

Kinnelon Water Department
Annual Water Quality Report for
2025 Calendar Year
PWSID# 1415002
Issued June 2026

Dear Consumer:

During calendar year 2025, the Borough of Kinnelon water supply is routinely monitored for over 80 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These tests included items ranging from taste and odor to bacteriological and chemical contaminants. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) set health and safety standards for public water supplies. We are pleased to inform you that your water meets or exceeds the health and safety standards put forth.

This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), provides additional information on our sources of supply and the quality of the water we deliver. For more information on this report or about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions concerning drinking water, please contact;

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The Kinnelon Water Department is a division of local government working under the direction of the Mayor and Council. All meetings of the Mayor and Council are advertised in advance in the legal section of the local newspaper. The Kinnelon Water Department will notify consumers as required by the NJDEP if water quality fails to meet the standards.

General Information

Rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells are sources for both tap water and bottled water. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and picks 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 the result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- 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 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 tap water is safe to drink, the 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. However, the presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Health and Educational Information

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, especially 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 the additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standard is based.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL NOTICE ON 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 Kinnelon Water Department 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 Kinnelon Water Department. 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>.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Sources of Supply

The Kinnelon water supply obtains its entire water supply from the Butler Water Company. The Source of the Butler Water Company supply is from the Kakeout Reservoir and Bubbling Brook Road in the Borough of Kinnelon, Morris County.

Table of Contaminants

Kinnelon Water Department - Water Quality Report

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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Microbiological Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	# per 100 ml	Yes*	0	1 positive sample per month	1	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

*The Kinnelon Water Department collects 2 routine total coliform samples per month. Kinnelon Water Department recorded a single positive sample for total coliform in the month of August. That sample was negative for e-coli. In conformance with the rules a repeat sample was collected from the same location and 2 additional check samples were taken upstream and downstream of the location of the positive sample within 24 hours and retested. All repeat and check samples were negative therefore the system remained in compliance.

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts, Note: Stage 2 DBP compliance is based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA for Stage 2

Regulated Contaminant	UNIT	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCL LRAA	LRAA Maximum of all Sites	Individual Sample Range Detected	Source of Contamination/ and Comments
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Stage 2	PPB	Yes	80	68	55.3 - 76	Byproduct of water disinfection. / TTHM compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average with a limit of 80 PPB.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2	PPB	Yes	60	13	1.64 – 6.6	Byproduct of water disinfection. / HAA5 compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average With a limit of 60 PPB

**People who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the standard or MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

Disinfectants: Limit is based upon the Running Annual Avg. (RAA) reported quarterly.

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MRDL G	MRDL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Chlorine as CL2 (Running avg.)	PPM	Yes	4	4	0.50	0.10 – 0.50	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.

Lead and Copper Rule

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	RUL	90 th Percentile Result		Range of Results		Source of Contamination
				January - June	July - December	January – June July - December		
Lead	PPB	Yes	15	0 (0 samples out of 20 exceeded the action level)	0 (0 samples out of 20 exceeded the action level)	All results were <2 ppb	All results were <2 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	PPM	Yes	1.3	0.0365 (0 samples out of 20 exceeded the action level)	0.0334 (0 samples out of 20 exceeded the action level)	<0.006 – 0.0521 mg/L	<0.006 – 0.04 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER. COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEAD AND COPPER RULE IS BASED ON THE 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT FROM POINTS OF USE IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COLLECTED IN 2025. KINNELON WATER IS ON A MONITORING SAMPLE OF TWENTY SAMPLES EVERY SIX MONTHS.

Kinnelon Water Department has prepared a lead service line inventory. At this time, there are no known lead service lines. A copy of the lead service line inventory can be viewed on the town's website. Please see below for a direct link:
<https://www.kinnelonboro.org/documents/dep-10s-00014%20Kinnelon%20for%20website.pdf>

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system was scheduled for Asbestos sampling in 2021. The required sample was below the detection level, and we are not required to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals.

Susceptibility Ratings for Butler Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes 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.

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.

“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.

Intake Susceptibility Ratings

Intakes	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants	Radio-nuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
Butler – 1 Surface Water	1-High	1-Low	1 – Low	1 - Medium	1 - Medium	1 – Low	1 – Low	1-High

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.

Definitions

In the following 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:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
AL	<u>Action Level</u> : The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
CU	<u>Color Unit</u> :
CDC	<u>Centers for Disease Control</u>
Disinfection By-Products Precursors	A common Source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material present in surface water.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Inorganic Contaminants	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. These contaminants may be present in source water.
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close as to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
Microbial Contaminants/ Pathogens	Disease causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes. These contaminants may be present in source water.
MRDL	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</u> is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</u> the level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Mrem/yr.	<u>Millirems per year</u> is a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
MFL	<u>Million fibers per liter</u> is a measure of the presence of Asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
NA	Not Applicable
ND	<u>Not Detected</u> is a term used when a laboratory analysis demonstrates that the constituent is not present.
NS	<u>No Standard</u>
NTU	<u>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit</u> is the measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
pC/L	<u>Picocuries per liter</u> is a measure of radioactivity in water.
PPB	<u>Parts per billion</u> or micrograms per liter equals one part per billion and corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
POE	<u>Point of Entry</u> to the water distribution system
PPM	<u>Parts per Million</u> or milligrams per liter (mg/l) equals one part per million and corresponds to one minute in 10 years or a single penny in \$10,000.
PPT	<u>Parts per Trillion</u> . An even finer measure of concentration. One Part per trillion corresponds to one penny in \$100,000,000.
Radioactive Contaminants/ Radionuclides	Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made may be present in source water; result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Examples include radium and uranium.
RUL	<u>Recommended Upper Limit</u> : the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.
SMCL	<u>Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level</u> is Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste, or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.
TT	<u>Treatment Technique</u> is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

Table 2

Butler Water Department Water Quality Report

TEST RESULTS (Data for 2025)							
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 <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).							
Contaminant	Violation? Y/N	Date of Sample	Highest Level Detected	Units of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Possible Source
Microbiological Contaminants:							
Turbidity	N	continuous	99.13% < 0.3 NTU Highest Detect: 0.57 NTU	NTU	N/A	TT = % of samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	N	1/month	Running Annual Average: 1.25	ppm	N/A	TT = % of removal	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	10/month	no positive routine samples in 2025		0	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment; found in the intestines of mammals.
Radiological Contaminants:		*The data listed is from the most recent sampling done in accordance with EPA regulation					
Alpha Emitters	N	1/15/2024	1.22 Range: 1.22 to 1.22	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N	1/15/2024	0.33 Range: 0.33 to 0.33	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:		Note: AL is the Action Limit, The data listed is from the most recent sampling done in accordance with the regulation					
Antimony	N	07/03/2025	0.717 Range: 0.717 to 0.717	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	07/03/2025	0.847 Range: 0.847 to 0.847	ppb	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	07/03/2025	0.0106 Range: 0.0106 to 0.0106	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries
Beryllium	N	07/03/2025	0.506 Range: 0.506 to 0.506	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chromium	N	07/03/2025	0.637 Range: 0.637 to 0.637	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pump mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	07/03/2025	0.704 Range: 0.704 to 0.704	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	07/03/2025	0.486 Range: 0.486 to 0.486	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Lead Result at 90th Percentile	N	Sept 2025	0 (0 samples of 20 exceeded AL) Range: <0.002 to <0.002	ppm	0	AL = 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Copper Result at 90th Percentile	N	Sept 2025	0.0127 (0 samples of 20 exceeded AL) Range: 0.0101 to 0.0152	ppm	0	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:							
TTHM	N	quarterly	LRAA: 68.2 Range (ppb): 31.2 to 79.4	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	N	quarterly	LRAA: 26.0 Range(ppb): 0 to 40.1	ppb	N/A	60	
Regulated Disinfectants:		Note: Chlorine measured as free residual in distribution system; reported as monthly average					
Chlorine	N	monthly	Highest Annual Average: 0.9 ppm Range: 0.7 to 1.1	ppm	4	4	Water treatment additive used to control microbes
Perfluorinated Compounds:							
PFOA	N	quarterly	Range: 4.94 to 6.85 Average detected level: 6.16	ppt	14	N/A	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
PFOS	N	quarterly	Range: < 2 to 2.91 Average detected level: 1.93	ppt	13	N/A	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

Secondaries	Date of Sample	Highest Level Detected	Units of Measure	Recommended Upper Limit	Likely Source
Aluminum	07/03/2025	86.6	ppb	200	Erosion of natural mineral deposits; water treatment
Chloride	07/03/2025	58.5	ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits; roadway ice and snow control
Hardness, Carbonate	07/03/2025	51.1	ppm	250	Natural characteristic
pH	2025	8.43	pH	6.5 – 8.5 (Optimum Range)	Natural characteristic
Sodium	07/03/2025	35.1	ppm	50	Erosion of natural deposits; roadway ice and snow control
Sulfate	07/03/2025	6.43	ppm	250	Natural characteristic
Total Dissolved Solids	07/03/2025	140	ppm	500	Erosion of natural mineral deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 Compound	Range Detected	Average Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	5.5 – 9	7.2	ppt	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	6.4	6.4	ppt	