WATER QUALITY REPORT **2023**

Is my water safe?

Yes, your water is safe to drink. We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about your water sources, their contents and how they compare to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality (2023). We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is sourced from (3) groundwater wells located within Point Pleasant, in addition to water purchased from the Brick Township Municipal Utilities Authority and New Jersey American Water Co. The Borough of Point Pleasant wells are between 790 to 1340 feet deep and draw their water from the Englishtown and Raritan formations. The water from Brick is drawn from wells and the Metedeconk River and is treated at their facilities on Route 88 West. Water from New Jersey American comes from Englishtown and Raritan formations along with surface water from the Jumping Brook Treatment Plant.

Source Water Assessment and its availability.

NJDEP (The Department of Environmental Protection) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and summary for this public water system, which is available at <u>watersupply@dep.nj.gov</u> or <u>www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap/</u> or by contacting NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609-292-5550).

Susceptibility Ratings for Point Pleasant water sources.

The table provides ratings of high (H), medium (M) or low (L). If a system is rated susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public Water Systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pat	hoge:	ns	N	utrien	ts	Pe	sticid	es	V C Cor	'olatil Organi npour	e c nds	In Cor	organ npoui	ic nds	N	Radio uclide	es	F	Radon	l	Disi By Pre	infecti produ ecursc	on ct rs
Sources	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	Μ	L
Wells 3			3			3			3			3		3			2	1			3		3	
GUDI-0																								
Surface water Intake-0																								

How can I get involved?

If you would like more information about this report or have any questions you may contact Karen Langley, Licensed Water Plant Operator at 732-892-1287 or send an email to publicworks@ptboro.com. We want to keep you informed about your water supply and distribution system. You may also attend any regular Borough Council meetings held at Borough Hall at 2233 Bridge Avenue. The meeting schedule is posted at Borough Hall and on the Borough website at www.ptboro.com.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a substantial difference try one today and soon it will become second nature. Water your lawn at the least sunny times, between 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. ONLY. Odd/even house number restrictions apply from May 15th to September 15th. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers. A five-minute shower uses about 10 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing teeth and shaving, because 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure future generations use water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water usage.

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 healthcare providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

2023 Water Quality Report - Point Pleasant Borough - NJ1524001											
Contaminant	Violation	Average for Your Water	Average Range for Your Water Low High		Number of Samples Exceeding	Sample Date	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Typical Source		
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)											
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	No	0.78	0.22	1.55	NA	2023	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes		
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) STAGE 2	No	26.01	0.9	80.3	NA	2023	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	NA	NA	NA	0	2023	0	<5%	Naturally present in the environment		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) STAGE 2	No	7.12	0	17.5	NA	2023	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Inorganic Contaminants											
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	No	0.15 ₃	ND	0.22	0	2023	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.		
Nitrates (ppb)	No	0.09	0.08	0.10	0	2023	10	10	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint.		
Nickel (ppb)	No	1.1	ND	1.10	0	2023	NA	NA	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water such as pipes and fittings; erosion of natural deposits.		
Arsenic (ppb)	No	0.44	ND	0.44	0	2023	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries; runoff from landfills and cropland.		
Barium (ppm)	No	0.08	0.04	0.11	0	2023	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.		
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	No	0.00 ₃	ND	2.19	0	2023	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		

MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level RUL= Recommended Upper Limits

MRDL= Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level

MRDLG= Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level Goal

ppm= parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb- parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l) ppt- parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ug/l) pCi/L= picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

LRAA= Locational Running Annual Average AL= Action Level

NA= Not Applicable

ND= Not Detected

RAA= Running Annual Average

1 - Highest LRAA.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 increased risk of cancer.

- Highest Level LRAA

3 - As required by the NJDEP, these values are the levels detected at the 90th percentile of all samples taken. Therefore 90% of the samples had levels at or below this value.

4 - The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry.

5 - 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 not be encountered in drinking water.

6 - 61-120 ppm is classified as moderately hard water.

7 - The recommended upper limit for aluminum is based on causing a blue color to the water.

	SECOND	ARY CONTAMINANTS	
CONTAMINANTS	RUL	AMOUNT DETECTED (ppm)	Sample Date
Aluminum ₇	0.2	ND to 0.371	2023
Chloride	250	5.05 to 5.90	2023
Fluoride	2.0	ND to 0.153	2023
Hardness ₆	250	57.4 to 76.9	2023
Iron ₄	0.3	0.03 to 0.11	2023
Manganese ₅	0.05	ND to 0.06	2023
Silver	0.1	ND to 0.00022	2023
Sodium	50	6.87 to 9.43	2023
Sulfate	250	8.16 to 11.50	2023
Surfactants	0.5	ND to 0.5	2023
TDS	500	85 to 104	2023
Zinc	5	0.04 to 0.25	2023

Microbiological Contaminants

As required by NJDEP, the Borough collects twenty (20) samples per month and has them tested for coliform bacteria. These samples are taken at various locations within the Borough's distribution system.

Coliform bacteria are naturally occurring in our everyday environment. These bacteria are not harmful themselves, but their presence is an indicator that there is the potential for other forms of bacteria. All water delivered to the Borough's distribution system is adequately treated to prevent the formation of such bacteria.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Highest contaminant level allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) 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. Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLGs): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The 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 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 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; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; 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; and Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is a colorless, codorless, cancer-causing gas which occurs naturally in the environment. Disinfection by-products precursors which are formed when disinfectants used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material present in surface water. For more information go to: http:// www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call 1-800-648-0394.

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The Water Quality Report table on the previous page lists all drinking water contaminants we detected during 2023. Although many more contaminants were tested for, only those substances listed were found in your water. **All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are not harmful in our drinking water.** Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Violations: There were two reporting violations. Both were late paperwork submittals and were returned to compliance within 90 days. There was also a monitoring violation; see included Tier 3 notice.

Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Health effects of lead exposure for infants and children are behavior and learning problems, lower IQ, hyperactivity, slowed growth and development, hearing problems and anemia. For pregnant women, health concerns are low birthweight and premature birth, harm to the fetal brain, kidney and nervous system development, and increase the risk of miscarriage. Lead may also harm adults by increasing blood pressure and incidence of hypertension, decreased kidney function and causing reproductive problems. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Point Pleasant Borough, Brick Utilities and NJ American Water are 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 water, you may call DPW@732-892-1287 to find out how to have your water tested. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water/lead. Point Pleasant Borough is presently involved in a lead service line replacement program. The town is contacting homeowners to verify the type of service line entering their homes.

Waivers: NJDEP granted a waiver for monitoring for synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) for the 2020-2022 period. SOCs include pesticides, herbicides, and plasticizers.

Public Notification Tier 3

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Monitoring requirements Not Met for Point Pleasant Water Department

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to rectify the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During JANUARY TO JUNE 2023, we did not complete all the testing for pH and temperature and therefore, can not be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time. We collected 14 samples in the distribution system whereas, 20 were required.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do currently. The table below lists the parameter we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for this parameter, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many we took, when samples should have been taken and the date on which the follow-up samples were taken.

PARAMETER	REQUIRED SAMPLING	NUMBER OF	WHEN SAMPLES SHOULD	WHEN SAMPLES
	FREQUENCY	SAMPLES TAKEN	HAVE BEEN TAKEN	WERE TAKEN
рН / ТЕМР	20 EVERY 6 MONTHS	14	1/23 TO 6/23	10/2023

What is being done?

We have been collecting 20 samples every 6 months until NJDEP grants our request to reduce our monitoring requirements.

For more information, please contact Karen Langley or Mark Lane at #732-892-1287 or visit the Public Works building at 730 Albert E. Clifton Avenue, Point Pleasant NJ.

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/or businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Point Pleasant Water Department PWSID #NJ1524001 on 6/1/2024

Monmouth Howell System data for 2023

Table of Detected Contaminants - 2023 Those regulated substances not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

	DISINFECTANTS - Collected at the Treatment Plants									
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source			
Chloramine (ppm) (Surface Water)	2023	Yes	N/A	TT: Results <u>></u> 0.2	0.60 ¹	0.60 - 3.14	Water additive used to control microbes.			
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) (Oak Glen Surface water–Entry Point) 2, 3	2023	Yes	800	800	639	115-639	By-product of drinking water disinfection.			

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

2- Data represents the highest residual entering the distribution system from our Oak Glen surface water treatment plant.

3 - Some infants and young children who drink water containing Chlorine Dioxide in-excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in-excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

TREATMENT BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL - Collected at the Treatment Plants ¹										
Substance	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source			
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2023	Yes	N/A	TT: > 35% to 45%	26%	26% to 62%	Naturally present in the environment.			
Ratio of Actual / Required TOC Removal	2023	Yes	N/A	TT: Running annual average > 1	1.0	1.0 to 1.60	Naturally present in the environment.			

1 -Annual average of ratio removal compliance based on annual present of ratio removal. (Running annual average)

TURBIDITY - Collected at the Treatment Plants ¹										
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source			
	2023	Yes	N/A	TT: Results > 1 NTU	0.02	0.02 to 0.20	Soil runoff.			
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	Yes	N/A	TT: At least 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	100%	N/A	Soil runoff.			

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

		REG	ULATED SUBS	TANCES - Collected at th	e Treatment Plan	ts	
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
1,2,3 Trichloropropane (ppb)	2023	Yes	0.03	0.03	0.008	ND to 0.008	Halogenated alkane; used as an ingredient in paint, varnish remover, solvents and degreasing agents.
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	Yes	10	10	0.5	ND to 0.5	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	Yes	N/A	2	0.72	ND to 0.72	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Arsenic (ppm)	2023	Yes	0	5	1.00	ND to 1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

	PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS Collected at the Treatment Plants										
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source					
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt) ¹	2023	Yes	14	6.2	ND to 6.2	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.					
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFOS) (ppt) ²	2023	Yes	13	3.5	ND to 3.5	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance					

1- Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant.

2 - Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood.

		OTHER S	UBSTANCES C	OF INTEREST - Collected	at the Treatment	Plants	
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Recommended Limit	Highest Result	Range Detected	Comments
Aluminum ¹ (ppm)	2023	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.02	ND to 0.02	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron ^{1, 2} (ppm)	2023	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.30	ND to 0.3	Naturally Occuring
Manganese ^{1, 3} (ppm)	2023	N/A	N/A	0.05	0.019	ND to 0.019	Naturally Occuring
Sodium ⁴ (ppm)	2023	N/A	N/A	50	49	4 to 49	Erosion of natural deposits and road salt
Chloride (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	250	60.5	4.5 to 60.5	Naturally present in the environment and road salt
Total Hardness (ppm) (as CaCo3)	2023	NA	NA	250	140	72 to 140	Naturally Occuring

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs and are not legally enforceable; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.

3 -The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.

4 - 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 of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

USEPA's Health Advisories are non-enforceable and provide technical guidance to states agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS (UCMR 5) Colelcted at the Treatment Plant 2023										
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Proposed U.S. EPA MCL	Hazard Index Calcula tion	Typical Source				
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023	2.99 ppt	ND to 7.5 ppt	4.0 ppt	N/A	Manufactured				
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023	1.15 ppt	ND to 4.6 ppt	NA	N/A	chemical(s) used in household goods				
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023	0.88 ppt	ND to 4.1 ppt	NA	N/A	for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance.				
6:2 FTS	2023	0.34 ppt	ND to 6.4 ppt	NA	NA					
Lithium	2023	0.50 ppb	ND to 10.2 ppb	NA	N/A	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses				

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.

For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring at the Treatment Plants 2023										
Substance	Units	NJDEP Guidance level	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source					
1,4 Dioxane	ppb	NA	0.16	ND- 0.16	Used as a solvent in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos					



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for NJAW-Coastal North System

NJ American Water Coastal North System did not take all required water quality parameter samples after the installation of corrosion control treatment. Even though these were not emergencies or health-based concerns, as our employees/customers, you have a right to know what happened and what was done to correct these situations.

Water Systems are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. *Coastal* North System did not complete all required monitoring for distribution system Orthophosphate *during the first half of 2023 (January - June)* as part of *Water Quality Parameter follow-up monitoring for lead and copper rule,* and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Although our system did not meet the follow up Orthophosphate monitoring requirement, the 90th percentile for both lead and copper sampling in 2023 was below the action level.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) Coastal North System did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for *these contaminants* and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Orthophosphate	6-Months	4	1/1/23 to 6/30/23	Samples were taken in July & August 2023

What happened? What was done?

Coastal North System installed corrosion control treatment at two treatment plants in 2023. System monitored distribution Water Quality Parameters for pH & Alkalinity and some samples for Orthophosphate during January to June 2023 monitoring period. The System missed a new requirement to conduct follow up orthophosphate monitoring. The schedule error has been corrected and samples were collected in July and August 2023.

For more information, please contact

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.

This notice is being sent to you by <u>NJ American Water - Coastal North</u>

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT (2023 Data) – BRICKTOWNSHIP MUA–PWSID# NJ1506001 Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemo-													
therapy, 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 less the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are unlikely from the Self of the Contaminant of the self of the Contaminant of the self of the Contaminant of the self													
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS													
Detected Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Brick Twp. MUA	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in DrinkingWater	Health Effects Language						
	1			MICF	ROBIOLOGIC	AL CONTAMINANTS	P						
Total Coliform	N	1.00%	% Samples	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.						
Turbidity(1)	N	0.08 Avg. 0.16 Max. 100%samples<0.3 NTU	NTU	N/A	95% samples <0.3 NTUTT	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptomssuchasnausea, cramps, diarrheaandassociated headaches.						
Barium	N	0.05 Max. range: 0.03—0.05	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; dis- charge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.						
Copper	N	90th percentile: 0.01 O sites > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.						
Lead	N	90th percentile: 0.66 0 sites > AL	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	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.						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.67 Max. range: 0.11—0.67	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching fromseptic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	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.						
			DISI	NFECTA	NTS AND DIS	SINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	STAGE 2 highest LRAA 25.3 range: 0.06—30.3	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	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.						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	STAGE2 highest LRAA 19.6 range: 0 —26.9	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing halo acetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						
Chloramine	N	highest annual avg: 1.48 range:0.36—1.87	ppm	ppm 4MRDLG		Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.						
Chlorine	N	highest annual avg: 0.85 range: 0.01—1.25	ppm	4MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.						
				PE	RFLUORINAT	TED COMPOUNDS							
Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA)	N	highest RAA: 2.23 range:ND —10	ppt	ppt		Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release ofaqueousfilm forming foam	Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, reproductive systems. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant.						
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	N	highest RAA: 0.70 range: ND — 2.80	ppt	13		Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous file forming foam	Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood.						
				UNREG	GULATED CO	NTAMINANTS: UCMR5							
Perfluorobutanesul- fonic acid (PFBS)	N	highest RAA: 3.2 range: ND—3.2	ppt	-	CNR	Manmade chemical; used as a replacement for PFOS; used in the manufacture of paints, cleaning agents, and water- and stain-repellent products and coatings, including carpeting, carpet cleaners, floor wax and food packaging	Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not estab- lished drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contam- inant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted						
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	N	highest RAA: 3.1 range: ND—3.1	ppt	-	CNR	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant	Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not estab- lished drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contam- inant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted						

Notes for Table: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water Quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Key To Table (above) AL = Action Level CNR = Currently Not Regulated N/A = Not Applicable ND = None Detected

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level *MRDLG* = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level ppm = parts per million, or milligram per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

RAA = Running Annual Average

The source water assessment performed on our three sources determined the following:

	Pathogens		Nutrients		Pesticides		Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio- nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors					
Sources	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	н	м	L
Wells—12		6	6	7		5		7	5	7		5	7	1	4	7	4	1		7	5	7	5	
GUDI—2	2			2						2			2			2				2		2		
Surface water intakes—1	1				1				1		1		1					1			1	1		

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA SOURCES

The table provides ratings of high (H), medium (M) or low (L) for each contaminant category. If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant 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. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminant sources within the source assessment areas for our sources: underground storage tanks, known contaminated sites, cemeteries, discharge to ground/surface water permits, storm sewer permits, and landfills. If you have questions regarding the Source Water Assessment Report or Summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at watersupply@dep.state.nj.gov or call (609) 292-5550.

Explanation of Violations

There were no violations.

Variances/Exemptions

The NJDEP has reduced monitoring for this water system for **2,4-D** to a triennial basis. The reduction in monitoring was based on four (4) consecutive quarters of samples with no detections.

Unregulated Contaminants

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Tory Bahnsen at 732-458-7000 ext. 4208 or tbahnsen@brickmua.com. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this noticed 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.

Water Source

Brick Utilities treats approximately 3.0 billion gallons of water each year. In addition to water from the Metedeconk River and Brick Reservoir, the Authority draws water from high volume wells that tap into the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer. These wells are nearly 2,000 feet deep and are not influenced by surface phenomena. The Authority also draws a relatively small amount of water from the Cohansey Aquifer. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for the Brick Township MUA, which is available at http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you. Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable si no comprendes por favor, pídale a alguien que la traduzca para usted.



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2023 АИИЛАL DRINKING WATER REPORT

