2026 Consumer Water Quality Report (2025 Data)

BRICK 50 YEARS UTILITIES
THE BRICK TOWNSHIP 1969-2019 MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY
PWS ID# NJ1506001



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Dear Valued Customer:

The Brick Township Municipal Utilities Authority is pleased to present this summary of water quality delivered during 2025. The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where Brick Utilities water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water treatment and testing are designed to prevent.

While this report details results from 2025, our residents and customers can get water quality information that is updated periodically by accessing our website at www.brickmua.com.

Brick Utilities is committed to delivering a safe and reliable supply of drinking water to over 100,000 residents of Ocean and Monmouth Counties. If you have any questions, please contact Brick Utilities at (732) 458-7000 ext. 4208.

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.).

Overview

In 2025, Brick Utilities continued membership in the Partnership for Safe Water, a national initiative to help achieve operational excellence in production and delivery of quality drinking water. The Partnership is a voluntary cooperative effort between the U.S. EPA, AWWA and other drinking water organizations, with the participation of more than 250 drinking water utilities throughout the United States.

Brick Utilities maintains a laboratory that is certified by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The laboratory, which has operated continuously since 1975, is a key component of the Brick Utilities Comprehensive Water Quality Monitoring Program. The Authority conducts monitoring of its source water treatment process, finished water and distribution system in excess of the number and types of analyses that are required by state or federal regulations.

Water Sources

Brick Utilities treated approximately 2.7 billion gallons of water in 2025. In addition to water from the Metedeconk River and Brick Reservoir, the Authority draws water from high volume wells that tap into the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer. These wells are nearly 2,000 feet deep and are not influenced by surface phenomena. The Authority also draws a relatively small amount of water from the Kirkwood-Cohansey Aquifer.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for the Brick Township MUA, which is available at http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html under the "Community Water System Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries" category or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si no lo entiende, llame a (732) 458-7000 ext. 4208 para obtener un resumen.

The source water assessment performed on our three source types determined the following:

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA SOURCES

	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—12		6	6	7		5		7	5	7		5	7	1	4	7	4	1		7	5	7	5	
GUDI—2	2			2						2			2			2				2		2		
Surface water intakes—1	1				1				1		1		1					1			1	1		

The table shows how many sources have a high (H), medium (M) or low (L) rating for each contaminant category. 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. NJDEP found the following potential contaminant sources within the source assessment areas for our sources: underground and bulk storage tanks, known contaminated sites, cemeteries, discharge to ground/surface water permits, storm sewer permits, and landfills. If you have questions regarding the Source Water Assessment Report or Summary, please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at watersupply@dep.state.nj.gov or (609) 292-5550.

Explanation of Violations

The Brick Utilities system did not incur any violations in 2025.

Monitoring Waivers

The Brick Municipal Utilities Authority has received a waiver from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) for the compliance period 2023-2025. This waiver reduces the frequency of sampling for certain SOCs due to their low likelihood of being present in our water supply.

Service Line Inventory Statement

While the Brick Township Municipal Utilities Authority does not have any lead service lines, you can access our service line inventory by following these steps:

1. Visit our website at www.brickmua.com.
2. Navigate to the "News & Information" section and click “See All News.”
3. Scroll and click on the link titled "Water Service Line Identification" or directly visit https://www.brickmua.com/news_detail_T18_R21.php for immediate access.

2026 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE (2025 Data) – BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA – PWSID# NJ1506001

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, 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	Violation	Brick Twp. MUA	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform	N	0.27%	% Samples Positive	0	5% of monthly samples are positive (TT)	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
Turbidity*	N	0.09 Highest Avg. 0.16 Max 100% samples < 0.3	NTU	N/A	1 95% of samples <0.3 (TT)	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Antimony	N	1.78 Max. range: ND—1.78	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic	N	0.71 Max. Range: 0.05-0.71	ppb	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium	N	0.14 Max. Range: 0.03-0.14	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Beryllium	N	0.55 Max. range: ND—0.55	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
Cadmium	N	0.51 Max. range: ND—0.51	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Chromium	N	2.70 Max. range: ND—2.70	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper	N	90th percentile: 0.02 0 sites > AL range: 0.002—0.03	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Fluoride	N	0.05 Max. range: 0.008—0.05	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining or pitting of the teeth or both, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Lead	N	90th percentile: 0.94 0 sites > AL range: 0.02— 1.88	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Nickel	N	1.58 Max. range: ND—1.58	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.87 Max. range: 0.11—0.87	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Thallium	N	0.47 Max. range: ND—0.47	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	highest LRAA: 13.5 Range: 1.9—21.7	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	highest LRAA: 5.7 Range: 0—7.4	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chloramines	N	highest RAA: 1.27 range: 0.16—1.55	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
Chlorine	N	highest RAA: 0.30 range: 0.01—1.41	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

*** Note**: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Key To Table (above)

AL = Action Level
CNR = Currently Not Regulated
N/A = Not Applicable
ND = None Detected
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l)
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
RAA = Running Annual Average
TT = Treatment Technique

An Explanation of the Water Quality Data Table

The chart on the previous page provides representative analytical results of water samples routinely collected through 2025 from your water system. Please note the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

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

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

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

Required Additional Health Information

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 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 have been present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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

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

(D) 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.

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

(F) Radon, which is a 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.

(G) Disinfection By-Products, which are formed when disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with naturally-occurring, dissolved inorganic and organic material (for example, leaves) present in surface water.

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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Health Effects of Lead

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. Brick Utilities 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 Brick Utilities at (732) 458-7000 x 4208. 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*. Testing for lead is essential because you cannot see, taste or smell lead in drinking water.

Special Considerations 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 the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Water Quality Information

Brick Utilities is active in protecting the environment and community, and the health and safety of customers is this Authority's highest priority. The Authority welcomes questions residents may have about Brick Utilities and the quality of water. For more information, call **Joanna Barton,** Distribution Water Quality Technician, at **(732) 458-7000 ext. 4208.** Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available on the internet at *www.waterdata.com*.

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

2026-2027 Public Meeting Schedule

All meetings are typically held on Thursdays and start at 6:00 p.m. unless otherwise noted. Meetings are in the Conference Room of the Authority's Administration Building at 1551 Highway 88 W.

2026

February 26, 2026
March 26, 2026
April 23, 2026
May 28, 2026
June 24, 2026 — Wednesday
July 29, 2026 — Wednesday
August 26, 2026 — Wednesday
September 24, 2026
October 22, 2026
November 24, 2026 – Tuesday
December 22, 2026

2027

January 28, 2027
February 1, 2027 – Annual Reorganization – Monday 9:30 a.m.

For more information about upcoming Brick Utilities public meetings, please visit: https://brickmua.com/resources/public_meetings