



# Sayreville Water Department 2024 Consumer Confidence Report Public Water System ID# NJ1219001



The Borough of Sayreville is pleased to present the 2024 Annual Consumer Confidence Report to the public. The information and tables included in this report represent monitoring results for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. We have provided a key for deciphering some of the technical language and invite anyone with questions to call the Water Treatment Plant at (732) 390-7067 between the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. for further clarification. Borough Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of every month at the Borough Hall, 167 Main Street. The Water Committee is present at these meetings.

The Borough's source of water is well water from the Duhernal Water System. These wells are part of the Old Bridge Sands and Farrington Aquifers.

The Borough currently has a 14-MGD (million gallon per day) water treatment plant that is operated 24-hours per day/7-days per week. In accordance with EPA/NJDEP regulations, the Borough of Sayreville routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water supply to ensure the safety of our drinking water.

***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.).***

## **Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others**

Due to the possibility that children may consume a greater amount of water per pound of body weight, they may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water 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 the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

## **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.

## **Why there may be contaminants in the Water**

The sources of drinking water (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 such as microbes, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and 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 may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may originate from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are primarily by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States 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. 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).**

## DEFINITIONS

**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.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – 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.

**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.

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

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

< = Less than the detection limit of the analytical method.

**Iron** – The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but for 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.

**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.

**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.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – Measurement of the clarity or turbidity of water.

**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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

## Coliform Sampling

As a state requirement, the Borough is required to take 600 bacteriological samples per year (an average of 50 per month). In 2024, 600 bacteriological samples were taken and the results were all negative.

## Lead and Copper Sampling

The Borough successfully completed its lead and copper testing requirements for 2024. The monitoring requirement prescribed by the NJDEP is 30 samples per year. Please see the table for the 90th percentile results.

## Regarding concerns about lead in your drinking water

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 Sayreville Water Department (PWSID #1219001) 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 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 information

A service line inventory has been prepared and is available on the Borough of Sayreville website ([www.sayreville.com](http://www.sayreville.com)). Navigate to the Water and Sewer Department page and use the "CLICK HERE" link in the material composition line to download the service material file.

## Radium Sampling

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that Radium poses health concern at certain levels of exposure. The EPA has estimated that the additional lifetime risk associated with drinking water that contains the MCL level for Radium is about 1 in 10,000. **This means that if 10,000 people were to consume two liters of water per day for 70 years, we would expect to see one additional cancer occurrence in the 10,000 people exposed.** Increased risk of bone cancers and cancers of the head sinuses have been associated with

the ingestion of Radium. Humans have always been exposed to natural radiation from water, food and air. The quantity of radiation a person is exposed to varies with the background radioactivity. Water of high radioactivity is unusual; nevertheless, it is known to exist in certain areas from natural sources. The EPA has set an enforceable drinking water standard for radium to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. The water utility is committed to address this problem if excessive levels are discovered in our source water.

## LT2ESWTR Cryptosporidium and Giardia Sampling

The Borough of Sayreville successfully completed its three year sampling schedule of Giardia and Cryptosporidium (LT2ESWTR) in 2017. Compliance was achieved with all samples with 0.000 Oocysts/Liter for Cryptosporidium and 0.000 Cysts/Liter for Giardia. Giardia and Cryptosporidium are microscopic parasites that can be found in water. Giardia causes an intestinal illness called giardiasis or "beaver fever." Cryptosporidium is responsible for a similar illness called cryptosporidiosis. Filtration and chlorine contact times are methods used to treat these microbes. Currently, a future sampling schedule has not been established by the NJDEP.

## Sampling Waivers

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 received monitoring waivers for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. We did sample for asbestos according to our sampling regulations, and the results were non-detected.

## What is PFOA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is a member of the group chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers. These substances are used in non-stick cookware, stain-resistant coating for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing and greaseproof food packaging. It is commonly used in commercial and industrial applications for its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. Additionally, PFOA is found in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training. Major sources for PFOA in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities and the release of the aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOA has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because its solubility and mobility in water make it extremely persistent in the environment. Please see the table for Sayreville's results.

The Borough has not exceeded any MCL for the year 2024. The following table is a list of detected chemicals.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the 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).

Sayreville									
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	RUL	Result	Range	Violation	Health Effects Language	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Copper *	ppb	1300 (90th Percentile) 2024 Results	1300		156.71	6.98 - 209.69	No	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead *	ppb	15 (90th Percentile) 2024 Results	15		0.8	<0.50 - 1.08	No	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.	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
* 90th Percentile - 90 Percent of the samples taken, must be below this level.									
Barium	ppb	2,000	2,000		29.6	N/A	No	Low acute oral toxicity, high doses may cause gastrointestinal disturbances and muscular weakness.	Naturally occurring chemical typically found as an inorganic salt. Usually released in the atmosphere by mining or refining.
<b>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS/ MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>									
Turbidity (TT)	NTU's	0.3	N/A		0.07	0.04 - 0.07	No	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (such as whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria. These organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Soil runoff.
Total Coliforms	>5%	0	0		No failure	N/A	No	Not a health threat in itself, it is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment, as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
<b>Disinfectant Residuals</b>									
Free Chlorine	ppm	4	4		1.25	1.07 - 1.25	No	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort.	Water additive for disinfection and to control microbes.
<b>Secondary Standards</b>									
Alkalinity	ppm				80.4	N/A		There are no health concerns related to alkalinity.	The primary source of natural alkalinity is carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and in soil gases that dissolves in rain, surface water, and groundwater. Water with low levels of alkalinity (less than 150 mg/L) is more likely to be corrosive. High alkalinity in water (greater than 150 mg/L) may contribute to scaling.
Chloride	ppm			250	54	N/A	No	An increased level of blood chloride (called hyperchloremia) usually indicates dehydration but can also occur with other problems that cause high blood sodium, such as Cushing Syndrome or kidney disease.	Natural and anthropogenic sources, such as run off containing road de-icing salts, the use of inorganic fertilizers, landfill leachates, septic tank effluents, animals feeds, industrial effluents, irrigation drainage and seawater intrusion in coastal areas.
Manganese	ppm			0.05	0.00142	N/A	No	Health supplement for bone support, skin/wound healing.	Natural mineral. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	ppm			50	26.9	N/A	No	Sodium is an essential element required for normal body function including nerve impulse transmission, fluid regulation, and muscle contraction and relaxation. However in excess amounts, sodium increases individual risk of hypertension, heart disease, and stroke.	Naturally occurring, or can be the result of road salt application, water treatment chemicals or ion-exchange water softening units. Sodium levels can also vary in bottled water and carbonated water, depending on brand.
Sulfate	ppm			250	31	N/A	No	Although not a significant health hazard, sulfates can have a temporary laxative effect on humans and young livestock.	Naturally occurring, often the result of the breakdown of leaves that fall into a stream of water passing through rock or soil containing gypsum and other common minerals.
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm			250	123	N/A	No	Hard water is not a health risk, but it is a nuisance because of mineral buildup on plumbing fixtures and poor soap and or detergent performance.	Water hardness is the amount of dissolved calcium and magnesium in the water. Hard water is high in dissolved minerals, largely calcium and magnesium.
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>									
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	ppb	80	N/A		63.78	34.1 - 63.78	No	Liver, kidney or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA)	ppb	60	N/A		26.49	8.99 - 26.49	No	Increased risk of cancer.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>									
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	3.39			N/A	No	Increased risk of cancer.	Erosion of natural deposits.
Ra-228	pCi/L	5*	1.84			N/A	No	Increased risk of cancer.	Erosion of natural deposits.
Ra-226	pCi/L	5*	0.31			N/A	No	Increased risk of cancer.	Erosion of natural deposits.
* 5 pCi/L is a combined MCL for both Radium 226 and Radium 228. Both samples must be below this level.									
The Borough of Sayreville's radiological results have been consistently below the Gross Alpha MCL. The required sampling was done in 2020, and the next sampling will be in 2026.									
<b>VOCS</b>									
Chloroform	ppb	100	100	N/A	6.09	N/A	No	Long term exposure by inhalation has resulted in effects to the liver, including hepatitis and jaundice, and central nervous system effects such as depression and irritability.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	100	100	N/A	3.57	N/A	No	No studies available about health effects in people exposed. Animals exposed to high amounts, develop kidney and liver injuries.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	100	100	N/A	1.62	N/A	No	No studies available about health effects in people exposed. Animals exposed to high amounts, develop kidney and liver injuries.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>PFAS - PFNA, PFOS, PFOA</b>									
PFNA - Perfluorononanoic Acid	ppt	13	13		<2.0	<2.0	No	Some scientific studies suggest that certain PFAS may affect different systems in the body. NCEH/ATSDR is working with various partners to better understand how exposure to PFAS might affect people's health—especially how exposure to PFAS in water and food may be harmful. Although more research is needed, research involving humans suggests that high levels of certain PFAS may lead to the following: Increased cholesterol levels Changes in liver enzymes Decreased vaccine response in children Increased risk of high blood pressure or pre-eclampsia in pregnant women Small decreases in infant birth weights Increased risk of kidney or testicular cancer At this time, scientists are still learning about the health effects of exposures to mixtures of PFAS. Humans and animals react differently to PFAS.	Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances, also known as "PFASs", are a group of man-made chemicals (previously known as PFCs) that have been used in a range of common household products and specialty applications, including in the manufacture of non-stick cookware; fabric, furniture and carpet stain protection applications; food packaging; some industrial processes; and in some types of fire-fighting foam. While consumer products and food are a large source of exposure to these chemicals for most people, drinking water can be an additional source in the small percentage of communities where these chemicals have contaminated water supplies. Such contamination is typically localized and associated with a specific facility, for an example, and industrial facility where these chemicals were produced or used to manufacture other products or an airfield at which they were used for firefighting.
PFOS - Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	ppt	14	14		<2.0	<2.0	No		
PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid	ppt	14	14		9.3	3.4-9.3	No		
<b>UCMR5 (UNREGULATED MONITORING RULE)</b>									
PFOA - Perfluoroanoic Acid	ppt	14	14		9.3	3.4-9.3	No	See PFAS info.	
					QTR1	5.6	No		
					QTR2	9.3	No		
					QTR3	5.5	No		
PFHxA - Perfluorohexanoic Acid	ppt				3.4	N/A	No		
Lithium	ppb				11.7	N/A	No	Research on the use of lithium as a pharmaceutical indicates that exposure at certain levels may be connected to adverse effects on the body's kidneys and nervous system. While the health effects in patients receiving lithium at therapeutic levels have been documented, there is limited information available to evaluate health risks for people exposed to lower levels of lithium via drinking water. Lithium is likely present in a variety of foods (such as cereal grains, leafy vegetables, and root crops), but it is not clear which foods may be significant sources of dietary lithium (EPA, 2008). There are differing perspectives on whether lithium is beneficial in small amounts (e.g., a micronutrient) (Szkłarska and Rzymiski, 2019). The U.S. has no current recommended dietary allowance.	Lithium is a naturally occurring element and may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particularly in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western U.S. where geologic formations contain lithium salts (EPA, 2008; Lindsey et al., 2021). Lithium, in various formulations, has numerous commercial uses including as a pharmaceutical drug, an industrial chemical catalyst, a sanitizing agent for swimming pools and hot tubs, and increasingly, as a component of lithium-ion batteries for electronics and electric vehicles (EPA, 2008; Agustinatna et al., 2018).

The UCMR5 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) mandates the monitoring of unregulated monitoring of contaminants as set forth by the EPA and NJDEP. The EPA/NJDEP may not yet have an available MCL or MCLG for these contaminants because all are not regulated, but the Borough is required to sample for them. Should you require information regarding the UCMR5 contaminant list, please contact of the NJDEP at (609) 292-5550 for further information.

**Some information about our 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](http://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](mailto:watersupply@dep.nj.gov). **The goal of this assessment is to measure each water system's susceptibility to contamination, not actual (if any) contamination measured in a water supply system.**

The source water assessment was performed on five wells in the Morgan Section of Sayreville, 10 wells under the influence of surface water at our Bordentown Treatment Facility, two surface water intakes at the Old Bridge Pumping Station, and one purchased water source (Middlesex Water Supply). The 10 wells under the influence of surface water at our Bordentown Facility are no longer in use and have not been in use since 1992. The wells in our Morgan Section are also not in use.

Please note that the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary was completed in 2003. At that time, the Duhernal Water System was not required to be a participant in the survey and no data is represented in the table below for this 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.

The system's source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer, upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer, Sayreville Lagoon, and the South River.

**System Violations Report**

The following are monitoring and/or reporting violations issued to the Sayreville Water Department by the NJDEP during the 2024 calendar year.

Violation #	Violation Name	Date Issued	Violation Type	Corrective Action	Compliance Achieved
2024-14085	WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)	05/01/2024	Reporting	Confirmed proper submission of data with NJDEP. Data not processed at state level.	Yes
2025-14086	WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)	11/04/2024	Reporting	Confirmed proper submission of data with NJDEP. Data not processed at state level.	Yes

**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.

**If a system is rating high susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. This rating just 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.

Sources	Pathogens			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				
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 Intakes – 2	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. 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.

## **Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data**

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

#### **Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for**

#### **The Sayreville Water Department**

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, you can view them on Water Department website at <https://www.sayreville.com> . In addition, you may obtain a copy of all results by calling (732)390-7067 or mailing your request for results to:

Sayreville Water Department  
167 Main Street  
Sayreville, NJ 08872

This notice is being sent to you by the Sayreville Water Department. State Water System ID# 1219001.

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