

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Delaware Township Municipal Utilities Authority (DTMUA)
PWSID #NJ1007001
2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Developed by Natural Systems Utilities (NSU)

INTRODUCTION

Providing clean, safe drinking water to you is our top priority. That is why we are pleased to present your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) that details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the end of 2024. If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at 1-908-782-9601. If you are interested in participating in decisions that affect drinking water quality, please visit the Delaware Township Municipal Utilities Authority's website for the dates and times of regularly scheduled board meetings. We want you to be informed about your water supply. **This system is reporting under PWSID # NJ1007001.**

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.).

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.)

WHERE DOES OUR WATER SUPPLY COME FROM?

Delaware Township Municipal Utilities Authority receives its water from two wells that draw water from the Stockton Sandstone aquifer. These wells are located off of Route 523 and are situated next to the water storage standpipe. DTMUA owns the land immediately around the wells and restricts certain activities on the property.

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. Susceptibility ratings from the SWAP summary document can be seen below. 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 DTMUA

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			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 - 2			2	2				2				2		2				2						2	
GUDI - 0																									
Surface water intakes - 0																									

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 the 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 **USEPA** 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** allows 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:

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.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Not Analyzed or Not Applicable (NA): Analysis of the constituent is not required.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per million (ppm): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

Parts per billion (ppb): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

Parts per trillion (ppt): 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.

< This means "less than."

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (Parts per million - ppm)

Running Annual Average (RAA): Disinfection Residuals, TTHMs and HAA5 are reported by the annual average of the four quarterly samples for the year.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL): The optimum ranges of contaminants that are necessary to protect the public welfare.

ND: Not detectable.

2024 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

Microbiological Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Source
E. Coli	# positive	0	TT	0	0	2024	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	# positive	0	TT	0%	0%	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	LRAA	Year	Violation	Source
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	0.71	1.7	2	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NA	60	ND	ND	ND	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Min	Max	Max RAA	Year	Violation	Source
Chlorine at Cl2	ppm	4	4	0.37	1.25	0.95	2024	No	Water additive to control microbes

Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	Min	Max	# Site > AL	Year	Violation	Source
Lead (Jan-Jun)	ppb	0	15	ND	ND	1.8	0	2024	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Jan-Jun)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.155	0.0098	0.220	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (Jul-Dec)	ppb	0	15	1.0	ND	2.5	0	2024	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Jul-Dec)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.203	0.0308	0.213	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Parameters	Units	Required Min	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Source
pH – Treatment Plant	SU	7.0	7.01	7.81	2024	No	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality
pH – Distribution System	SU	7.0	6.85	7.71	2024	No	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality

Inorganics	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Avg	Year	Violation	Source
Antimony	ppb	6	6	1.23	1.23	1.23	2024	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.619	0.619	0.619	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	2024	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	NA	Monitor	1.58	1.58	1.58	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	4.64	4.64	4.64	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Perfluoroalkyl Substances	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Source
PFOA	ppt	NA	14	2.76	2.76	2024	No	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films

2024 WATER QUALITY RESULTS - ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

Additional Contaminants

Secondary Standards	Units	RUL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Source
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	97.3	97.3	2024	No	Natural property of water
Calcium	ppm	NA	31.7	31.7	2024	No	Naturally occurring element
Chloride	ppm	250	73.1	73.1	2024	No	Naturally occurring element
Hardness	ppm	250	135	135	2024	No	Naturally occurring element
Sodium	ppm	50	42.9	42.9	2024	No	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	ppm	250	12.4	12.4	2024	No	Naturally occurring element
Zinc	ppm	5	0.02	0.02	2024	No	Naturally occurring element

Notes:

1. The Copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested for two monitoring periods. 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. In the first round of sampling, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.155 ppm with the highest value being 0.220 ppm. In the second round of sampling, 11 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.203 ppm with the highest being 0.213 ppm. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
2. The Lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested for two monitoring periods. 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. In the first round of sampling, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was ND with the highest value being 1.8 ppb. In the second round of sampling, 11 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 1 ppb with the highest being 2.5 ppb. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
3. Health Note for Sodium: Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking water by people on diets that severely restrict sodium. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on diets that moderately restrict sodium.
4. LRAA=the highest locational running annual average results
5. Data presented is from the most recent sampling done in accordance with regulations.

HEALTH EFFECTS

Lead

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. DTMUA 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 DTMUA at 1-908-782-9601. 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>.

DTMUA has completed a lead service line inventory and is pleased to report that the service lines feeding the system are all classified as non-lead. A copy of this inventory is posted online at <https://www.delawaretpnj.org/boards/utilities>. If you have any questions about this inventory or would like to obtain a copy, please contact us at 1-908-782-9601.

Call us at 1-908-782-9601 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.

Special Considerations for Children, Nursing Mothers, Pregnant Women and Others

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

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). Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos in 2020-2028 and SOCs in 2023-2025 because we were not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

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.
- આ રિપોર્ટમાં મહત્વની માહિતી છે. આ રિપોર્ટને અન્ય કોઈને આપવાની સલાહ છે. આ રિપોર્ટને અન્ય કોઈને આપવાની સલાહ છે.
- Este reporte contem informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.
- આ રિપોર્ટમાં મહત્વની માહિતી છે. આ રિપોર્ટને અન્ય કોઈને આપવાની સલાહ છે. આ રિપોર્ટને અન્ય કોઈને આપવાની સલાહ છે.
- المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذه المعلومات اطلب من مترجمها لك.