

Monroe Municipal Utilities Authority  
372 South Main Street  
Williamstown, NJ 08094

**OPEN IMMEDIATELY**  
*ANNUAL DRINKING  
WATER REPORT*

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## 2024 (2023 Data)

Monroe Municipal Utilities Authority  
PWSID# NJ0811002



We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of our water and services we deliver to you every day. Our continuous goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts MMUA makes to improve the water treatment process along with protecting our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your 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're at work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to provide you and your family with top quality water. 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.

### Contact Information

If you have any questions regarding the content of this report please contact the MMUA at **856-226-3628** during our business hours or on our webpage at [www.monroemuanj.com](http://www.monroemuanj.com). Public meetings of the Authority's Board of Directors are held the third Wednesday of each month. Meetings begin at 6:00 p.m. in the conference room of MMUA's Administrative Building located at 372 South Main Street, Williamstown.

### 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

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. Can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

**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.

**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.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Source Water Assessments

The Monroe Municipal Utilities Authority water supply is from ground water. We have eight wells; six draw from the Cohansy Aquifer and Wells #12 and #13 draw water from the Piney Point Aquifer. These wells range in depth from 143 feet to 355 feet. The Authority has developed two Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) wells in the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (P.R.M) Aquifer. This will allow us to pump system water down into the aquifer in the winter to be recovered in the summer when water demands are much higher. Monroe Municipal Utilities Authority also purchases water each month from Glassboro Water Department. Information for their water system can be found at <https://www.glassboro.org/water-sewer>

Our system has one permanent interconnection with Glassboro and three emergency interconnections with Glassboro, the Borough of Clayton and Washington Township. This enables us, in the event of an emergency, to obtain water through the interconnections and/or supply water to these communities.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or [watersupply@dep.nj.gov](mailto:watersupply@dep.nj.gov).

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 chlordane.

**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 include 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.

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 - 8		1	7	6		2		5	3	6		2	1	5	2	6	2			6	2		8	

## 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 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 (800-426-4791).

### Monroe MUA 2023 Water Quality Results

Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Combined Radium -226 & -228 Test Results Year 2023	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Range: 1.3 - 3.6 Highest: 3.6	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Test Results Year 2023	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Range: ND - 8.9 Highest: 8.9	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Cooper	Action Level	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Copper Test Results Year 2023	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Detected at 90th percentile 0.06 Sample > AL: 0 of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead Test Results Year 2023	15 ppb	0 ppb	Detected at 90th percentile 2.3 Sample > AL: 0 of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Regulated Disinfectants	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Distribution Chlorine Residual Test Results Year 2023	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Range: 0.3 to 1.53 Average: 1.00	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids Test Results Year 2023	60 ppb	N/A	Range: 0 - 4.9 Highest LRAA: 2.1	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2023	80 ppb	N/A	Range: 2.6 - 27.8 Highest LRAA: 20.1	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganics	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Barium Test Results Year 2023	2 ppm	2 ppm	Range: 0.003 - 0.142 Highest: 0.142	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test Results Year 2023	100 ppb		Range: ND - 5.75 Highest: 5.75	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test Results Year 2023	4 ppm	4 ppm	Range: ND - 1.33 Highest: 1.33	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury Test Results Year 2023	2 ppb		Range: ND - 0.334 Highest: 0.334	N	erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel Test Results Year 2023	N/A ppb	N/A ppb	Range: ND - 3.63 Highest: 3.63	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - Nitrite Test Results Year 2023	10 ppm	10 ppm	Range: ND - 3.48 Highest: 3.48	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Test Results Year 2023	13 ppt	N/A	Range: ND - ND Highest: ND	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Test Results Year 2023	14 ppt	N/A	Range: ND - 2.1 Highest: 2.1	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) Test Results Year 2023	13 ppt	N/A	Range: ND - ND Highest: ND	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.



Secondary Contaminants	RUL	Level Found	RUL Ex-ceedance	Likely Source
Aluminum Test Results Year 2023	0.2 ppm	Range: ND - 0.258 Highest: 0.258	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride Test Results Year 2023	250 ppm	Range: 7 - 45 Highest: 45	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Carbonate Test Results Year 2023	250 ppm	Range: 13 - 57 Highest: 57	N	Naturally present in the environment
Iron Test Results Year 2023	0.3 ppm	Range: ND - 0.212 Highest: 0.212	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese Test Results Year 2023	0.05 ppm	Range: ND -0.05 Highest: 0.05	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor Test Results Year 2023	3 Ton	Range: ND -1 Highest: 1	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium Test Results Year 2021 - 2023	50 ppm	Range: 1.08 - 72.7 Highest: 72.7	Y <sup>1</sup>	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate Test Results Year 2023	250 ppm	Range: 1.98 - 12.7 Highest: 12.7	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Test Results Year 2023	500 ppm	Range: 8 - 268 Highest: 268	N	Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup>For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in a diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

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. Monroe Municipal Utilities Authority had 0 positive results for coliform bacteria in 360 samples.

Glassboro 2023 Water Quality Results					
Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Combined Radium - 228 & 226	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Emitters	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	18.2	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.82	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	4.9	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Copper & Lead	MCLG	AL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Copper Jan - Jun 2023	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.17 Samples > AL: 0 of 60	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead Jan - Jun 2023	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th Percentile: 0.0 Samples > AL: 0 of 60	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Copper Jul - Dec 2023	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.16 Samples > AL: 0 of 61	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead Jul - Dec 2023	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th Percentile: 0.0 Samples > AL: 1 of 61	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Regulated PFAS	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	n/a	14 ppt	ND	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	n/a	13 ppt	6	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	n/a	13 ppt	8	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.



Secondary Contaminants <sup>2</sup>	RUL	Level Found	RUL Exceed- ance	Likely Source
Manganese	50 ppb	0.002	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium <sup>1</sup>	100 ppm	91	N	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate	250 ppm	6.7	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

<sup>1</sup> 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 beyond the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Definitions					
<b>ppm</b>	<b>Parts Per Million:</b> equivalent of one second in 12 days	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level:</b> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</b> 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.
<b>ppb</b>	<b>Parts Per Billion:</b> equivalent of one second in 32 years	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:</b> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.	<b>MRDLG</b>	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</b> 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.
<b>ppt</b>	<b>Parts Per Trillion:</b> equivalent of one second in 32,000 years	<b>pCi/L</b>	<b>Picocuries Per Liter:</b> equivalent of one second in 32 million years	<b>AL</b>	<b>Action Level</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>NA</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>		<b>Treatment Technique:</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	<b>ND</b>	<b>Not Detected</b>
<b>RUL</b>	<b>Recommended Upper Limit</b>	<b>TT</b>	<b>Treatment Technique:</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	<b>RAA</b>	<b>Running Annual Average</b>
<b>CU</b>	<b>Color Unit</b>		<b>Primary Standards:</b> Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.		<b>Secondary Standards:</b> 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.
<b>LRAA</b> Locational Running Annual Average					

### 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 chemicals. Our system has been granted a waiver for asbestos.



### Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Pick up after your pets.
- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center
- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or well-head protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

### Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaking faucets & toilets: A single dripping faucet can waste hundreds or thousands of dollars per year
- 50-70% of household water is used outdoors on average. Water lawns wisely & turn off the hose when washing the car
- Install low flow shower heads
- Turn off faucet when brushing your teeth

### Facts About Water Usage

The **water meter** is an important part of your water service. It measures the exact amount of water you use, and its readings serve as the basis for your water consumption charge. These readings also allow us to compare total water use registered by all meters versus total water pumped from the wells. Variations in these figures could indicate underground leaks and unaccounted water usage.

You are billed for water consumption on a monthly basis. The bill will reflect the previous month of consumption .

Have you ever wondered how much water you use in the appliances around your home? The following list reflects the average daily water use of certain appliances and fixtures within the home.

Washing Machine	25-50 gallons
Bathtub	25-35 gallons
Dishwasher	15-30 gallons
Toilet	4-6 gallons
Shower	3-5 gallons (per minute)
Sink Faucet	2-3 gallons (per minute)
Outside Faucet	3-5 gallons (per minute)

### Lead Notice

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. Monroe MUA is 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 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Call us at **856-226-3628** 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. For additional educational information, updates, and lead service line inventory visit the City's website at <https://www.monroemuanj.com/>

### Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Monroe Municipal Utilities Authority did not have any violations in 2023.