Point Pleasant Borough **WATER QUALITY REPORT** **NJ1524001**

2025

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 *(2025)*. 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 Point Pleasant Water Department 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 (New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and summary for this public water system, which is available at watersupply@dep.nj.gov or http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html , 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.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganic Compounds			Radio Nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	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, please 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. preferably. 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.

2025 Water Quality Report - Point Pleasant Borough - NJ1524001									
Contaminant	**Violation**	**Average for Your Water**	**Range**		**Number of Samples Exceeding**	**Sample Date**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Typical Source**
			Low	High					
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	0.81	0.63	0.98	NA	2025	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	No	34.7[1]	1.1	51.3	NA	2025	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	NA	NA	NA	1	7/16/25	0	<5%	Naturally present in the environment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) STAGE 2	No	5.8[2]	0	19.0	NA	2025	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	No	0.05[3]	ND	0.11	0	2025	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
DEHP (ppb)	No	0.13	0.13	0.13	0	2024	0	6.0	Used as plasticizers in polymer products to make plastic flexible
Nickel (ppb)	No	0.21	ND	0.21	0	2023	NA	NA	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water such as pipes and fittings; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate(ppm)	No	0.07	ND	0.125	0	2025	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride(ppm)	No	0.05	ND	0.153	0	2023	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
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	1.78[3]	ND	6.00	0	2025	0	AL = 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

***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.

Footnotes

[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.**

[2]- **Highest Level LRAA. HAA5s excess over MCL may increase risk of cancer**.

[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 RUL for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry.**

[5]-**The RUL 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 RUL for aluminum is based on causing a blue color to the water.**

Secondary Contaminants			
CONTAMINANTS	**RUL**	**AMOUNT DETECTED (ppm)**	**Sample Date**
Aluminum[7]	0.2	ND	2025
Calcium	none	17.2 to 23.9	2023
Chloride	250	16.9 to 71.1	2025
Hardness[6]	250	57.6 to 71.9	2025
Iron[4]	0.3	0.024 to 0.118	2025
Manganese[5]	0.05	ND to 0.023	2025
Silver	0.1	ND	2025
Sodium	50	6.87 to 9.43	2023
Sulfate	250	11.7 to 26.3	2025
Surfactants	0.5	ND to 0.055	2025
TDS	500	132 to 199	2025
Zinc	5	0.059 to 0.121	2025

Reference Key (for tables)

RUL= Recommended Upper Limits
ppm= parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb= parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppt= parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
LRAA= Locational Running Annual Average
NA= Not Applicable
ND= Not Detected
AL= Action Level

Water Quality Data Table Definitions

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.

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 a contaminant 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 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-426-4791) **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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**

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, 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;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is a colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas which occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to: http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call 1-800-648-0394
- Disinfection by-products precursors which are formed when disinfectants used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material present in surface water.

To ensure 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 2025. 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:

2025-10530 Testing for Radiologicals was not completed as the well was out of service. Paperwork was resubmitted to DEP to remind them the Hardenbergh Well is shut down, so no testing was performed.

2025-18328 A total of 30 chlorine residual samples is required to be collected monthly. Point Pleasant did collect and submit 30 samples to the lab, but not all results were uploaded in a timely manner. All results were submitted by 11/12/2024 and our system was returned to compliance.

2025-18329; 2025-18330 Submittal of a lead service line inventory and plan was incomplete. This inventory is a massive undertaking, and the Water Department is finding the most cost-effective ways to complete this survey. NJDEP recently changed the requirements from LEAD lines only and has now included GALVINIZED STEEL lines to be identified. We are working on resolving this issue to identify all the service lines in the town.

Information for Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can develop 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family. You can take steps to identify and remove lead components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your pipes for several minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute. If you are concerned about lead in your 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.** Point Pleasant Borough is presently involved in a lead service line replacement program.

Waivers: NJDEP granted a waiver for monitoring synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) for the 2023-2025 period. SOCs include pesticides, herbicides, and plasticizers.

What are the public health benefits of UCMR? UCMR (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) provides EPA and others with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. This permits assessment of the population being exposed and the levels of exposure. The EPA uses this data to inform regulatory and other risk management decisions for drinking water contaminants to ensure science-based decision-making on determining maximum levels of safe exposure.

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)			
Substance (ppt)	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source:
PFBS	3.7 to 5.2	2024	manufactured chemical used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance
PFHxA	3.3 to 3.8	2024	
PFPeA	3.2 to 5.1	2024	
PFOA	4.1 to 5.1	2024	

Point Pleasant Water Department buys water from New Jersey American Water and residents near the Park Avenue interconnection receive this water. Below is the Table of Detected Contaminants from their Monmouth Howell System.

Monmouth - Jumping Brook TP and Ocean County System data for 2025

Table of Detected Contaminants – 2025 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)	2025	Yes	N/A	TT: Results ≥ 0.2	0.89[1]	0.89 to 3.38	Water additive used to control microbes.

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

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)	2025	Yes	N/A	TT: > 35% removal	27.32%	27.32% to 52.37%	Naturally present in the environment.
Ratio of Actual / Required TOC Removal	2025	Yes	N/A	TT: Running annual average > 1	1.0	1.0 to 1.50	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
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	Yes	N/A	TT: Results > 1 NTU	0.14	0.04 to 0.14	Soil runoff.
	2025	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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plants

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
1,2,3 Trichloropropane (ppb)	2025	Yes	0.03	0.03	ND	NA	Halogenated alkane; used as an ingredient in paint, varnish remover, solvents and degreasing agents.
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	Yes	10	10	0.06	ND to 0.06	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	Yes	N/A	2	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth

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]	2025	Yes	14	3.7 [3]	ND to 3.7	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFOS) (ppt) [2]	2025	Yes	13	2.0 [3]	ND to 2.0	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 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. ☐

3- Data represents the highest result at the plants

OTHER SUBSTANCES 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)	2023-2025	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.02	0.014 - 0.02	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron[1, 2] (ppm)	2023-2025	N/A	N/A	0.3	ND	ND to 0.02	Naturally Occuring
Manganese[1, 3] (ppm)	2023-2025	N/A	N/A	0.05	0.035	ND to 0.035	Naturally Occuring
Sodium[4] (ppm)	2023-2025	N/A	N/A	50	69.9	19.0 to 69.9	Erosion of natural deposits and road salt
Chloride (ppm)	2023-2025	NA	NA	250	119	6.1 to 119	Naturally present in the environment and road salt
Calcium (ppm)	2023-2025	NA	NA		25	11 to 25	
Sulfate (ppm)	2023-2025	N/A	N/A	250	27.4	6.7 to 27.4	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits:
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) ppm	2023-2025	NA	NA	250	100	80 to100	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.

The state of New Jersey allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently

Other Unregulated Contaminant Collected at the Treatment Plants 2025					
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	NJDEP Guidance level /Proposed U.S EPA MCL	Average Amount Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
1,4 Dioxane (ppb)	2025	NA	0.18	0.07 to 0.18	Used as a solvent in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	2025	NA	2.3	ND to 2.3	Manufactured chemical(s) used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA) (ppt)	2025	NA	3	ND to 3.0	

In 2023, U.S. EPA proposed drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals – PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4 ppt) and GenX, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS as a group using a Hazard Index of 1. 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.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS ☐ (UCMR 5) Coliected at the Treatment Plants 2023-2024						
Parameter☐	Year Sampled☐	Average Amount Detected☐	Range☐ Low-High☐	Proposed ☐ U.S. EPA MCL☐	Hazard Index Calculation☐	Typical Source☐
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) ☐	2023-2024	1.6ppt☐	ND to 4.5ppt☐	4.0 ppt☐	N/A☐	Manufactured chemical(s) used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)☐	2023-2024	0.81 ppt☐	ND to 3.3 ppt☐	NA	N/A☐	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)☐	2023-2024	0.41 ppt☐	ND to 3.3 ppt☐	NA	N/A☐	

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 visit https://www.epa.gov/pfas. ☐

Point Pleasant Water Department buys water from Brick Township MUA and residents near the Sudbury Road interconnection receive this water. The Table of Detected Contaminants is presented on the following page.

2026 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE (2025 Data) – BRICK TOWNSHIP 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 lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Violation	Brick Twp. MUA	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform	N	0.27%	% Samples Positive	0	5% of monthly samples are positive (TT)	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 or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
Turbidity*	N	0.09 Highest Avg. 0.16 Max 100% samples <0.3	NTU	N/A	1 95% of samples <0.3 (TT)	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 symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Antimony	N	1.78 Max. range: ND—1.78	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic	N	0.71 Max. Range: 0.05-0.71	ppb	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium	N	0.14 Max. Range: 0.03-0.14	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge 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.
Beryllium	N	0.55 Max. range: ND—0.55	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
Cadmium	N	0.51 Max. range: ND—0.51	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Chromium	N	2.70 Max. range: ND—2.70	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper	N	90th percentile: 0.02 0 sites > AL range: 0.002—0.03	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.
Fluoride	N	0.05 Max. range: 0.008—0.05	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining or pitting of the teeth or both, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Lead	N	90th percentile: 0.94 0 sites > AL range: 0.02— 1.88	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.
Nickel	N	1.58 Max. range: ND—1.58	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.87 Max. range: 0.11—0.87	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion	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.
Thallium	N	0.47 Max. range: ND—0.47	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	highest LRAA: 13.5 Range: 1.9—21.7	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	highest LRAA: 5.7 Range: 0—7.4	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chloramines	N	highest RAA: 1.27 range: 0.16—1.55	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	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 RAA: 0.30 range: 0.01—1.41	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	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.

*** Note**: 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
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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 (ng/l)
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
RAA = Running Annual Average
TT = Treatment Technique

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