

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2026 (2025 Data)

Washington Township MUA
PWSID# NJ0818004



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 Washington Township MUA makes to improve the water treatment process along with protecting our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

Where does my water come from?

The drinking water Washington Township MUA processes comes from fourteen (14) groundwater wells that draw water from three different aquifers. There 8 wells in the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, 4 in the Cohansey Aquifer, and 2 in the Mt. Laurel-Wenonah Aquifer. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) believes that the P-R-M Aquifer is being depleted and therefore has designated Proposed Water Supply Critical Area No. 2 in a portion of Southern New Jersey which includes Washington Township. Washington Townships owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could pose contamination of the underground water source.

Lead Notice

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. Washington Township MUA 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 Washington Township MUA at (856) 227-7788. 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>.

To determine if you have a lead service line or obtain a copy of the Lead Service Line Inventory, please visit <https://wtmua.com/quality/>.

Call us at (856) 227-7788 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.

Our Water Treatment Plants consists of the following:

Aeration (Wells #16 and #18): The process of bringing air into contact with the water in order to remove dissolved gases which may be corrosive to our water supply.

Sedimentation: The process of removing suspended solids by gravity settling.

Filtration: Removal of the remaining suspended solids by passing the water through a sand media supported by layers of crushed gravel.

Corrosion Control: The process of adding a sequestering agent to control scaling and deposits that form in the water lines.

Disinfection: Chlorine is added to the water prior to entering the water distribution system.

pH Adjustment: Lime is added to the water to maintain a pH level above 7.0.

Fluoridation: Fluoride is added to the water to maintain an optimal concentration of 0.07 to 1.2 ppm.

Radionuclides Removal (Wells #10, #11, and #18): The process of removing radioactive elements by passing the water through a specialized filtering media.

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.).

Waived Requirements

The NJ Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. Our system has been granted monitoring waivers for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC).

Contact Information

Please contact the Washington Township MUA at (856) 227-7788 regarding the content of this report. Public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality is encouraged. All public meetings will be held on the last Monday of each month, unless otherwise noted, at 6:15pm at 216 Fries Mill Rd, Turnersville, NJ 08012.



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.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

Source Water Assessments

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. 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 NJDEP 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 chlorodane.

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.

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.

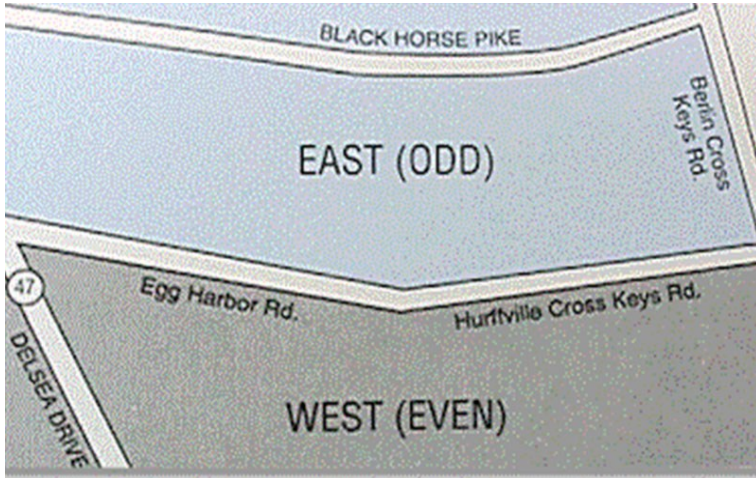
Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 16		1	15	4		12		4	12	3		13		11	5	4	10	2		6	10		16	



Water Conservation Schedule

Once again this year, limited water conservation measures will be instituted by the WTMUA from May 1 to September 15.

Beginning May 1, there will be a ban in effect on non-essential outdoor uses of water by residential and commercial customers between the hours of 11:00am through 6:00pm. Non-essential use includes sprinkling lawns, washing cars, and filling pools. The ban will be in effect through September 15.



Outside use of water may take place before 11:00am and from 6:00 p.m. through midnight based on an odd/even calendar day system, which has been established on a geographical basis as detailed by the map above.

You may use water on **EVEN NUMBERED CALENDAR DAYS** before 11:00am and from 6:00pm to midnight if your property is located to the **WEST SIDE** of Egg Harbor Road.

You may use water on **ODD NUMBERED CALENDAR DAYS** before 11:00am and from 6:00pm to midnight if your property is located to the **EAST SIDE** of Egg Harbor Road.

More conservation information on the Water Conservation schedule can be found at <https://wtmua.com/conservation/>

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 quarterly basis. The bill will reflect the previous three months of consumption and will include a quarterly service charge based on the size of your meter.

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)



Start Saving!

Look for products with the WaterSense logo for your bathroom and lawn, use a WaterSense irrigation partner for your landscape watering system, and visit www.epa.gov/watersense to find easy practices you can undertake at home to reduce your water bill and environmental impact!

Definitions

ppm **Parts Per Million:** equivalent of 1 second in 12 days
ppb **Parts Per Billion:** equivalent of 1 second in 32 years
ppt **Parts Per Trillion:** equivalent of 1 second in 32,000 years
pCi/L **Picocuries Per Liter:** equivalent to 1 second in 32,000 years
ND **Not Detected**
n/a **Not Applicable**
RUL **Recommended Upper Limit**
RAA **Running Annual Average**
LRAA **Locational Running Annual Average**
CU **Color Unit**
AL **Action Level** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TT **Treatment Technique** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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 Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal:** 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.
Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.
Secondary Standards: 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.

People with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA / CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Washington Township MUA (NJ0818004) - 2025 Water Quality Results

The following table is the reportable values for substances regulated by the NJDEP and EPA. Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in your water supply. Certain substances have low variation in concentration levels and are monitored less frequently than yearly. The most recent result of these substances is listed.

Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Combined Radium -226 & -228 Test Results Year 2023-2025	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Range: ND - 4.16 Highest LRAA: 1.12	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, including Radon ¹ Test Results Year 2023-2025	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Range: ND - 7.93 Highest LRAA: 4.15	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Barium Test Results Year 2025	2 ppm	2 ppm	Range: 0.02 - 0.1 Highest: 0.1	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium Test Results Year 2025	4 ppb	4 ppb	Range: ND - 0.19 Highest: 0.19	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Fluoride Test Results Year 2025	4 ppm	4 ppm	Range: 0.11 - 2.1 Highest: 2.16	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury Test Results Year 2025	2000 ppm	2000 ppm	Range: ND - 0.013 Highest: 0.013	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills: runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test Results Year 2025	10 ppm	10 ppm	Range: ND - 4.3 Highest: 4.3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Copper & Lead	MCLG	AL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Copper Test Results Year 2023	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.2 Range: ND - 0.289 Samples > AL: 0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test Results Year 2023	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th Percentile: 0.0 Range: ND-1.39 Samples > AL: 0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Disinfectants	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine Test Results Year 2025	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Range: 0.07 - 0.99 Avg Residual: 0.48	N	Water Additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Compounds / Disinfection By-products	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test Results Year 2025	n/a	60 ppb	Range: 0.0 - 0.0 Highest LRAA: 0.0	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2025	n/a	80 ppb	Range: 0.48 - 11 Highest LRAA: 5.08	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl Substances	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) Test Results Year 2025	10 ppt	10 ppt	Range: ND - 12 Highest LRAA: 8.33	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Test Results Year 2025	13 ppt	13 ppt	Range: ND - 3.8 Highest LRAA: 3.24	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Test Results Year 2025	14 ppt	14 ppt	Range: ND - 9 Highest LRAA: 7.6	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) Test Results Year 2025	13 ppt	13 ppt	Range: ND - 2.7 Highest LRAA: 2.06	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

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. 0 of 882 samples tested positive for coliform bacteria.				

Secondary Contaminants	RUL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
Alkalinity, Total Testing Results Year 2025	N/A	Range: ND - 180 Highest: 180	N	
Aluminum Test Results Year 2025	0.2 ppm	Range: ND - 0.83 Highest: 0.83	N	Naturally occurring element
Calcium Test Results Year 2025	N/A	Range: 2.8 - 16 Highest: 16	N	
Chloride Test Results Year 2025	250 ppm	Range: 1.6 - 60 Highest: 60	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Color Test Results Year 2025	15 CU	Range: ND - 20 Highest: 20	Y ¹	Erosion of natural deposits
Foaming Agents (Surfactants) Test Results Year 2025	0.5 ppm	Range: ND - 0.08 Highest: 0.08	N	Surfactants from detergents and cleansers
Hardness, Carbonate Test Results Year 2025	250 ppm	Range: 11 - 66 Highest: 66	N	Naturally present in the environment
Iron Test Results Year 2025	0.3 ppm	Range: ND - 0.72 Highest: 0.72	Y ²	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese Test Results Year 2025	0.05 ppm	Range: ND - 0.6 Highest: 0.6	Y ³	Erosion of natural deposits
pH Test Results Year 2025	6.5-8.5 Units	Range: 6.84 - 8.45 Highest: 8.45	N	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium Test Results Year 2024-2025	50 ppm	Range: 13 - 93 Highest: 93	N	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate Test Results Year 2025	250 ppm	Range: 2.4 - 13 Highest: 13	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Test Results Year 2025	500 ppm	Range: 100 - 290 Highest: 290	N	Erosion from natural deposits
Zinc Test Results Year 2025	5 ppm	Range: ND - 0.44 Highest: 0.44	N	Erosion from natural deposits

¹ 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. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

² The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. 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 of the body.

³ The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would not be encountered in drinking water.

UCMR Results

Check Valves

If you have a shower, sink or toilet in your house that's beneath street level, a sewer main blockage can cause sewage to back up into your home. To prevent this from happening, New Jersey plumbing code requires every homeowner with a below-grade fixture to have a "check valve" installed.

A check valve will open to allow sewage to flow out, but then close to prevent sewage from backing up into your home. If you are unsure if you need a check valve contact the assistant Superintendent of the Washington Township MUA at (856) 227-0880 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. If you have a check valve, make sure it receives maintenance yearly.

