

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Lower Township Municipal Utilities Authority (LTMUA)

PWSID: NJ 0505002



For the Year 2025, Results from the Year 2024

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater. Our six wells draw groundwater from the Cohansey Aquifer. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting **NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550**. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment. This water system's source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is included in the back pages of this report.

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. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): Compliance is based on the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

Secondary Contaminant: Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL): Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RULs are recommendations, not mandates.

Iron: 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.

Manganese: 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.

Sodium: For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

The Lower Township Municipal Utilities Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

LOWER TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY

PWSID # 0505002

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 (800-426-4791).

TABLE OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES

LEAD AND COPPER - Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community (63 Total # of samples collected)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units	EPA's Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90% of Test Levels were Less Than	# of Tests with Levels Above EPA's Action Level (AL)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (2024)	N	ppb	AL = 15	0	90th percentile value = 4.84 Range:ND-34.5	1 site exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (2024)	N	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th percentile value = 0.265	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Call us at 609-886-7146 to find out how to get your water tested for lead or to determine if you have a lead service line. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

TABLE OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Barium	N	ppm	2	2	0.00362	.0029-.00362	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	ppm	4	4	0.138	0.104 -0.140	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Chlorine	N	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.42 Average	0.05 - 1.09	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (Stage 2)	N	ppb	60	n/a	8.01 Average	3.6-15.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (Stage 2)	N	ppb	80	n/a	20.88 Average	6.23 - 40.07	By-product of drinking water disinfection

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Combined Radium (226 and 228)	N	pCi/l	5	0	1.5	1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
-------------------------------	---	-------	---	---	-----	-----	-----------------------------

TABLE OF SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS (RUL) RECOMMENDED UPPER LIMIT

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units	RUL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloride	N	ppm	250	n/a	31.0	2.0 - 31.0	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness, Total	N	ppm	250	n/a	82	60 - 82	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	N	ppm	0.30	n/a	0.36	.09 - .36	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	ppm	50	n/a	61.6	15.1 - 61.6	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate	N	ppm	250	n/a	7.7	3.3 - 7.7	Naturally present in the environment
Total Alkalinity	N	ppm	N/a	n/a	126	80.3 - 126	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	ppm	500	n/a	314	214 - 314	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	N	ppm	0.05	n/a	0.0724	.0262 - .0724	Leaching from natural deposits

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). The Lower Township MUA received a monitoring waiver for asbestos. The Lower Township MUA has been granted waivers for SOC's in prior years and expects to receive a waiver for the current compliance period upon NJDEP determination.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) Testing and Results:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for determining those contaminants for which public water systems must test and for establishing levels at which certain contaminants in drinking water pose no known health risk. The EPA requires data in order to make scientifically supported determinations about which contaminants should have a drinking water standard developed. This data is gathered by requiring public water systems to perform investigatory monitoring of unregulated contaminants and submit the results to the EPA. In 2024, Lower Township MUA tested for the current list of 30 compounds including one metal, twenty-nine PFAS compounds. Of these substances tested, only Lithium was detected. The average results and range of results are listed below.

For more information about the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) Testing and Results visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/data-summa-ry-fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

UCMR 5 Sampling

Contaminant Name	MRL	Results, ppb	Range ppb
Lithium	9	10.35 Average	ND-17.7ppb

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. LTMUA 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. For those served by a lead service line, flushing 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. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. To determine if you have a lead service line, or if you are concerned about lead in your water, and wish to have your water tested, contact the LTMUA by calling (609) 886-7146. 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>.

Health Effects of Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

In July 2021, P.L.2021, Ch.183 (Law) was enacted, requiring all community water systems to replace lead service lines in their service area within 10 years. Under the law, the Lower Township MUA is required to notify customers, non-paying consumers, and any off-site owner of a property (e.g., landlord) when it is known they are served by a lead service line*. Our service line inventory is available upon request.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call **Steven Pierce at 609-886-7146 ext. 222**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled MUA meetings at the MUA office, 2900 Bayshore Road. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 5:00 p.m.

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 byproducts 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

DEFINITIONS

In the "Test Results" tables you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 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

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals (SOC's). The LTMUA has been granted waivers for SOC's in prior years and expects to receive a waiver for the current compliance period upon NJDEP determination.

Information about our Violations

1. The Lower Township MUA received a notice of violation on 11/15/2024 for failure to submit the Annual Lead Service Line Replacement Plan to the DEP by July 31 of 2024. After learning of the violation, the MUA sent the proper, required documentation to the DEP, and the MUA was back in compliance on 12/5/2024.
2. The Lower Township MUA received a notice of violation on 12/16/2024 for failure to submit a copy of the Lead Consumer Notice to the DEP by the end of the compliance period 9/29/2024. After learning of the violation, the MUA sent the proper, required documentation to the DEP, and the MUA was back in compliance on 12/20/2024.

Susceptibility Ratings for Lower Township MUA Sources

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 wells and 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 ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclide 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclide			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells – 6			6			6			6			6			6			6			6	6		

- **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, and 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 which are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead and nitrate.
- **Radionuclide:** Radioactive substances which 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 Byproduct Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example, leaves) present in surface water.