



City of Woodbury

Public Works Water Department

Public Water System ID# 0822001

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (2024 Data)

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 2024.

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.

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

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Water Meter Replacement Update

The City of Woodbury is entering year 2 of our 2 year water meter replacement program project.

The City of Woodbury Water Department installed over 2,000 new water meters to this point. The goal is to install the remainder of the new water meters this year and complete the project.

To help the Water Department stay on schedule with this program please call and schedule your water meter ASAP. You do not need to wait till you receive your tag. If you do receive a pink tag please call ASAP and schedule to have your new water meter installed.

**To schedule call 856-853-0892 Ext. 205 or email
JSmith@woodbury.nj.us**

Thank you for your cooperation during this project and we will update where we are with this project next year!



Any help identifying the water service material helps!

This can be done by residents checking to see what the pipe material is they have coming into the water meter! Examples of types of water service material are Copper, Plastic, Galvanized or Lead.

To report your water service material or schedule a water technician to identify the water service for you please call Joseph Smith at 856-853-0892 ext. 205 or by emailing jsmith@woodbury.nj.us

Thank you for your help!

Lead Service Line Inventory Report

In July 2021 the Governor signed the Lead Service Line Replacement Law that requires the Woodbury water utility to replace all lead/galvanized service lines by 2031.

Additionally, last year USEPA updated the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations addressing the control of lead and copper, including lead service line replacements.

The first step in the replacement process is to create an inventory, which the City has already started, and submitted initially to the NJDEP and posted on the website. The inventory is to be finalized by 2031. We'll come back to this. But, before we get into what's required, let's go over a little background information.

Lead is not naturally occurring in most water sources. It gets into water through the process of corrosion (dissolving) from lead and galvanized pipes, fittings (brass), leaded solder, and fixtures (brass) that contain lead. Lead was banned from use in 1986/1987, so construction after 1988 is generally considered lead free and unaffected.

Woodbury does not have a problem with lead in our drinking water. Year after year the City samples at the taps of 30 locations throughout the City and the analytical results for lead are "Non-Detect". This had been reported annually in the Consumer Confidence Report provided to our customers.

However, this doesn't mean that lead/galvanized pipes, brass fittings, leaded solder, and brass fixtures don't exist in the City. The non-detect analytical results likely occur from Woodbury's non-corrosive water quality. This is in evidence when we cut open pipes and see the buildup of calcium that coats the inside of pipes, fixtures, and fittings. This coating generally prevents lead from dissolving into the water.

Nonetheless, as was mentioned earlier, the NJDEP and USEPA are requiring that we inventory and replace lead and galvanized service lines. The NJ state law further requires the inventorying and replacement of lead/galvanized service lines by the City including both the public and the private side of the service line - from the water main in the street to the structure's foundation.

Based on our current number of accounts the City has just under 3,350 service lines. We have estimated there are about 500 to 1,000 service laterals potentially with lead goosenecks or pigtails on the public side. However the service lines for all 3,350 private side are unknown materials – that is, from the curb stop to the foundation.

How do we finish the inventory by 2031? Where the materials are unknown, we are going to have to expose (dig-up) the service to determine the materials. This may be necessary at three locations for each service line.

However, our PWD does not have the equipment or spare personnel to accomplish this by 2031, although this capability could be acquired by PWD. It could also be contracted out. In either case, if 10 locations per day were addressed, it would take 330+ days to address all 3,350 service laterals. The daily cost for a crew to do this might be \$1,000 per day. We may be able to reduce these costs, and need to learn from others what's been used and successful (e.g., Newark and Trenton).

The real point is that we have some work to do to figure out first and foremost how to address the inventory step and the service replacement step - particularly how we are going to fund them. We don't want to miss out on grant funds that may become available.

Table of Detected Contaminants—Results For 2024

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 (1-800-426-4791).

2024 Water Quality Results					
Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Combined Radium – 228 & 226 Test Results Year 2023	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Range: ND – 1.5 Highest: 1.5	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Emitters Test Results Year 2023	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Range: ND – <3 pCi/L Highest: <3 pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Arsenic Test Results Year 2023	n/a	5 ppm	Range: ND – <1 UG/L Highest: <1 UG/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium Test Results Year 2023	2 ppm	15	Range: 0.013 – 0.042 Highest: 0.042	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test Results Year 2023	4 ppm	4 ppm	Range: 0.92 – 1.7 Highest: 1.7	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Test Results Year 2023	50 ppm	50 ppm	Range: ND – <0.0016 Highest: <0.0016	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Chromium Test Results Year 2023	100 ppm	100 ppm	Range: ND – <0.00066 Highest: <0.00066	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper & Lead	MCLG	AL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Copper Test Results Year 2024	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.276 MG/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test Results Year 2024	0 ppm	15 ppm	90th Percentile: 0 MG/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Disinfectants	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine Test Results Year 2024	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Range: 0.05 – 1.45	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Compounds/ Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test Results Year 2024	n/a	60 ppb	Range: ND – 9.5 Highest: 4.63 LRAA	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2024	n/a	80 ppb	Range: 3.1 – 36.92 Highest: 17.69 LRAA	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloromethane ¹ Test Results Year 2023	0 ppb	5 ppb	Range: <0.05	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

¹Volatile Organic Compounds were sampled during 2020. All 26 contaminants were not detected, last detected dichloromethane result from 2017

Secondary Contaminants	RUL	Level Found	RUL Exceedance	Likely Source
Iron Test Results Year 2024	0.3 ppm	ND – 0.21 Highest: 0.21	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese Test Results Year 2024	50 ppb	ND – <0.025 Highest: <0.025	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride Test Results Year 2024	250 ppb	Range: 40.6 – 42.7 Highest: 42.7	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium Test Results Year 2024	50 ppb	Range: 67.5 – 94.4 Highest: 94.4	Y	Naturally present in the environment
pH Test Results Year 2024	6.5 – 8.5 Units	Range: 6.68 – 8.12 Highest: 8.12	N	Naturally present in the environment

¹Data contained in the tables is from the most recent sampling done in accordance with the regulation. Data older than 5 years does not need to be included.

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 2021 above the Secondary Standard of 50 ppm. The sodium result was 100 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 2021. The results were well below the recommended upper limit of 50 ppb. 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.



The Safe Drinking Water Act

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 organic 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 constituents, 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) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick

up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in 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 effects 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

Starting June 3rd, yard debris can not be placed in plastic bags.

Branches should be cut to 4' lengths 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. **No plastic bags**.

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

Metal/E-Waste Collection

Starting June 3rd, 2024, all scrap metal and e-waste will be collected on Monday's only. If there is a holiday, collection will be the following Monday. If you have any questions, please call the public works department at 856-853-0892

Leaf collection will begin the week of November 3, 2025.

Only place leaves out for collection for our leaf machine. Please put sticks, twigs, branches and grass clippings in container for pickup on Mondays. Thank you. For more info on Trash Collection information please visit www.woodbury.nj.us

Public Works Summer hours 6:00 am to 2:00 pm until Sept 30th, 2025. 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.



..... 2025 Holiday Trash Schedule

Public Works closed on all circled dates

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

Our 2025 Shred Event Date is Saturday, October 8th

- Week of 5/26/25 No yard debris pick up, trash routes remain the same.
- Week of 6/16/25 No yard debris pick up, ALL trash routes will be picked up one day early.
- Week of 7/4/25 No yard debris pick up. All trash routes will be picked up one day early.
- Week of 9/1/25 No yard debris pick up, trash routes remain the same.
- Week of 10/13/25 No yard debris pick up, trash routes remain the same.
- Week of 11/10/25 No yard debris pick up. Tuesday's trash will be collected one day early. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday's trash route remains the same.
- Week of 11/24/25 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 12/22/25 No yard debris pick up. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday's trash will be collected one day early, Friday's trash remains the same.

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



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

Contaminants not reported were not detected in the treated water supply

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES

DISINFECTANTS - Collected at the Surface Water Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MCL	Compliance Result ¹	Range Detected	Typical Source
Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2024	Yes	4	TT: Results ≥ 0.2	0.74	0.74 to 1.18	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the lowest residual entering the distribution system from our water treatment plant.

TREATMENT BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Range of Removal Required	Range of Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC), %	2024	Yes	NA	TT ≥ 35% Removal	35%	37.6% to 58.5%	0	Naturally present in the environment
Actual/Required TOC Removal (Ratio)	2024	Yes	NA	TT: Running Annual Average ≤ 1.0	-	1.07 to 1.67	0	Naturally present in the environment

TURBIDITY - Continuous Monitoring at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement and Lowest Monthly % of Samples <0.3 NTU	Sample Date of Highest and Lowest Compliance Result	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) ¹	2024	Yes	0	TT: Single result >1 NTU	< 0.1	NA	Soil runoff.
	2024	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	100%	NA	Soil runoff.

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.

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range detected	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2024	Yes	0	15	6.61	ND to 6.61	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	Yes	0	5	1	NA	Naturally occurring.
Barium (ppm)	2024	Yes	2	2	0.1	ND to 0.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	Yes	4	4	0.3	ND to 0.30	Natural element in rocks, soil, and water.
Bromate (ppb)	2024	Yes	10	NA	6	ND to 6	Disinfection byproduct.
Nickel (ppb) ¹	2024	Yes	NA	NA	8	ND to 8	Plumbing fixtures & piping; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	Yes	5	10	2.41	ND to 2.41	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) ^{2,3}	2024	Yes	0	14	3.9	ND to 3.9	Used in Teflons, fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, photo films.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) ^{2,3}	2024	Yes	0	13	3.7	ND to 3.7	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Combined Radium Ra226 + Ra 228 (pCi/L)	2024	Yes	0	15	4.15	ND to 4.15	Erosion of natural deposits.

1 - Nickel monitoring is required. Currently there is no established MCL or MCLG.

2 - PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

3 - For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

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 unwrapped in a toilet.
- Never discard pet waste in a storm drain.



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.

[NJDEP | Clean Water NJ | Home](#)

NJDEP | Clean Water NJ | Home | NJDEP Clean Water Home Page with information about stormwater in New Jersey. Human activity is largely responsible for the stormwater pollution. Everything that we put on the ground or into the storm drain can end up in our water. www.cleanwatersnj.org

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



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