CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
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Dear Water Consumer,

The City of New Brunswick is committed to providing access to abundant, safe and the highest quality drinking water for all residents and consumers. To support this commitment, the City has launched a multi-phase upgrade of the Water Treatment Plant:

- Phase I, which began last year and is expected to be completed by late summer, involves a $22 million expansion of the plant's existing membrane filtration system.
- Phase II, recently approved by City Council, will begin as Phase I wraps up. This $58 million investment will replace and upgrade the facility's treatment processes, chemical storage and feed systems, as well as its laboratory and process control networks. The Phase I and II work is expected to take approximately three years, and once complete, the plant's water treatment capabilities will increase to 24 million gallons per day.
- A third phase of upgrades is in the concept stage and evaluating new technologies with our expert consultants to best position the City to meet future federal and state regulations.

Regular testing for impurities in 2024 continued to demonstrate that the City of New Brunswick provides drinking water that meets or exceeds regulatory standards. This includes the identification of mostly synthetic organic compounds, as well as some unregulated contaminants.

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) sampling program continues to show lead levels below the 15 parts per billion (ppb) action level. With funding from the US EPA's Lead Service Line Replacement Accelerator Pilot Program, the Water Utility is actively identifying and inventorying the materials used in customer service lines. Funding has been secured to identify the composition of some 4000 unknown water service lines and to replace any lead or galvanized services that are discovered. This project is expected to take approximately 2 years to complete. As the Water Utility works diligently to identify these service lines, we could use your help to complete this process. Property owners can self-inspect and report, or schedule an appointment with the Water Utility for an inspection. If lead or galvanized water service line material is discovered, it will need to be replaced.

The City has continued to replace aged water mains throughout the distribution system. We have already replaced over 10-miles of water mains and projects are currently underway on Jones Ave., Delavan St., Sandford St. and South Pennington Rd. to replace another mile of water main. Projects planned for 2025 will see another two miles of water main replaced on Pennington Rd., College Ave., Jersey Ave., Lee Ave., and Welton St. The installation of new water mains improves water quality, pressure, and reduces the likelihood of future breaks and disruptions.

The 76-year-old, 750,000-gallon Van Dyke Avenue water storage tank, has been dismantled. It will be replaced with a new 1.5-million-gallon water storage tank at the same location. The installation of the new larger tank should be completed by late 2026 and will provide the City with additional water supply during fires, improve the resilience of the water system and ensure future development water needs are met.

A project to rehabilitate the four City owned dams has been awarded and that work is expected to begin this summer. The project will provide enhanced security and reliability of the City's raw water supply.

Almost all of the approximately 7,600 water meters in the City have been upgraded, with less than 100 left to be upgraded. The new meters are read automatically via radio transmission, and user consumption information is available in real-time through an online portal. Customers can check out the portal at: www.cityofnewbrunswick.org/WaterUsage. This information can aid the consumer with water conservation efforts, early leak detection, and preventing unexpectedly high utility bills.

For additional information or questions about this report, please call the New Brunswick Water Utility at (732) 745-5062. You can also contact the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or the NJDEP at (609) 292-5550 for further information.

Sincerely,
Jim Cahill
Mayor of New Brunswick

New Brunswick, New Jersey
WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025
For Calendar Year 2024

PWSID# NJ1214001

Regarding This Report

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.).

Sources of Drinking Water

Both tap water and bottled water may come from groundwater (springs, wells) or surface waters (rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, and reservoirs). As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Surface waters are the source of the supply for the City of New Brunswick. Water is pumped to the New Brunswick Water Treatment Plant from the following two locations: Weston's Mill Pond, which is fed by the Lawrence Brook, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The City will utilize the two different sources at various times of the year depending on raw water quality in order to provide the highest quality water delivered to New Brunswick customers. The water is filtered and disinfected before distribution.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system in 2004. It is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

The assessment found medium to high susceptibility to contamination by pathogens, nutrients, pesticides, inorganics and disinfection by-products; and low susceptibility to radionuclide and radon contamination. This is typical for surface water sources in developed areas.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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.

Susceptibility Ratings for New Brunswick Water Department Sources

The Source Susceptibility Ratings 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 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.

Water System Improvements

The City of New Brunswick is committed to providing water that meets or exceeds all Federal and state requirements for drinking water. In general, the water system is in good condition as a result of rehabilitation and improvements to the water system. Please see the Mayor's letter included in this report for further details regarding water system improvements.

Concerning decisions that may affect the quality of water, the opportunity for public participation is provided during the regularly scheduled council meetings held on the first and third Wednesday of every month at 5:30pm and 5:00pm during the summer.

Compliance with Drinking Water Standards

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the NJDEP prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems and require water suppliers to monitor and treat for potentially harmful contaminants. Bottled water is similarly regulated by the Food and Drug Administration and must provide the same protection for public health as tap water. Our water, which is treated according to the EPA's and NJDEP's regulations, continually surpasses the quality standards set by those agencies.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan found in untreated surface waters throughout the United States (the organism is generally not present in a ground water source). Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, people with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage such people to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it is spread through means other than drinking water.

USEPA issued a new rule in 2006 that requires systems with higher Cryptosporidium levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. In 2024, New Brunswick monitored for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite commonly found in surface water, and found some evidence of these microbes in the raw, untreated source water. Levels ranged from non-detect to 0.54 oocysts per liter. 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.

Source Susceptibility Ratings Table

	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 - 0																								
GUDI (Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of surface water) - 0																								
Surface water intakes -2	2			1	1			2			2		2					2			2	2		

- **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.

Water Quality Data Table

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) or you can email them at safewater@epa.gov.

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Detected Level	Range	Compliance Achieved	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity [1]	NTU	TT: 1 NTU; 95% samples/month below 0.3 NTU	N/A	0.65	99% <0.3 Average = 0.1	Yes	No	Soil Runoff
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Chlorine [2]	ppm	MRDL & MRDLG = 4.0		Highest RAA: 1.0	0.05 - 2.10	Yes	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) [2]	ppb	80	N/A	Highest LRAA: 72	27 - 134	Yes	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) [2]	ppb	60	N/A	Highest LRAA: 43	25 - 71	Yes	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.03	N/A	Yes	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.06	N/A	Yes	No	Erosion of natural deposits. New Brunswick does not add fluoride to the drinking water.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.57	N/A	Yes	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICALS								
Combined Radium (226 + 228)	pCi/L	5	0	1.5	N/A	Yes	No	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER[4]								
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0	90th Percentile	Jan-Jun: 2.1 Jul-Dec: 1.4 1 site above AL at 18ppb	Yes	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
				Range of Results: ND - 18				
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0	90th Percentile	Jan-Jun: 0.03 Jul-Dec: 0.05 No sites above AL	Yes	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
				Range of Results: 0.001 - 0.08				
TOC REMOVAL								
TOC Removal Ratio [2]	N/A	RAA>1.0	N/A	Lowest Ratio (RAA) = 1.30	Range of Ratios: 1.30 - 1.37	Yes	No	Naturally present in the environment. The removal ratio is a measure of organic material removal, which can serve as precursors to disinfection by products
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Perfluoro octanoic acid (PFOA)[2]	ppt	14	N/A	Highest RAA: 9.7	2.1 - 12.0	Yes	No	Used in the manufacture of non-stick cookware, firefighting foam, stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant clothing, and greaseproof food packaging.
Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS)[2]	ppt	13	N/A	Highest RAA: 4.6	2.0 - 5.3	Yes	No	Used in firefighting foam, metal plating, stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant clothing, and greaseproof food packaging.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (SOC)								
2,4-D	ppb	70	N/A	0.8 (<1)	ND - 0.8	Yes	No	Common herbicide to control broad leaf weeds.

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected Level	Range	Compliance Achieved	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS [3]								
Bromide*	ppb	N/A	N/A	34.5	22.9 - 58.2	Yes	No	Naturally present in the environment; road salts. Source water data presented.
Chlorate*	ppb	N/A	N/A	132	84 - 180	Yes	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	N/A	N/A	3.8	3.4 - 4.1	Yes	No	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoro hexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	N/A	N/A	3.8	3.5 - 4.5	Yes	No	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Bromochloroacetic acid (BCAA)*	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.8	1.1 - 4.2	Yes	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCAA)*	ppb	N/A	N/A	4.3	2.3 - 6.8	Yes	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (CDBAA)*	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.6	ND - 0.8	Yes	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic acid (DBAA)*	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.1	ND - 0.5	Yes	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA)*	ppb	N/A	N/A	13.8	5.2 - 23.3	Yes	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA)*	ppb	N/A	N/A	20	10.1 - 40	Yes	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)*	ppm	N/A	N/A	3.1	2.7 - 7.8	Yes	No	Naturally present in the environment. Organic material, which can serve as precursors to disinfection by products. Source water data presented.

* 2018-2019

Contaminant	Unit	Secondary MCL	MCLG	Maximum Detected Level	Range	Compliance Achieved	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS								
Aluminum	ppb	200	200	179	N/A	Yes	No	Treatment Process
Sodium	ppm	50	50	25	N/A	Yes	No	Naturally present in the environment; road salts

Note: 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.

SOURCE WATER DATA (LT2ESWTR)

In 2024, 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.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables list all drinking water contaminants detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data shown in the tables represent the highest result found from testing performed on samples of water taken from Jan.1 through Dec.31, 2024 The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Footnotes for Water Quality Data Tables

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) sampling waivers have not yet been issued for the 2020-2022 compliance period, however our supplying utilities expect to receive one pending NJDEP review.

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

2. "Maximum Detected Level" indicated is the maximum running annual average (RAA) or Locational running annual average (LRAA). "Range" indicates the range of individual sample results.

3. Unregulated contaminants are those which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and may support additional actions to protect public health. The data presented was obtained from New Brunswick Water Utility's most recent monitoring for unregulated contaminants in 2024-2025 under the fifth "Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule" (UCMR5). It also contains data from previous monitoring events under the UCMR4 (2018-2019). Finally, please note that while a few of these contaminants are not regulated by EPA, they are regulated in New Jersey by NJDEP. These include PFOA, PFOS and PFNA. Monitoring results for these contaminants have been included in the table under the heading "Organic Contaminants" If you have any questions regarding this data, please call us at 732-745-5060.

   PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.

4. See important information about Lead in household plumbing on the next page.

Violations Information for 2024

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. We are pleased to report that no monitoring or reporting violations occurred in 2024.

Terms and Abbreviations

AL (Action Level): 90% of samples must be below this level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal): 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.

N/A: Not applicable.

ND: Below a reportable detected level (Non Detect)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

ppb (parts per billion): Comparable to one minute in two thousand years or 1 cent in $10,000,000.00.

ppt (parts per trillion): Comparable to one minute in two million years or 1 cent in $10,000,000,000.00.

ppm (parts per million): Comparable to one minute in two years or 1 cent in $10,000.00.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): A non-enforceable recommendation limit.

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

Health/Educational Information All 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. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Special Consideration Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others: Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which standards are based.

Lead in Household Plumbing

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 Brunswick Water Utility 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, call us at 732-745-5060 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 https://link.edgepilot.com/s/d56c6ef7/064RPUx3l0uHx-fgnhelRQ?u=http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory Information

In order to address lead in drinking water, public water systems are required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. A service line inventory has been prepared, indicating the materials that the service line is composed of, including lead, where known. The City continues to update the inventory as more services are identified. To date, about 2,500 services are of known composition from the water main to the house. About 5,200 services remain to be identified. The City has developed a program and is currently soliciting bids to have all service lines identified, and to have any lead or galvanized services replaced by 2027.

This program is expected to start later this year. You can go to https://link.edgepilot.com/s/b813fe2a/aROUc729a0uph4bCjBPsjA?u=http://www.cityofnewbrunswick.org/waterusage and click on City of New Brunswick Lead Service Line Information Lookup. If you have any further questions, please call us at 732-745-5060.

Please share this information with all the 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español favor llamar a La Alcaldía al 732-745-5004.