

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2026 (2025 Data)

South River Water Department

PWSID# NJ1223001



South River Water Department's goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses all the standards for safe drinking water.

These health and safety standards are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets the safety standards. All the test results are on file with the NJDEP, the agency that monitors and regulates drinking water quality in our state. Both the EPA and the NJDEP require water suppliers to send a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis.

*This CCR provides important information about your drinking water. It shows how your drinking water measured up to government standards during 2025. Please read it carefully and feel free to call the South River Water Department at **732-257-9051** or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 with any questions. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health we suggest that you contact your health care provider.*

Where does your water come from?

The Borough of South River utilizes ground water from 3 wells located near the water treatment plant. The treatment plant utilizes chlorine as a pre-oxidant prior to greensand filters for removal of iron and manganese. Caustic is utilized for pH adjustment and Zinc Orthophosphate for corrosion control. A second dosage of chlorine is utilized to maintain disinfection throughout the distribution system.

The Borough of South River also supplements its water supply with treated water through a interconnection with East Brunswick Water Department whom receives all its water from the Middlesex Water Company (MWC), PWSID # NJ1225001. Middlesex utilizes both surface and groundwater supplies; primarily from the Delaware River Basin through the Delaware Raritan Canal. Additional information about MWC's water sources and water quality can be obtained at: <https://www.middlesexwater.com/water-quality/>

Contact Information

If you have any questions about the drinking water that South River Water Department supplies, please contact us at 732-257-1999. We encourage the public to participate during our regular meetings. Meeting schedules can be found on our website at www.southrivernj.org

Lead Notice

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 South River Water Department 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

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. Call us at (732) 257-9051 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. 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>

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.

However, for those served by a lead service line, 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.

To determine if you have a lead service line or obtain a copy of the Lead Service Line Inventory contact us at (732)-257-9051 or go to our website at-

www.southrivernj.org/451/Lead-Replacement-Program

Landlord Distribution

Landlords must distribute this information 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 P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

How do drinking water sources become polluted?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban 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.

Source Water Assessments

The NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at **609-292-5550** or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

The source water assessment table for Eastern is provided below. The table provides the number of wells that have either a high (H), medium (M), or low (L) susceptibility rating for each of eight contaminant categories.

If a water 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, the DEP may change existing monitoring schedules based upon susceptibility ratings.

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements (both naturally occurring and man-made) that aid plant growth. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlorodane.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples in-

clude benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

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 used to kill pathogens (usually chlorine) react with dissolved organic material (leaves, etc.) in surface water.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			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 - 4		2	2	4				3	1	4			4			4			4				4	

People with Special Health Concerns

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

South River Water Department's 2026 Water Quality Results - PWSID# NJ1223001					
Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Antimony Test Results Year 2023	6 ppb	6 ppb	Range: n/a Highest: 1.9	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic Test Results Year 2023	n/a	5 ppb	Range: n/a Highest: 2.34	N	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium Test Results Year 2023	2 ppm	2 ppm	Range: n/a Highest: 0.14	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium Test Results Year 2023	4 ppb	4 ppb	Range: n/a Highest: 2.04	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical,
Cadmium Test Results Year 2023	5 ppb	5 ppb	Range: n/a Highest: 0.19	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries
Chromium Test Results Year 2023	100 ppb	100 ppb	Range: n/a Highest: 2.39	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Test Results Year 2023	n/a	n/a	Range: n/a Highest: 5.87	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium Test Results Year 2023	50 ppb	50 ppb	Range: n/a Highest: 3.27	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium Test Results Year 2023	0.5 ppb	2 ppb	Range: n/a Highest: 1.85	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug
Copper & Lead	MCLG	AL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Copper Test Results Jan - Jun 2025 Number of Samples: 61	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.394 Range: ND-1.21 Samples > AL: 0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test Results Jan - Jun 2025 Number of Samples: 61	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th Percentile: 0 Range: ND - 4.17 Samples > AL: 0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test Results Jul - Dec 2025 Number of Samples: 61	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.653 Range: ND - 4.3 Samples > AL: 1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test Results Jul - Dec 2025 Number of Samples: 61	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th Percentile: 0 Range: ND - 41.4 Samples > AL: 3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Gross Alpha Emitters Test Results Year 2021	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Range: n/a Highest: 3.37	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Disinfectants	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine Test Results Year 2025	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Range: 0.00 - 1.82 Average: 0.64	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Volatile Organic Compounds / Disinfection By-products	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test Results Year 2025	n/a	60 ppb	Range: 0 - 24.5 Highest LRAA: 10	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2025	n/a	80 ppb	Range: 6.80 - 74.9 Highest LRAA: 57	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Compliance for Disinfection Byproducts (HAA5s and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. South River is required to sample quarterly.					
Microbiologicals-Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	Number Required	Number Completed	Corrective Actions Required	Corrective Actions Completed	
Level 1 Assessment - Total Coliform	0	0	0	0	
Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. South River collected 168 coliform samples and had 0 positive coliform results.					

Secondary Contaminants	RUL ¹	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
Alkalinity, Total Test Results Year 2025	N/A	Range: 30 - 140 Highest: 140	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum Test Results Year 2025	0.2 ppm	Range: ND - 0.018 Highest: 0.018	N	Naturally present in the environment
Chloride Test Results Year 2025	250 ppm	Range: 20.7 - 134 Highest: 134	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron Test Results Year 2025	0.3 ppm	Range: ND - 1.13 Highest: 1.13	Y ²	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese Test Results Year 2025	0.05 ppm	Range: ND - 1.08 Highest: 1.08	Y ³	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Carbonate Test Results Year 2023	250 ppm	Range: n/a Highest: 96	N	Naturally present in the environment
Silver Test Results Year 2023	0.1 ppm	Range: n/a Highest: 0.017	N	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium Test Results Year 2023 - 2024	50 ppm	Range: 11.6 - 31.1 Highest: 31.1	N	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate Test Results Year 2025	250 ppm	Range: 6.53 - 54.6 Highest: 54.6	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Test Results Year 2023	500 ppm	Range: n/a Highest: 183	N	Erosion from natural deposits

¹Note on Recommended Upper Limit exceedances: 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.

²The 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.

³The 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.

East Brunswick Water Department Water 2026 Quality Results - PWSID# NJ1204001					
Copper & Lead	MCLG	AL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Copper Test Results 2025 36 Samples	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.19 Range: ND - 0.216 Samples > AL: 0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test Results 2025 36 Samples	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th Percentile: 0.00013 Range: ND - 2.48 Samples > AL: 0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits

East Brunswick Water Department Water 2026 Quality Results - PWSID# NJ1204001

Regulated Disinfectants	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine Test Results Year 2025	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Range: 0.02-1.86 Average: 0.92	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Perfluorinated Compounds	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Perfluorctanoic Acid (PFOA) Test Result Rear 2023	N/A	14 ppt	Range: n/a LRAA: 3.49	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Test Result Rear 2023	N/A	13 ppt	Range: n/a LRAA: 3.52	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Disinfection By-products	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test Results Year 2025	n/a	60 ppb	Range: 0-30 Highest LRAA: 19.58	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTM Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2025	n/a	80 ppb	Range: 0-55.8 Highest LRAA: 42.23	N	Byproduct 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.					
Secondary Contaminants		RUL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
Alkalinity, Total Test Results Year 2022		N/A	Range: 35.4 - 57.9 Highest: 57.9	N	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
Manganese Test Results Year 2024		0.05 ppm	Range: ND - 0.0298 Highest: 0.0298	N	
pH Test Results Year 2025		6.5-8.5 Units	Range: 7.19-7.99 Average: 7.65	N	Natural property of water
Microbiologicals-Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	Number Required	Number Completed	Corrective Actions Required	Corrective Actions Completed	
Level 1 Assessment - Total Coliform	1	1	1	1	
Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. East Brunswick collected 642 coliform samples and had 6 positive coliform results. No samples were E. Coli positive.					

Definitions

ppm **Parts Per Million:** equivalent of 1 second in 12 days

ppb **Parts Per Billion:** equivalent of 1 second in 32 years

ppt **Parts Per Trillion:** equivalent of 1 second in 32,000 years

pCi/L **Picocuries Per Liter:** equivalent to 1 second in 32,000 years

ND **Not Detected**

n/a **Not Applicable**

RUL **Recommended Upper Limit**

RAA **Running Annual Average**

LRAA **Locational Running Annual Average**

CU **Color Unit**

AL **Action Level** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must

follow.

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

MCL **Maximum Contaminant Level:** 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.

MCLG **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

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

MRDLG **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Standards: 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.

Waived Requirements

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic compounds. Our system has been granted a monitoring waiver for asbestos and synthetic organic compounds.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring period from 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023, we completed testing for Nitrate but the results were submitted late. During the monitoring period from 01/01/2024 to 12/31/2024, we completed testing for Haloacetic Acids but the results were submitted late. During the monitoring period from 07/01/2024 to 12/31/2024, we completed testing for Lead and Copper and Water Quality Parameters but the results were submitted late. During the monitoring period from 01/01/2025 to 07/31/2025, we completed testing for Water Quality Parameters but the results were submitted late.

During the monitoring period from 01/01/2025 to 07/31/2025 we were required to submit regulatory reports for lead service line materials and certification that the 2025 water quality report was completed. These reports were submitted late.

During the monitoring periods from 01/01/2025 to 02/28/2025, we failed to complete heterotrophic plate count sampling in conjunction with bacteriological sampling in lieu of a minimum chlorine residual at one site. The quality of your water is unknown at this time. This was due to a internal process change at the certified laboratory.

Heterotrophic plate count sampling is now performed on all coliform samples taken. You do not need to take any action.

During the 01/01/2025 to 03/31/2025 monitoring period we did not complete all for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

During the 11/03/2025 to 11/16/2025 monitoring period we failed to sample Bi-Weekly Water Quality Parameters and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your water during that time.

No action is required by you, the consumer. We have made operational changes including the assignment of different staff members to track laboratory sampling at both the certified laboratory and within the water system to ensure this does not happen again in the future.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

We Need Your Help...

... identifying the material of your water service line.

Please read the following and respond according to one method in Step 3.

The South River Water Department is required to replace lead service lines by 2031. We are asking owners and residents to help us identify lead service lines, if you have **not** yet done so, so we can remove them from our system. For more information go here: www.southrivernj.org/451/Lead-Replacement-Program

Step 1: Locate your Service Line Your water service line enters your foundation in the basement or crawl space, most likely on the street side of your home. If you have trouble locating your service line, please let us know.

Step 2: Identify the Material

Copper	
Plastic	
Galvanized	
Lead	

Step 3: Submit Your Results

- Online survey using QR code
- Call: 732-257-9051
- In-Person: 9 Ivan Way



You may also schedule an in-person visit with us to determine your service line material.

If you are planning to replace your lead service line, please contact us prior to replacement so that we can coordinate our efforts.

We would like to thank you for your participation in helping us identify and eliminate lead service lines in our water system.