



Water Quality Report 2023

Township of Franklin

English

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Gujarati

આ અહેવાલ માં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે અગત્ય ની માહિતી આપવા માં આવી છે. એનો અનુવાદ કરી અથવા જેને સમજાવવા પડશે તો તેના આધે કાળ કરો.



Dear Water Consumer:

This 2023 Water Quality Report is an annual report to all water consumers on the quality of water provided by the Township of Franklin. This report meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirements for Consumer Confidence Reports.

This 2023 Water Quality report provides our customers with information on the sources of our drinking water, our water system, applicable health information and the concentrations of detected contaminants with a comparison to water quality regulations.

The Township of Franklin is committed to providing our customers with high quality drinking water and information about the drinking water that we provide. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you would like additional information or if you have any questions concerning this report, feel free to call the Township Water Department at 732.249.7800. You can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 for further information.

Sincerely,
Carl Hauck
Licensed Operator
Township of Franklin

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Franklin Township

For the Year 2024, Results from the Year 2023

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 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 sources are surface and well water from New Jersey American Water - Raritan System (which supplies most of our water), the Township of South Brunswick Water Department and the New Brunswick Water Utility. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for all of these public water systems which are included and are also available at <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding these Source Water Assessments.

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.).

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Franklin Township Water Department and all its suppliers routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of ours and our suppliers monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. The state allows all of us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Franklin Township Water Department PWS ID# NJ1808001 Year 2023 Test Results						
Contaminant	Viol- ation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Copper Result at 90 th Percentile 1 st ½ of 2023	N	0.296 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Result at 90 th Percentile 2 nd ½ of 2023	N	0.32 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Result at 90 th Percentile 1 st ½ of 2023	N	0.00213 No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead Result at 90 th Percentile 2 nd ½ of 2023	N	ND No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	N	Range = 10.9 – 76.6 Highest LRAA = 51	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	N	Range = 2.9 - 49 Highest LRAA = 34	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chlorine		Range = 0.7 – 1.3 ppm Average = 1.1 ppm		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

HAA5 and TTHM compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. The Franklin Township Water Department and all of its drinking water suppliers 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 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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>. Please call the Franklin Township Public Works Department at 732-249-7800 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.

Violations:

Franklin Township received three violations in 2023 for the following: monitoring and reporting for pH values in our distribution system for lead and copper compliance. Failure to submit a lead consumer notice to the NJDEP. Monitoring and reporting for pH values at our interconnect. Our pH monitoring results were inadvertently submitted late were submitted late due to collection and processing delays to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). All of our sample results were taken correctly and were in compliance.

New Jersey American Water (Raritan System)						
PWS ID# NJ2004002						
Year 2023 Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	Range = 1 - 2 Highest detect = 2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 226/228	N	Range = ND - 1 Highest detect = 1.0	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = ND - 5.7 Highest detect = 5.7	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	95 % < 0.3 Highest detect = 0.4 Range = 0.03 - 0.4	NTU	N/A	TT < 0.3 in 98% of monthly samples	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N	Range = 29 - 65% Removal	ppm	NA	TT = % removal >25 % removal	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfection Byproducts:						
Bromate	N	Range = ND - 1 Highest detect = 1	ppb	N/A	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:						
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid	N	Range = 3 - 4 Highest detect = 4	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOA Perfluorooctane Acid	N	Range = 4 - 6 Highest detect = 6	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants:						
1,2,3 Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)	N	Range = ND - 0.02 Highest detect = 0.02	ppb	0.03	0.03	Halogenated alkane, used as an ingredient in paint, varnish remover, solvents, and degreasing agents
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chloramines		Range = 0.5 - 4.0		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm

Chloramines: Water additive used to control microbes.

The U.S. EPA issued a rule in January 2006 that requires systems with higher Cryptosporidium levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. To comply with this rule, New Jersey American Water Raritan System once again began conducting 24 consecutive months of monitoring for Cryptosporidium in our raw water sources in 2015 through 2017. We detected the organism in the raw source water during this testing. These samples were collected from the source before the water was processed through our treatment plant. In accordance with the requirements of EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, an additional treatment upgrade is in process at the Raritan-Millstone Plant for removal/inactivation of Cryptosporidium. For additional information regarding cryptosporidiosis and how it may impact those with weakened immune systems, please contact your personal health care provider. The data collected is presented in the Source Water Monitoring table.

Source Water Monitoring				
Contaminant (2015 - 2017)	Unit	Raritan-Millstone Plant	Canal Road Plant	Typical Source
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/L	Range = ND - 0.9	ND - 0.5	Microbiological pathogens found in surface water
Giardia	Cysts/L	Range = ND - 0.62	ND - 0.7	Microbiological pathogens found in surface water

City of New Brunswick Water Utility PWS ID# NJ1214001 Year 2023 Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium	N	0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	0.69	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.13	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants:						
Turbidity	N	99% of samples < 0.3 Highest detect = 0.78 Average = 0.09		N/A	TT 100% of samples < 0.3	Soil runoff, naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N	Range = 1.01 – 1.57%	ppm	NA	TT = % removal >25% removal	Naturally present in the environment
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:						
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid	N	Range = 3.0 – 5.9 Highest RAA = 4.4	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOA Perfluorooctane Acid	N	Range = 4.5 – 16.0 Highest RAA = 8.9	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid	N	Range = ND – 2.2 Highest RAA = ND	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

In 2022, New Brunswick continued to monitor for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite commonly found in surface water, and found some evidence of these microbes in the raw, untreated source water. Although this organism is present, it is at levels low enough that no supplemental treatment is required by the New Brunswick water treatment facility, per USEPA standards. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are capable of causing disease. We are not aware of a specific source of Cryptosporidium. Please contact your water supplier for additional information.

New Brunswick experienced reporting violations in 2023 for the following Organic contaminants: Ethylene Dibromide, Dibromochloropropane, 2,4-D (herbicide), Trichloropropane and Regulated PFAS. These contaminants are regulated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). During the 2nd quarter of 2023 and the 3rd quarter of 2023, results for these contaminants were submitted late due to collection and processing delays. Going forward, samples will be collected earlier in the quarter to ensure that results are reported to NJDEP on time. The system returned to compliance in May 2023 and again in September 2023 as a result of submitting the results at that time. In order to avoid these types of violations in the future, a dedicated person will be assigned to the task of tracking and reporting sample results.

New Brunswick received a Notice of Non-compliance from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) in January 2024 for failure to submit their Lead Service Line Replacem (LSLR) Plan to the Bureau. New Brunswick is currently performing a final review of the LSLR Plan, and will be submitting to NJDEP by April 10, 2024. In order to avoid these types of violations in the future, a dedicated person will be assigned to the task of tracking and reporting required documents.

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at: [https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-\(003\).pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-(003).pdf)

South Brunswick Township Water Department PWS ID# NJ1221004 Year 2023 Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium	N	Range = 0.0302 – 0.115 Highest detect = 0.115	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	Range = 0.306 – 0.369 Highest detect = 0.369	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	Range = 1.40 – 2.90 Highest detect = 2.90	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	Range = ND – 35.3 Highest detect = 35.3	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Other Contaminants						
Iron	N	Range = ND Highest detect =ND	ppm	N/A	0.30	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	N	Range: 0.00259 – 0.388 Highest detect: 0.388	ppm	N/A	0.05	Naturally occurring.
Arsenic	N	Range = ND Highest detect =ND	ppb	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

The South Brunswick Township Water Department slightly exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for 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 (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	RUL
Sodium Test results Yr. 2023	Range = 5.04 – 53.4	ppm	50
Chloride Test results Yr. 2023	Range = 6.83 – 106	Ppm	250

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 projection, 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 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:

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanogram per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 -The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

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.

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.

Total Organic Carbon – Total Organ Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. The *Treatment Technique* for TOC requires that 35% - 45% of the TOC in the raw water is removed through the treatment processes.

Turbidity – Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium microbial growth.

Turbidity is measured as an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration process. The *Treatment Technique* for turbidity requires that no individual sample exceeds 1 NTU and 95% of the samples collected during the month must be less than 0.3 NTU.

Special Note:

You may have heard the word “pH” used to describe drinking water quality, but do you know what it means?

pH is a measurement of electrically charged particles in a substance. It indicates how acidic or alkaline (basic) that substance is. The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14.

- Acidic water has a pH lower than 7. The most acidic substances have a pH of 0. Battery acid falls into this category.
- Alkaline water has a pH of 8 or above. The most alkaline substances, such as lye, have a pH of 14.
- Pure water has a pH of 7 and is considered “neutral” because it has neither acidic nor basic qualities.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call the Franklin Township Public Works Department 732-249-7800. 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 Township Council meetings.

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 Franklin Township Public Works Department 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 on our website at www.franklintwpnj.org under water utility department, or upon request.

The tables below illustrate the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the systems. The tables provide 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 Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water 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.

NJ American Water - Raritan System- PWSID # NJ2004002

NJ American Water Company – Raritan System is a public community water system consisting of 129 wells, 7 surface water intakes, 1 purchased ground water source, and 6 purchased surface water sources.

This system’s source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): Millstone River, Upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, Raritan River, Middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, igneous and metamorphic rocks, glacial sand and gravel, Delaware & Raritan Canal, Brunswick Aquifer, Stockton Formation

Susceptibility Ratings for NJ American Water – Raritan System

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			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 - 129	4	65	29	42	56			24	74	88		10	16	66	16	39	59		92	6		25	73	
Surface water intakes - 7	7			7			7				7		7					7			7	7		

New Brunswick Water Department- PWSID # NJ1214001

New Brunswick Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 2 surface water intakes and 3 purchased ground water sources.

This system’s source water comes from the following surface water bodies: Lawrence Brook, Delaware & Raritan Canal

This system can purchase water from the following water systems: Middlesex Water, NJ American Water

Susceptibility Ratings for New Brunswick Water Department Sources

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			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
Surface water intakes - 2	2			1	1			2			2		2					2			2	2		

South Brunswick Township Water Division- PWSID # NJ1221004

South Brunswick Township Water Division is a public community water system consisting of 3 wells, 2 purchased ground water sources, and 2 purchased surface water sources.

This system’s source water comes from the following aquifer: The Middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System

This system purchases water from the following water systems: East Brunswick Water Department, NJ American Water, Monroe Township Utility Department and North Brunswick Water Department

Susceptibility Ratings for South Brunswick Township Water Division Sources

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			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 - 3		1	2	2	1			2	1	3			2	1	3				3			2	1	

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 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.

We all work hard to provide top quality drinking water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.