



PWSID #1219001

Sayreville Water Department Annual Report on Drinking Water Quality



2025 Consumer Confidence Report

The Sayreville Water Department is committed to providing consumers with high-quality drinking water, along with clear and transparent information about the water we supply. This Water Quality Report serves as an annual update to all customers regarding the quality of drinking water provided during the 2025 calendar year.

Drinking water health and safety standards are established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). To ensure compliance, we regularly test water samples and monitor water quality throughout the year. We are pleased to report that, in 2025, our drinking water met all federal and state standards.

We encourage you to review this report carefully and examine the detailed water quality test results for 2025.

Sayreville residents that are supplied water from the Middlesex Water Company or the Perth Amboy Water Department may access the most recent Consumer Confidence Report at:

<https://www.middlesexwater.com/water-quality/>

The Sayreville Water Department remains dedicated to meeting or exceeding all federal and state drinking water requirements. Borough Council Meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month at Town Hall, located at 167 Main Street, where members of the Water Committee are also present.

For more information, please contact the Water Treatment Plant at 732-390-7067. You may also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Sayreville's water supply comes from groundwater wells operated by the Borough through the Duhernal Water System. These wells draw from the Old Bridge Sands and Farrington aquifers.

The Water Treatment Plant has a capacity of 14 million gallons per day (MGD) and operates continuously, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The facility uses advanced treatment methods, including sand filtration, membrane filtration, and carbon polishing, to ensure high-quality drinking water.

The information and tables presented in this report summarize monitoring results for the period from January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025. We hope this report is informative and helps you better understand the processes involved in delivering safe, high-quality water to your home.

Notice to Landlords:

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.).



Why There May Be Contaminants in Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 materials. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity, such as microbes, inorganic chemicals, and organic chemicals.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may originate from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, including salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming activities.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may enter water sources from agricultural practices, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are often by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They may also originate from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining operations.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water. These limits must provide the same level of protection for public health.

Special Considerations for Vulnerable Populations

Children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and people with weakened immune systems may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Due to their higher water intake relative to body weight, children may receive a greater dose of a contaminant present in water than adults. For this reason, drinking water standards are often calculated using reproductive or developmental effects when these occur at lower exposure levels than other health effects. If there is insufficient toxicity data for a chemical (for example, limited data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor is incorporated to make the standard more protective. In the cases of lead and nitrate, the standards are based specifically on health effects in infants and children.

Important Information about Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider

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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) provides a full range of drinking water quality information on their website: <https://dep.nj.gov/watersupply/drinking-water-consumers/>



Source Water Assessment

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protections (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system. It is available on the NJDEP's source water assessment web site at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/index.html or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. The goal of this assessment is to measure each water system's susceptibility to contamination, not actual contamination measured in a water supply system.

The source water assessment was performed on five wells in the Morgan area, ten wells under the influence of ground water (GUDI) at our Bordentown Treatment Facility, the surface water intake at the Old Bridge Pumping Station, and one purchased water source (Middlesex Water Company). The Morgan and Bordentown Avenue wells are not currently in use. Source water is derived from the following aquifers and surface water bodies: Middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, Upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, Sayreville Lagoon, and the South River.

Please note that the 2003 Source Water Assessment Report and Summary did not include the Duhernal Water System. The Duhernal Water System currently has 25 wells under the influence of surface water, 14 of which are currently in use. If additional Source Water Assessment data becomes available in the future, it will be published in this report.

Susceptibility Ratings for Sayreville Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rate high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For the susceptibility ratings of purchased water, please refer to the Borough's specific water systems source water assessment report.

These ratings reflect 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 change existing monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

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 – 5		4	1	3	2				5	5			4	1		5				5			5	
GUDI –10	10			9		1			10	6	4		9	1		6	3	1		9	1	10		
Surface Water Intake	2			1		1		1	1		2		1	1				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.
- 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.

Lead and Copper Sampling

The Borough successfully completed all required lead and copper monitoring for 2025. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) requires the collection of 30 samples annually. The results of the 90th percentile sampling are provided in the accompanying table.

Important Information About Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and household plumbing.

The Sayreville Water Department is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety 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 the Sayreville Water Department at 732-390-7067.

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>

Lead Service Line Inventory

An inventory of service line materials is available on the Borough of Sayreville website at: <https://www.sayreville.com/>

Navigate to the Water and Sewer Department page and select the “CLICK HERE” link within the material composition line to download the service line material inventory file.

Radium Sampling

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established drinking water standards for radium because elevated levels may pose health risks. Long-term exposure to radium above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) may increase the risk of bone cancer and cancers of the head and sinuses.

Naturally occurring radiation is present in water, food, and air, although elevated levels in drinking water are uncommon. The EPA estimates that consuming water containing radium at the MCL over a lifetime may result in approximately one additional cancer case per 10,000 people exposed.

The Borough continues to monitor for radium in accordance with regulatory requirements and remains committed to addressing any exceedances should they occur.

Coliform Sampling

As required by federal and state regulations, the Water Department collects 600 bacteriological (coliform) water samples annually. In 2025, all samples for the water system met bacteriological water quality standards.

Asbestos Sampling

Asbestos monitoring is conducted in accordance with all regulatory requirements. No asbestos was detected in the water supply.

Sampling Waivers

The Safe Drinking Water Act allows states to grant monitoring waivers for certain contaminants when previous testing results indicate low risk. The Borough has received a monitoring waiver for synthetic organic chemicals (SOC).



Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. These compounds have been used in products such as non-stick cookware, stain-resistant fabrics, food packaging, waterproof clothing, and firefighting foam.

PFAS are sometimes referred to as “forever chemicals” because they break down very slowly in the environment and can accumulate over time in water, soil, wildlife, and the human body.

PFAS and Drinking Water

Certain PFAS compounds may enter drinking water sources through industrial discharges, landfill runoff, wastewater treatment plant discharges, firefighting activities, and the use of consumer products. The most commonly monitored PFAS compounds in drinking water include:

- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
- Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
- Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)

The State of New Jersey has established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for several PFAS compounds to help protect public health.

Health Information

Studies indicate that exposure to certain PFAS over time may affect human health. Potential health effects associated with elevated exposure may include:

- Increased cholesterol levels
- Changes in liver enzymes
- Reduced immune response
- Increased risk of high blood pressure or pre-eclampsia during pregnancy
- Developmental effects in infants and children
- Increased risk of certain cancers

Research on PFAS is ongoing, and scientists continue to learn more about possible health impacts.

Monitoring and Treatment

The Sayreville Water Department routinely monitors for PFAS compounds in accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) regulations. When PFAS are detected above state standards, treatment and corrective actions are implemented to maintain compliance and protect public health.

Treatment methods that may reduce PFAS levels include:

- Granular activated carbon (GAC)*
- Ion exchange treatment
- Reverse osmosis

*Currently in use at the Sayreville Water Treatment Plant.

What Customers Can Do

Customers who would like additional information about PFAS and drinking water may contact the Sayreville Water Department at 732-390-7067 or visit the following resources:

- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
<https://dep.nj.gov/pfas/>
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

Additional information about PFAS and health effects is available from healthcare providers and public health agencies.



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as person 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 are appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The following tables are a list of detected chemicals for 2025:

Sayreville Water Department Table of Detected Contaminants - 2025							Primary Standards
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
INORGANIC							
Copper *	ppb	1300	1300	124.96 *	2.95 - 157.03	No	Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	ppm	4	4	0.076	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead *	ppb	15	15	0.67 *	<0.50 - 1.68	No	Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits.
* 90th Percentile - 90 Percent of the samples taken, must be below this level.							
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.0293	N/A	No	Mining or refining production and erosion of natural deposits.
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Turbidity (TT) *	NTU's	0.3	N/A	0.06	0.04 - 0.06	No	Soil runoff.
* Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.							
Total Coliforms	>5%	TT	TT	In Compliance	N/A	No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
DISINFECTANT RESSIDUALS							
Free Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.21	1.12 - 1.28	No	Water additive for disinfection and to control microbes.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)**	ppb	80	N/A	71.09	31.28 - 147.85	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA)**	ppb	60	N/A	19.27	4.76 - 24.53	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
**Long-term exposure to trihalomethanes and haloacetic acid in drinking water may increase the risk of certain types of cancer. Trihalomethanes and haloacetic acid are disinfection byproducts that form when chlorine or other disinfectants react with naturally occurring organic matter in water. They are not harmful in small amounts, but long-term exposure to high levels may increase the risk of cancer. Compliance is based on Local Running Annual Averages of quarterly samples of individual sites.							
RADIOLOGICAL							
Alpha Emitters	pCi/;	15	0	3.39	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Ra-228	pCi/L	5 *	0	1.84	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Ra-226	pCi/L	5 *	0	0.31	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
* 5 pCi/L is a combined MCL for both Radium 226 and Radium 228. Required sampling was completed in 2020. The next sampling is scheduled for 2026.							
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Chloroform	ppb	100	100	<0.50	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	100	100	5.34	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	100	100	2.92	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
PFAS							
PFNA - Perfluorononanoic Acid	ppt	13	13	< 2.0	ND - <2.0	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PFOS - Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	ppt	13	13	< 2.0	ND - <2.0	No	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid	ppt	14	14	5.18	3.6 - 6.6	No	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS							
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
UCMR5 (Uregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) 2024 Results							
PFOA - Perfluoronoanoic Acid	ppt	14	14	9.3	3.4-9.3	N/A	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFHxA - Perfluorohexanoic Acid	ppt	N/A	N/A	3.4	N/A	N/A	Used in the production of Teflon, photographic films, firefighting foam and various cleaners, paints, polishes, lubricants and cosmetics.
Lithium	ppb	N/A	N/A	11.7	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring metal: present in brine waters; lithium is used in the production of pharmaceuticals, batteries and some lubricants.

SECONDARY STANDARDS					
Parameter	Units	RUL*	Result	Average	Range
Alkalinity	ppm	250.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Color	Color Units	10.0	<5.0	N/A	<5.0
Chloride	ppm	250.0	54.0	N/A	N/A
Manganese	ppm	0.1	N/A	0.02	ND-.04
Odor	Threshold Odor Number	3.0	<1.0	<1.0	N/A
pH	S.U. **	6.5-8.5	7.7	7.8	7.6-8.0
Sulfate	ppm	250.0	34.7	N/A	N/A
Sodium	ppm	50.0	28.5	N/A	N/A
Hardness	ppm	250.0	125.0	N/A	N/A

*RUL - Recommended Upper Limit **S.U. - Standard Unit



Definitions:

- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Iron** – 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 in the body. The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry.
- **Manganese** – The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient and toxicity is not expected from levels that would be encountered in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow a margin for safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – Measurement of the clarity or turbidity of water.
- **Non-Detected (ND)** – laboratory analysis indicated that the constituent is not present.
- **Parts per million (ppm)** – or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to \$0.01 in \$10,000 or approximately 32 seconds in a year.
- **Parts per billion (ppb)** – or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to \$0.01 in \$10,000,000 or approximately 3 seconds in a century.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt)** – or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to \$0.01 in \$10,000,000,000 or approximately 30 seconds in a million years.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)** – A state-adopted secondary standard that provides guidance on the maximum acceptable concentration of a physical, chemical or biological characteristic.
- **Sodium** – For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium-restricted diet.
- **Standard Units (S.U.)** – A logarithmic value used to express the acidity or alkalinity of a solution on a scale of 0-14
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- **<=** - Less than the detection limit of the analytical method.

