North Brunswick Water Treatment Plant
782 Canal Road
Somerset, N.J. 08873

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Township of North Brunswick Water Utility PWSID # NJ1215001
2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY Report - Issued May 2025
Prepared by Veolia North America - North Brunswick

INTRODUCTION

As the water operations and maintenance contractor for the Township of North Brunswick Water Treatment Plant and Distribution System, Veolia North America is proud to provide customers with high-quality, reliable water service. As you read through this Annual Water Quality Report, you will see that in cooperation with North Brunswick we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. This service is an exceptional value when you consider the facilities and technology needed to draw water from the source and treat it, along with miles and miles of pipeline hidden below the ground to bring water to your tap. What is more, our plant operators, water quality experts, engineers and maintenance crews work around the clock to make sure that quality water is always there when you need it. Because water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development and overall quality of life, our employees are committed to ensuring that quality water keeps flowing not only today but well into the future.

Delivering reliable, high-quality water service also requires significant investment to maintain and upgrade aging facilities. Working with the client to identify and analyze the system to help prioritize necessary improvement projects is key to efficiently maintaining critical infrastructure.

Providing clean, safe drinking water to you is our top priority. That's why we're pleased to present your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) which details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the end of 2024. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at 1-732-297-7332 or visit the Township of North Brunswick's website at https://northbrunswicknj.gov/ . We do not hold regular public meetings.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section #3 of NJ P.L. 2022, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

WHERE DOES OUR WATER SUPPLY COME FROM?

The source of the water supply that is treated by North Brunswick Township is the Delaware and Raritan Canal located in Franklin Township, New Jersey. The water in this canal comes primarily from the Delaware River. The North Brunswick Township Treatment Plant is a 10 MGD treatment facility originally built in 1963. New filters, control system and solids handling improvements were completed in late 2009. The water plant provides water to more than 11,000 customers -- approximately 41,000 people.

ABOUT THE TREATMENT PROCESS

Our goal is to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. A corrosion inhibitor is added at the plant to reduce the possibility of lead and copper dissolving into the water of household plumbing. Water treated at the plant is also filtered and contains a small amount of sodium hypochlorite — to help ensure the safety of your water. To further ensure the safety of your water, we monitor it before, during, and after the treatment process. For example, we routinely test the water at the D&R Canal that supplies drinking water. We also sample and test treated water directly from the distribution system in the community. As you can see, we are committed

to providing you with top-quality water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, all states were required to establish a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). New Jersey's SWAP Plan incorporates the following four fundamental steps:

1. Determine the source water assessment area of each ground and surface water source of public drinking water.
2. Inventory the potential contamination sources within the source water assessment area.
3. Determine the public water system source's susceptibility to regulated contaminants. It is important to note, if a drinking water source's susceptibility is high, it does not necessarily mean the drinking water is contaminated. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination.
4. Incorporate public education and participation.

In 2004, source water assessment reports were completed by NJDEP for all Community and Noncommunity Water Systems in New Jersey. The source water assessment reports and supporting documentation are available at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/index.html or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR NORTH BRUNSWICK SOURCE

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of the Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for groundwater than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

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 contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at swap@dep.state.nj.us or 609.292.5550. The source water assessment performed on our sources of water determined the following:

Veolia Water New Jersey North Brunswick (PWSID # NJ1215001)

Summary of Susceptibility Ratings for Drinking Water Source(s)

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			VOCs			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			DBPs		
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
Surface water intakes - 1	1			1			1				1		1					1			1	1		

high (H), medium (M), and low (L)

- **Pathogens:** Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- **Nutrients:** Compounds, minerals, and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds:** Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Pesticides**: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- **Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- **Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call **800.648.0394**.
- **Disinfection By-product Precursors**: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

TAP OR BOTTLED 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800.426.4791**.

The sources of drinking water (for both tap 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 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, the 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 bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

So, what's the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet federal standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water is substantially less expensive than bottled water.

MONITORING YOUR WATER

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to **EPA** and **NJDEP** regulations. The following tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. NJDEP and EPA allow us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of four consecutive quarterly samples at a single sample site.
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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water.
Non-Detect (ND): Not detectable.
Not Analyzed or Not Applicable (NA): Analysis of the constituent is not required, or no applicable regulatory standard exists.
Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.
Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Primary Standard: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that are health-related. Water supplier must meet all primary drinking water standards.
Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of four consecutive quarterly samples.
Secondary Standard: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level or likelihood of a contaminant in drinking water.
CU: Color unit.
RUL: Recommended upper limit.
S.U.: Standard unit.
< "less than." – often used when the contaminant is not detectable using the approved analysis method.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

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).

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
Inorganic Contaminants	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Min**	**Max**	**RAA**	**Year**	**Violation**	***Sources in Drinking Water***
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.0287	0.0287		2024	no	*Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits*
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.582	0.582		2024	no	*Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits*
Disinfection	**Units**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Min**	**Max**	**MAX RAA**	**Year**	**Violation**	
Chlorine as Cl2	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.71	2.20	0.86	2024	no	*Water additive to control microbes*

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
Disinfection By-Products	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Min**	**Max**	**MAX LRAA**	**Year**	**Violation**	***Sources in Drinking Water***
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)									
SM4	ppb	N/A	80	48.9	115.5	76.3	2024	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
SM7	ppb	N/A	80	54.0	107.5	80.4	2024	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
SM8	ppb	N/A	80	26.6	114.8	78.9	2024	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
Stage 1,3	ppb	N/A	80	18.7	78.1	39.1	2024	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)									
SM4	ppb	N/A	60	29.4	43.1	37.0	2024	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
Disinfection By-Products	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Min**	**Max**	**MAX LRAA**	**Year**	**Violation**	***Sources in Drinking Water***
SM7	ppb	N/A	60	20.8	43	33.5	2024	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
SM8	ppb	N/A	60	1	32.4	22.8	2024	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
Stage 1,3	ppb	N/A	60	19	41	27.5	2024	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*

Perfluoroalkyl Substance									
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid	ppt	N/A	14	2.75	2.75	NA	2024	no	Used in manufacturing of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
PFOS Perfluorooctane-sulfonic Acid	ppt	N/A	13	3.15	3.15	NA	2024	no	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
TOC Removal	**Required Minimum Level**	**Average Ratio (RAA)**	**Lowest Ration (RAA)**	**Range Low**	**Range High**	**Year**	**Violation**	
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	RAA>=1.0	1.60	1.40	1.83	2.0	2024	no	*naturally present in the environment*
Turbidity	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Highest Result**	**Year**	**Violation**	
Turbidity[1]	NTU	N/A	TT	0.02 - 0.98	0.98	2024	no	*Soil Runoff*
Turbidity[2]	NTU	N/A	TT	NA	100	2024	no	*Soil Runoff*

Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Pctl	# Sites >AL	MIN	MAX	Year	Violation	*Sources in Drinking Water*
Lead [2]	ppb	0	15	2.35	2	ND	66.7	2024	no	*Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits*
Copper [3]	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.125	0	ND	0.217	2024	no	*Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.*

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU and that 95% of the turbidity samples collected (at the treatment system entry point) have measurements below 0.3 NTU.
[1]TT requires no single measurement greater than 1 NTU; highest measurement reported.
[2]TT requires at least 95% of monthly samples to be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU; lowest monthly percentage reported.

Lead and Copper Water Quality Parameters	Units	Min*	Max*	Min	Max**	Year	Violation**	
Treatment Plant								
pH	SU	N/A	N/A	6.45	7.65	2024	no	*Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality*
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	N/A	N/A	0.143	0.273	2024	no	*Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment*
Distribution System								
pH	SU	N/A	N/A	7.00	8.87	2024	no	*Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality*
Alkalinity	mg/l	N/A	N/A	51.5	67.5	2024	no	
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	N/A	N/A	0.209	0.354	2024	no	*Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment*

Secondary Standards- Water quality parameters related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water

Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

Secondary Standards	Units	RUL	Min	Max	Year	RUL Exceeded?	
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	0.0785	0.0785	2024	No	*Naturally occurring element*
Chloride	ppm	250	38.5	38.5	2024	No	*Naturally occurring element*
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	250	75.2	75.2	2024	No	*Naturally occurring element*
pH	ppm	6.5 - 8.5	6.98	6.98	2024	No	*Natural property of water*

Sodium[5]	ppm	50	23.5	23.5	2024	No	*Naturally occurring element*
Sulfate	ppm	250	25	25	2024	No	*Naturally occurring element*
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	408	408	2024	No	*Minerals and salts dissolved in the water*

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

In 2024, the North Brunswick Water Utility participated in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. Our results are available upon request. The following table shows UCMR 5 substances that were detected in 2024.

Unregulated Contaminants				
Contaminants	**Sample Year**	**Min**	**Max**	**Units**
Lithium	2024	7500	7500	ppt
11Cl-PF3OUdS	2024	1.6	1.6	ppt
4:2 FTS	2024	1.6	1.6	ppt
6:2 FTS	2024	1.6	1.6	ppt
8:2 FTS	2024	1.6	1.6	ppt
9Cl-PF3ONS	2024	0.7	0.7	ppt
ADONA	2024	1	1	ppt
HFPO-DA	2024	1.6	1.6	ppt
NFDHA	2024	6.5	6.5	ppt
PFBS	2024	1.1	1.1	ppt
PFDA	2024	1	1	ppt
PFHxA	2024	1.8	1.8	ppt
PFBA	2024	1.6	1.6	ppt
PFEESA	2024	1	1	ppt
PFHpS	2024	1	1	ppt
PFMBA	2024	1	1	ppt
PFMPA	2024	1.3	1.3	ppt
PFPeA	2024	2	2	ppt
PFPeS	2024	1.3	1.3	ppt
PFDoA	2024	1	1	ppt
PFHpA	2024	1	1	ppt
PFHxS	2024	1	1	ppt
PFNA	2024	1.3	1.3	ppt
PFOS	2024	1.7	1.7	ppt

Notes:

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU at the treatment system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU in the distribution system and that 95% of the turbidity samples collected (at the treatment system entry point) have measurements below 0.3 NTU.

2. The Lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system.

3. The Copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system.

4. Some people who drink trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

5. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium-restricted diet. Road salt run-off affecting our source water quality is the leading cause of elevated sodium levels in the drinking water supply. We are meeting with communities within our source water area to discuss options for minimizing use of and/or alternatives to road salt.

WAIVER INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). NJDEP issues SOC waivers to eligible systems for each 3-year compliance period. NJDEP issued a monitoring waiver for SOC for the current compliance period 2023-2025. This SOC waiver does not waive the requirement for the SOC, Atrazine and Asbestos.

LEAD EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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 North Brunswick Water System (NJ1215001), partnered with Veolia, is 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 from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Veolia at 1-732-297-7332. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

In 2024, The Township of North Brunswick completed an Inventory on all the service lines in the Township.
Please use the link below to access the Township of North Brunswick records to see if you are served by a lead service line. https://northbrunswicknj.gov/resource_library/lead-service-line-inventory/

For those served by a lead service line (LSL), flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line

If you want more information, please consider these:

- What's a lead service line? https://www.nj.gov/dep/lead/images/lead-pipes-infographic.jpg
- NJ's Lead Service Lines Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3SetRPs4DCQ

Call us at 1-732-297-7332 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

2024 SUPPLEMENT SOURCE OF SUPPLY DATA - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

North Brunswick water system purchased water utilizing our emergency interconnects with South Brunswick in August 2024. The water quality for the New Brunswick and South Brunswick water system can be seen on the charts below.

South Brunswick Township Water Department

CCR Data for 2025 (2024 info)

2025 (2024 info)			HAA-5		Lowest Reading	Highest Reading
	(1-2)	(B-2)	(D-3)	(H-2)	UG/L	UG/L
Period 48 1-st Qtr	ND 1.51	ND 6.27	ND 0.957	ND 4.68	ND	6.27
Period 49 2-nd Qtr	ND 3.03	ND 36.1	ND 9.36	ND 14.4	ND	36.10
Period 50 3-rd Qtr	ND 1.43	ND 35.9	ND 0.953	ND 14.5	ND	35.90
Period 51 4-th Qtr	ND 6.27	ND 14.3	ND ND	ND 3.41	ND	14.30

Annual			Arsenic		Reading	PPB
11/TP			no sample			
Well 13			no sample			
Well 15			3/18/24			2.39
Well 16						
Range		Lowest	to	Highest		2.39

Annual			Barium	Reading		PPB
11/TP			no sample			no sample
Well 13			no sample			no sample
Well 15			3/18/24	0.0471		47.1
Well 16			no sample			no sample
Range		Lowest	to	Highest		47.10

Annual			Sulfate		Reading	Limit 250 PPM
11/TP			no sample			no sample
Well 13			no sample			no sample
Well 15			3/18/25			ND
Well 16			no sample			no sample
Range		Lowest	to	Highest	ND	ND

			TTHMs		Lowest Reading	Highest Reading
	(1-2)	(B2)	(D-3)	(H-2)	UG/L	UG/L
Period 48 1-st Qtr	ND 3.53	ND 16.9	ND 23.6	ND 16.4	ND	23.60
Period 49 2-nd Qtr	ND 2.59	ND 27.6	ND 27.3	ND 28.1	ND	28.10
Period 50 3-rd Qtr	ND 2.86	ND 77.5	ND 63.7	ND 72.5	ND	77.50
Period 51 4-th Qtr	4.49 9.41	ND 16	ND 16.9	ND 15	ND	16.90

Annual		Sodium Sampled 9/26/24	Chloride Sampled 9/26/24		Sodium (Limit 50 PPM)	Chloride (Limit 250 PPM)
11/TP					no sample	no sample
Well 13					no sample	no sample
Well 15					3.97	5.23
Well 16					7.38	11.6
RANGE		Lowest	to	Highest	3.97 to 7.38	5.23 to 11.6

Annual			Iron		Reading PPM	Limit 0.30 PPM
11/TP			no sample			no sample
Well 13			no sample			no sample
Well 15			3/18/24			ND
Well 16			no sample			no sample
Range		Lowest	to	Highest		ND

Annual			Fluoride		Reading	PPM
11/TP			no sample			no sample
Well 13			no sample			no sample
Well 15			3/18/24			0.416
Well 16			no sample			no sample
Range		Lowest	to	Highest		0.416

Continued-South Brunswick Township Water Department

CCR Data for 2025 (2024 info)

2025 (2024 info)						
Annual			**Nitrates**			**PPM**
11/TP			no sample			sample
Well 13			no sample			sample
Well 15			1/24/24			1.90
Well 16			1/24/24			3.00
Range		Lowest	to	Highest	1.90	3.00
Lead & Copper	**# of Samples**					**90th %ile mg/L**
Jan - Jun 2024						
Lead	60					0
Copper	60					0.364
Jul - Dec 2024						
Lead	64					0
Copper	64					0.163

updated 3/27/25

Annual		Manganese			Reading	Limits 0.05 PPM
						PPM
11/TP			no sample			no sample
Well 13			no sample			no sample
Well 15			3/18/24			0.00476
Well 16			no sample			no sample
Range		Lowest	to	Highest		0.00476

PFOS	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	RAA	
Well 13	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	
Well 15	0	0	0	0	0	
Well 16	0	0	0	0	0	

PFOA	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	RAA	
Well 13	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	
Well 15	7.13	7.25	6.67	7.08	7.03	
Well 16	2.25	2.17	2.1	2.19	2.18	

PFNA	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	RAA	
Well 13	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	no sample 2024	
Well 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Well 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Please pass this information along to those who speak Spanish, Portuguese, Korean, Gujarti or Arabic:

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contem informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على معلومات مهمة عن مياة الشرب التي تشربها من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذة المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك