This Annual Report includes the test results on the water quality of the Old Bridge Municipal Utilities Authority (Old Bridge MUA) for the 2018 calendar year. Of the eighty-eight (88) contaminants that are regulated, only six (6) contaminants were actually detected in very small quantities. In every case, the quantities found were less than the maximum levels allowed by regulations. Also included is information concerning the source of the water supply, a table showing information on the six (6) detected contaminants, the definition of terms used in the table and the maximum levels allowed by regulation.

OLD BRIDGE WATER EXCELS

Dear Customer:

The Old Bridge Municipal Utilities Authority is pleased to share with you our Annual Consumer Confidence Report, in our ongoing effort to keep the public informed. I urge you to read this report carefully so you can be better informed about your drinking water.

Our professionals are continually working to ensure a continuous supply of safe and reliable drinking water. In this mission, we concentrate our efforts to provide the highest quality drinking water in accordance with all State and Federal standards for safe drinking water.

Because water flows so effortlessly from the tap, it’s easy to forget the enormous amount of science, technical experience and infrastructure at work insuring the 24/7 treatment and distribution of one of life’s most basic needs, WATER.

Sincerely,

Guy Donatelli
Executive Director

In July 2010, the Old Bridge Municipal Utilities Authority launched its official web-site which can be found at HYPERLINK “http://www.obmua.com”. The web-site contains information for customers, potential bidders and developers concerning our rates, news, meeting dates and minutes, contact information, bid documents, commercial and contractor documents and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ’s). Please visit our site and add it to your “Favorite” list for future reference.

Also follow us on our Facebook page “Old Bridge Municipal Utilities Authority” for the latest information and postings concerning emergency work and other important information.
The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent testing in the calendar years of 2017 and 2018. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. 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 received a monitoring waiver for synthetic organic compounds.

If you would like to obtain additional information concerning specific test results, or if you have comments concerning this report, please call the OBMUA at 732-679-4187. If you prefer to make your comments in person, our office is located at 15 Throckmorton Lane, Old Bridge. Our Authority Meetings are usually held monthly on the third Wednesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Township Complex.

### Abbreviations:

- **MCLG**: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- **MCL**: Maximum Contaminant Level
- **pCi/l**: Picocuries per liter
- **AL**: Action Level
- **PPM**: Parts Per Million
- **PPB**: Parts Per Billion
- **NA**: Not Applicable
- **LRAA**: Locational Running Annual Average

### Definitions Used in the Table Above:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level**: 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.
- **Picocuries per liter**: A measure of radioactivity.
- **Action Level**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Waiver**: The State permission to reduce monitoring frequency, because previous results have consistently been below the MCL.
- **Parts Per Million**: One part of contaminant to one million parts of water. This corresponds to approximately one [1] second in twelve [12] days.
- **Parts Per Billion**: One part of contaminant to one billion parts of water. This corresponds to approximately one [1] second in thirty-two [32] years.
- **Locational Running Annual Average**: The average number for a test site over four consecutive quarters.

### Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The EPA is currently studying certain contaminants that have yet to be regulated with an established maximum contaminant level value. In order to aid the EPA in their research and testing, the Old Bridge MUA performed testing in accordance with the requirements of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. The following contaminants were detected with the average values and ranges shown in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Average Values (PPB)</th>
<th>Range of Values (PPB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monochloroacetic Acid</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>0.00 to 6.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monobromochloroacetic Acid</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.00 to 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloroacetic Acid</td>
<td>28.45</td>
<td>0.80 to 62.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloroacetic Acid</td>
<td>18.40</td>
<td>0.00 to 30.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromochloroacetic Acid</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>0.52 to 5.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromodichloroacetic Acid</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>0.00 to 5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibromoacetic Acid</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.00 to 0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorodibromoacetic Acid</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.00 to 1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>0.00 to 43.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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OLD BRIDGE MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY TEST RESULTS

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent testing in the calendar years of 2017 and 2018. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. 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 received a monitoring waiver for synthetic organic compounds.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Max. Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (PPM) (2017)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.013 to 0.037</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (PPM) (2017)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>ND to 0.58</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer or aluminum factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (PPB) (Based on 90th percentile)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>(90th percentile)=N.D.</td>
<td># of sites above AL (15)=0</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (PPM) (Based on 90th Percentile)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
<td>(90th percentile)=0.051</td>
<td># of sites above AL (1.3)=0</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preserves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (PPB)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>LRAA=40.28*</td>
<td>0.7 to 51.1**</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Haloacetic Acids (PPB)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>LRAA=36.15*</td>
<td>0.0 to 54.2**</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) values are compared to the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) to determine compliance with Drinking Water Standards.

** The Range of Detection values are not used to determine compliance with Drinking Water Standards.
Why There May Be Contaminants in the Water

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:

1. **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

2. **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.

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

4. **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

5. **Radioactive Contaminants**, which 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, 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.

Absolutely pure water does not exist in nature. 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 Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

### SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORTS

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems in 2004. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP’s Source Water Assessment Web Site at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system at (732) 679-4187. The source water assessment performed on our eight (8) sources determined the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Pathogens</th>
<th>Nutrients</th>
<th>Pesticides</th>
<th>VOC's</th>
<th>Inorganics</th>
<th>Radionuclides</th>
<th>Radon</th>
<th>DBPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BT WELL 1</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT WELL 2</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT WELL 3</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT WELL 4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB WELL 10</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB WELL 11</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB WELL 12</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB WELL 6R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| L = Low |
| M = Medium |
| H = High |

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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.

**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.

**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.

**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC’s)**: 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 included 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/rrp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.

**Disinfection Byproduct Precursors (DBP’s)**: 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 PRECAUTIONS CONCERNING 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. The Old Bridge Municipal Utilities Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 thirty (30) seconds to two (2) minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.cpa.gov/safewater/lead.

For Your Safety
A Message for People with Compromised Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunosuppressed 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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

OLD BRIDGE MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY

71 BOULEVARD WEST
CLIFFWOOD BEACH, NJ 07735
PWS ID# 1209002

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