2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Jersey Shore Area Joint Water Authority PSWID #4410156

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber.Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak to someone who understands it.)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Eric Johnston at the Jersey Shore Area Joint Water Authority, (570) 398-1443. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the first Friday of each month at 1111 Bardo Avenue, Jersey Shore, PA 17740 starting at 8:00 AM.

The Jersey Shore Area Joint Water Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:
Not Applicable (N/A) – not applicable
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000).
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion or micrograms per liter (corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000).
Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.
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.

UCMR 5 stands for the **Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule**, a nationwide initiative by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to test drinking water for emerging contaminants. "Sampling" in this context refers to the required, systematic collection of water samples from public water systems (PWSs) to detect the presence and concentration of 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium between 2023 and 2025.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Lowest Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (2025) Entry Point 100	0.20	1.3	1.3 – 2.9	ppm	02/17/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (2025) Entry Point 102	0.40	0.6	0.6 – 2.5	ppm	02/4/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Chemical Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (2025 (Distribution)	4	4	2.2 (03/31/2025)	0.42 – 2.2	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Arsenic (100)	10	0	0.02 (05/19/25)	N/A	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (100)	2	2	0.02 (05/19/25)	N/A	ppb	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (100)	2	2	0.00 (05/19/25)	N/A	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (100)	10	10	0.00 (05/19/25)	N/A	ppm	N	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (102)	10	10	5.03 (03/03/25)	4.03-5.03	ppm	N	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Antimony (102)	6	6	0.00 05/19/25	N/A	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	0.029 **(1)** (3rd Quarter 2025)	0.0-29.0	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	0.051 **(1)** (3rd Quarter 2025)	0.0-51.0	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	% Removal Required 35%	0 Quarters out of compliance	% Removed Achieved 10%-30% **(2)**	N	Naturally present in the environment

(1) These are the highest running annual average calculated during 2025.
(2) Although the % removal is less than 35% it meets the alternative compliance criteria for TOC.

***We collected UCMR5 water samples quarterly in 2025 with no detections. ***

Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation of TT Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidity (Larry's Creek)	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.248	11/30/25	N	Soil Runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		100%	2025	N	

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. The Jersey Shore Area Joint Water Authority 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 Jersey Shore Area Joint Water Authority at 570-398-1443. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at.* www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

A lead service line inventory was completed in 2025, and it was determined there were no lead service lines in our distribution system. We have identified numerous service lines as galvanized requiring replacement as well as numerous service lines that are unknown material. To access the service line inventory, contact *the Jersey Shore Area Joint Water Authority at 570-398-1443* or visit WWW.JERSEYSHOREWATER.COM

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Range of Tap Sampling Results**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead (2025)	15	0	0.003	0-4	ppb	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2025)	1.3	1.3	0.176	0-.205	ppm	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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 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 run-off, 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 run-off and residential uses.
- 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 run-off 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 assure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP 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 the 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 (800-426-4791).

What does this mean? As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

We at the Jersey Shore Area Joint Water Authority work around the clock to provide top quality drinking water to every tap. The Authority asks that all our customers help us protect our water sources that are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.