



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2026

For Calendar Year 2025

PWSID# NJ1205001

Sources of Drinking Water

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

Water for the Edison System is purchased from New Jersey American Water (Raritan Water System) and Middlesex Water Company. Source water for the Raritan and Middlesex Water Systems is surface water that comes from the Millstone River, the Raritan River and the Delaware & Raritan Canal. The water is filtered and disinfected before distribution.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system in 2004. It is available at <https://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 assessment found medium to high susceptibility to contamination by pathogens, nutrients, pesticides, in-organics and disinfection by-products; and low susceptibility to radionuclide and radon contamination. This is typical for surface water sources in developed areas.

Cryptosporidium

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

USEPA issued a new rule in 2006 that requires systems with higher Cryptosporidium levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. Both New Jersey American Water and Middlesex Water Company monitor for cryptosporidium in their source water (2015 to 2021). Levels ranged from non-detect to 0.9 oocysts per liter. Although this organism is present, it is at levels low enough that no supplemental treatment is required. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are capable of causing disease. We are not aware of a specific source of Cryptosporidium.

Susceptibility Ratings for Edison Water Utility Sources

The Source Susceptibility Ratings table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the eight contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the systems that Edison purchases water from. The table provides the number of wells and intakes for Middlesex Water Company and NJ American Water Company, that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

Source Susceptibility Ratings Tables

Middlesex Water Company PWSID #1225001	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 31		29	2		10	21		4	27		31			14	17		3	28		31			14	17
GUDI (Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water) - 0																								
Surface Water Intakes - 1	1			1			1			1			1			1			1			1		

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. **The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination.** Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Compliance with Drinking Water Standards

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

Water System Improvements

Edison Water is committed to providing water that meets or exceeds all Federal and state requirements for drinking water. In general, the water system is in good condition as a result of rehabilitation and improvements to the water system, including water main valves and fire hydrant maintenance and replacement, service line repairs and replacements, etc. If you are experiencing water quality or water pressure issues, please contact our Customer Service Department at 732-248-6400.

How to Contact Us

We want you to continue to be informed about the water we serve you. If you have any questions about this report, please contact our Customer Service Department at 732-248-6400. You can also visit our website at: edisonwaterutility.org

We will keep you informed on any public participation opportunities regarding decisions that affect drinking water quality. Edison Township Council Meetings are held the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at 7pm at 100 Municipal Boulevard. This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

આ અહેવાલ માં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે
અગત્ય ની જાણગરી આપવા માં આવી છે.
એનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજણ પડતી
ભાષા તેના સાથે લાવ કરો

本报告与您的饮用水有关。
如果您不了解其内容，应请别人为您翻译解说。

이 보고서에는 귀하께서 사용하고 계시는 식수에 관한 정보가 들어있습니다.
만약에 이해를 못하시면 누군가에게 번역을 의뢰하십시오.

NJ American Water Company Elizabethtown Division PWSID #2004002	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
Sources																								
Wells - 129	4	65	29	42	56			24	74	88	10	16	66	16	39	59		92	6		25	73		
GUDI (Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water) - 0																								
Surface Water Intakes - 7	7			7			7			7			7			7			7			7		

- **Pathogens:** Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- **Nutrients:** Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds:** Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Pesticides:** Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- **Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- **Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.
- **Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Water Quality Data Table

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Detected Level	Range	Violation (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity ⁽¹⁾	NTU	TT: Single result > 1 NTU	0	0	0.03 - 0.4		
		TT: At least 95% of samples/month <0.3 NTU	N/A	98%	N/A	No	Soil Runoff
		TT: At least 95% of samples/month <0.15 NTU	N/A	98%	N/A		
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.2	0.03 – 0.2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Arsenic	ppb	5	N/A	1	ND – 1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	N/A	N/A	2	ND – 2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	3	1 – 3	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.1	ND – 0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER ⁽⁴⁾							
Lead (2024-2026 data)	ppb	AL = 15	0	N/A	N/A	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (2024-2026 data)	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	N/A	N/A	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine ⁽²⁾	ppm	MRDL = 4.0 TT: Results ≤ 0.2	4	Highest RAA: 1.1	0.1 – 2.2 (POE and Distribution)	No	Water Additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁽²⁾	ppb	80	N/A	Highest LRAA: 42.00	32.00 – 42.00	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁽²⁾	ppb	60	N/A	Highest LRAA: 32.00	21.00 – 32.00	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0	7	ND – 7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOC REMOVAL							
TOC Removal Ratio ⁽²⁾	N/A	TT: RAA. > 1	N/A	Lowest Ratio (RAA) = 1.2	Range of Ratios: 1.1 – 2.3	No	Naturally present in the environment. The removal ratio is a measure of organic material removal, which can serve as precursors to disinfection by-products
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS AND PFAS							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (2025 data)	ppt	30	30	20	ND - 20	No	Halogenated alkane; used as an ingredient in paint, varnish remover, solvents and degreasing agents
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ppt	200	N/A	<2	N/A	No	Soil fumigant; soil run off
Ethylene Dibromide	ppt	50	N/A	<2	N/A	No	Soil Disinfection; soil run off

PFAS							
Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Detected Level	Range	Violation (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ppt	13	N/A	<2	N/A	No	Discharges from industrial facilities where they are made or used, release of aqueous film forming foams (AFFF) during training or firefighting, effluent and land-applied biosolids (sludge) from wastewater treatment plants, and leachate from landfills where industrial waste or consumer products are disposed
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	14	N/A	7	ND - 7	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppt	13	N/A	5	ND - 5	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
BACTERIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL>5% of Monthly Samples OR TT No more than 1 positive per month	0		2.1%	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli Bacteria	0 (Not Present), TT=No confirmed samples			0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
SOURCE WATER - UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS ⁽³⁾							
Chlorate	ppb	N/A	N/A	240	85 - 240	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Perchlorate	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.4	0.1 – 1.4	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Perfluoro hexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	N/A	N/A	3	ND - 4	N/A	Used to make products stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoro heptanoic acid (PFHepA)	ppt	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Used to make products stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	N/A	N/A	2	ND - 2	N/A	Used to make products stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Used to make products stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Chromium-6	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.7	0.2 – 0.7	N/A	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys, and in industry
HAABr6	ppb	N/A	N/A	7	1-7	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
1,4-Dioxane	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.1	ND – 0.1	N/A	Used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Germanium	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.7	ND – 0.7	N/A	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
Manganese	ppb	N/A	N/A	160	ND – 160	N/A	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Aluminum	ppb	200	200	20	ND - 20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese ⁽⁴⁾	ppb	50	50	20	ND – 20	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Sodium	ppm	50	50	39	32-39	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ppm	0.3	N/A	.01	0-.01	NO	Naturally occurs in soil and rock

Note: Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations such as taste, color and odor.

SOURCE WATER DATA (LT2ESWTR)

NJ American Water Company and Middlesex Water Company monitor for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite commonly found in surface water, and found some evidence of these microbes in the raw untreated source water from historical information (2015-2021). Levels range from ND to 0.9 oocysts per liter. Although this organism is present, it is at levels low enough that no supplemental treatment is required, per USEPA standards. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are capable of causing disease. We are not aware of a specific source of Cryptosporidium. Please contact your water supplier for additional information.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables list all drinking water contaminants detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data shown in the tables represent the highest result found from testing performed on samples of water taken from Jan.1 through Dec.31, 2025. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Footnotes for Water Quality Data Tables

Asbestos sampling is not required however the Water System performs sampling for aggressive water.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) sampling waivers have not yet been issued for the 2023-2025 compliance period, however our supplying utilities expect to receive one pending NJDEP review.

- 1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- 2. "Maximum Detected Level" indicated is the maximum running annual average (RAA) or Locational running annual average (LRAA). "Range" indicates the range of individual sample results.
- 3. Unregulated contaminants are those which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Perfluorinated compounds are widely found in the environment.
- 4. 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.

Edison's results for unregulated contaminants are from 2015 through 2025.

Drinking Water Contaminants

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 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the 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.

Terms and Abbreviations

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

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

N/A: Not applicable.

ND: Below a reportable detected level (Non Detect)

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, a measure of the radioactivity in water.

POE: Point of Entry

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

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

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

PFAS: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

RAA: Running Annual Average.

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

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

Health/Educational Information All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 800.426.4791. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Special Consideration Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others: Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern.

If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which standards are based.

Lead: 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. Edison Water 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 732-248-6400 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.

Violation Information for 2025

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific containments on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Please see the following violation(s) information below for details on any non-compliance events that occurred in 2025.

Tier 2 Notification for Water Quality Parameter Technique- PH Parameter Violation. Sampling Equipment has Been Updated, System Was Also Flushed.

Edison Water Utility is committed to addressing any violations with the DEP as they occur.

Lead and Copper

Edison public water is in full compliance with the Action Level. The following is mandatory language required for the CCR:

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. **Edison Water Utility** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Edison Water Utility** at **732-248-6400**. 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>.

For those served by a lead service line, flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration of your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line. To determine if you have a lead service line, contact us at **732-248-6400**.

A service line inventory has been prepared for the franchise area and is publicly available at <https://www.edisonwaterutility.org/about/servicelineinfo.php>

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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).