these regulations.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Sources of Supply

The Borough of Oakland obtains its entire supply from groundwater through six (6) primary wells presently in service. The locations of these wells are as follows:

<u>Well No.</u>	<u>Location</u>
5	Oak Street/River Road
6, 7, and 8	Ramapo Valley Road/Mahwah Border
9	Off of Raritan Road
10	End of Spruce Street

Treatment

The wells and the area around the wells are inspected regularly to ensure that no aboveground pollution sources are present in these areas. Water from all wells is treated by chlorination for disinfection. An air stripper to remove Volatile Organic Compounds treats water from Well No. 5.

Water System Improvements

Oakland continues to maintain and upgrade its water system to ensure that the residents receive a safe, adequate, and cost-effective water supply. In the past years, Oakland has repaired and replaced various aging water mains in order to provide residents with a dependable drinking water supply.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

The 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 the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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. The source water assessment takes into consideration any land activities, potential contaminant sources and their proximity to the available water supply.

The source water assessment performed on our seven (7) wells determined the following potentials. **At the time the NJDEP completed the assessment, there were seven (7) active wells; presently, there are six (6) wells:**

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproducts Precursors			
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Sources ¹																									
Wells ²		7		6	1			1	6	4		3	3	4		3	4		7				7		

¹ NJDEP utilized a rating of high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category.

² All seven (7) wells were reviewed for each contaminant category.

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.

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.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) - Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Inorganics - Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radionuclides - Radioactive substances they 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 www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index 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.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water – Sodium Recommended Upper Limit Exceeded

Oakland Water Department violated the Secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium at Well No. 5 during 2018. The RUL for Sodium is 50 parts per million (ppm), and our water system detected sodium at an annual average of 63.18 ppm. Well No. 5 is used primarily as a backup supply well.

This is not an emergency, but, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what is being done to correct the situation.

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 RUL might be of concern to individuals on sodium-restricted diets.

What Should I Do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What Happened? What is Being Done?

Sodium is derived geologically from the leaching of surface and underground deposits of salt (ex. Sodium Chloride), and from the decomposition of sodium aluminum silicate and similar minerals. The sodium ion is a major constituent of natural waters. Human activities also contribute sodium to water supplies, primarily through the use of sodium chloride as a deicing agent and the use of washing products. Oakland has not identified the origin of the sodium in the water at this time. Oakland will continue to closely monitor the water quality of the system to ensure compliance with State and Federal Laws, and will take the necessary corrective action with guidance from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP).

For more information, please contact Mr. Anthony Marcucilli, Superintendent, at (201) 337-8104. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Total Coliform Bacteria

Total coliforms (TC) are used to determine the adequacy of water treatment and the integrity of the distribution system. TC are a group of related bacteria that are (with a few exceptions) not harmful to humans. All water systems test monthly for TC. In 2018, Oakland is required to take a minimum of 10 monthly samples. No more than 1 of the monthly samples can test positive for TC. If a sample tests positive for TC, the water system must collect a repeat sample from the positive sample site and collect a sample from within 5 service connections upstream and downstream from the positive sample site within 24 hours of being notified. When a routine or repeat sample tests positive for TC, it must also be analyzed for fecal coliform and E. coli.

For the month of July, 1 sample tested positive for TC from the monthly distribution. Repeat samples were **negative** for TC. Samples for fecal coliform and E. coli were also **negative**.

The NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water requires all CCRs to include the following information:

Special Health Note

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 infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Nitrate – At levels above 10 ppm, nitrate 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.

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. Oakland 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>.

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the 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. If there is insufficient toxicity 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 the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

BOROUGH OF OAKLAND WATER QUALITY TABLE

The following Water Quality Table lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from January 1 through December 31, 2018. The NJDEP requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

PRIMARY STANDARDS (Directly related to the safety of drinking water)

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u> *	<u>MCL</u> *	<u>Oakland Result</u>	<u>Range of Results</u>	<u>Meets Standard</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contaminant</u>
Inorganic Compounds						
Barium (ppm) ¹ -2017	2	2	0.24 ²	0.021-0.24	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb) ³ - 2017	100	100	4.34 ²	2-4.34	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper ⁴ (ppm) - 2016	1.3	AL=1.3	0.129 ⁵	--	Yes	Household plumbing
Lead ⁴ (ppb) - 2016	-0-	AL=15	2.74 ⁵	--	Yes	Household plumbing
Nickel (ppb) - 2017	100	100	3.66 ²	2.65-3.66	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates (ppm)	10	10	5.3 ²	1.4 - 5.3	Yes	Natural mineral
Radionuclides						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l) - 2014	0	15	1.68 ²	1.3-1.68	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/l) - 2014	0	5	0.65 ²	0.61-0.65	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological						
Total Coliforms ⁶ (no. of detects per month)	-0-	1	1 ⁶	0 - 1	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Compounds						
Total Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5) (ppb)	NS	60	ND ⁷	ND	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Compounds						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NS	80	6.99 ⁷	2.97-11	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

¹ Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

² Highest detected level.

³ Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

⁴ The Oakland Water Dept. collected 30 water samples during 2016 from residents randomly selected in the distribution system. These samples were analyzed to determine the concentration of lead and copper. This data is used to determine if the water is corrosive, and it was found after testing that it is not. The Borough is required to test for lead and copper every three years.

⁵ This is the 90th percentile. No sites exceeded the Action Level (AL) for lead and copper.

⁶ In 2018, the Oakland Water Department collected 124 samples for Total Coliforms. In July, one Total Coliform result tested positive. Repeat samples were determined to be negative. Please refer to text on "Total Coliform Bacteria" for more information.

⁷ Locational running annual average.

* See definitions.

SECONDARY STANDARDS
(Related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water)

<u>Substance Name</u> ¹	<u>RUL</u> ²	<u>Oakland</u> <u>Result</u>	<u>Range of</u> <u>Results</u>	<u>Meets</u> <u>Standard</u>
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS ^{**}	125	109-125	Yes
Aluminum (ppm)	0.2	< 0.01	< 0.01 ³	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	256	67.5-256	No ⁴
Color (CU)	15	7.78	7.11-7.78	Yes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	< 0.2	< 0.2 ³	Yes
Foaming Agents (ppm)	0.5	< 0.05	< 0.05 ³	Yes
Hardness (ppm)	250	345	212-345	No ⁵
Iron (ppm) - 2018	0.3	< 0.2	< 0.2 ³	Yes
Manganese (ppm) - 2018	0.05	0.00301	<0.002-0.00301	Yes
Odor (TON)	3	< 1	< 1 ³	Yes
pH (units)	6.5-8.5	7.78	7.11-7.78	Yes
Silver (ppm)	0.1	< 0.002	< 0.002 ³	Yes
Sodium (ppm) - 2018	50	63.18 ⁶	44.2-81	No ⁷
Sulfate (ppm)	250	38	21-38	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	654	373-654	No ⁸
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.0235	<0.01-0.0235	Yes

¹ All items were sampled in 2017, or as noted.

² Recommended upper limit (RUL) or optimum range.

³ These substances were all below the minimum detectable limit (MDL).

⁴ The secondary recommended upper limit for chloride is based on taste. You may notice a salty taste if the level of chloride is above the secondary upper limit. Chloride is a natural soil deposit.

⁵ The hardness range of 50-250 ppm is the recommended standard. Hardness will cause the scaling of pipe but is not a health issue.

⁶ Annual Average.

⁷ Sodium was found to be at a level higher than the RUL. 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 RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium-restricted diet.

⁸ The Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) recommended standard is 500 ppm. High levels of TDS would make the water aesthetically objectionable, but is not a health issue.

^{**} See Terms and Abbreviations next page.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

<u>Substance Name</u>	<u>Oakland Result</u>	<u>Range of Results</u>	<u>Likely Source in Drinking Water</u>
Haloacetic Acids			
Bromoacetic Acid (ppb) - 2018	0.895 ¹	0.67 – 1.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb) – 2018	0.3925 ¹	ND – 0.75	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) – 2018	1.7 ¹	1.1 – 2.2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) – 2018	0.5425 ¹	0.4 – 0.85	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) – 2018	0.3025 ¹	ND – 0.45	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromide (ppm) – 2018	48.95 ¹	26.9 – 84.3	Formed by the reaction between chlorine and naturally occurring organic matter
Manganese (ppm) – 2018	0.000325 ¹	ND – 0.0013	Natural mineral
1, 4 – Dioxane (ppb) - 2017	0.325 ¹	ND – 0.56	Used as a solvent, cleaning agent, chemical stabilizer, surface coating, adhesive agent and an ingredient in chemical manufacturer.

¹ Average detected level.

DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.

Primary Standards - Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Standards - Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS/LAS - Common major components of synthetic detergents. ABS is the abbreviation for sodium alkyl benzene sulfonate, which has been largely replaced by linear alkyl sulfonate (LAS).

Coliform - Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Color Unit (CU) – Dissolved organic material from decaying vegetation and certain inorganic matter cause color in water. While color itself is not a health risk, its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water needs appropriate treatment.

Cryptosporidium - A microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 % removal. 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 are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals should 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.

Foaming Agents – Many natural and manmade substances will cause foam when water is agitated. The major cause of foaming is surfactants, which are synthetic organic chemicals used as the principal ingredient in modern detergents. Foaming is an undesirable property of drinking water because foaming agents may impart an unpleasant taste, can cause frothing and usually can be associated with contamination of groundwater. Surfactants are the foaming agents which are measured to determine if drinking water has an acceptable foamability. The MCL of 0.5 mg/l is based on levels of foaming agents that would prevent the occurrence of visible foam.

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) – HAA5s are formed when organic compounds in water react with chlorine (used as a disinfectant). HAA5s may have harmful health effects.

Inorganic Compounds - Chemicals associated with minerals and metals.

Microbiologicals - Microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa, which may be potentially harmful. These organisms may occur naturally or can be introduced into the environment from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, and agricultural runoff.

ml - Milliliters.

NA – Not Applicable.

ND - Non-Detectable.

NS - No Standard.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water.

Organic Compounds - Chemicals associated with carbon or living matter.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter - One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.00. Concentration in parts per billion.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.00. Concentration in parts per million.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/l) - is a measure of radioactivity in water.

Radionuclides - Contaminants giving off ionizing radiation.

TON - Threshold Odor Number.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) - TTHMs are formed when organic compounds in water react with chlorine (used as a disinfectant). TTHMs may have harmful health effects.

Turbidity - In excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Clarity or amount of suspended material in water.

Variations and Exemptions - NJDEP or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

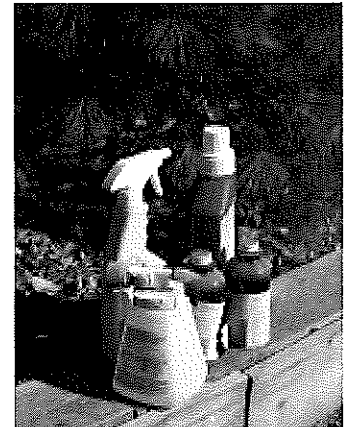
As part of New Jersey's initiative to keep our water clean and plentiful and to meet federal requirements, many municipalities and other public agencies including colleges and military bases must adopt ordinances or other rules prohibiting various activities that contribute to stormwater pollution. Breaking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

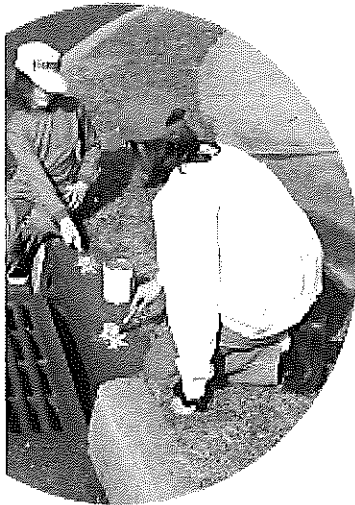
- Hazardous products include some household or commercial cleaning products, lawn and garden care products, motor oil, antifreeze, and paints.
- Do not pour any hazardous products down a storm drain because storm drains are usually connected to local waterbodies and the water is not treated.

- 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 unwrapped 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.



Don't litter

- Place litter in trash receptacles.

- Recycle. Recycle. Recycle.

- Participate in community cleanups.

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.



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



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