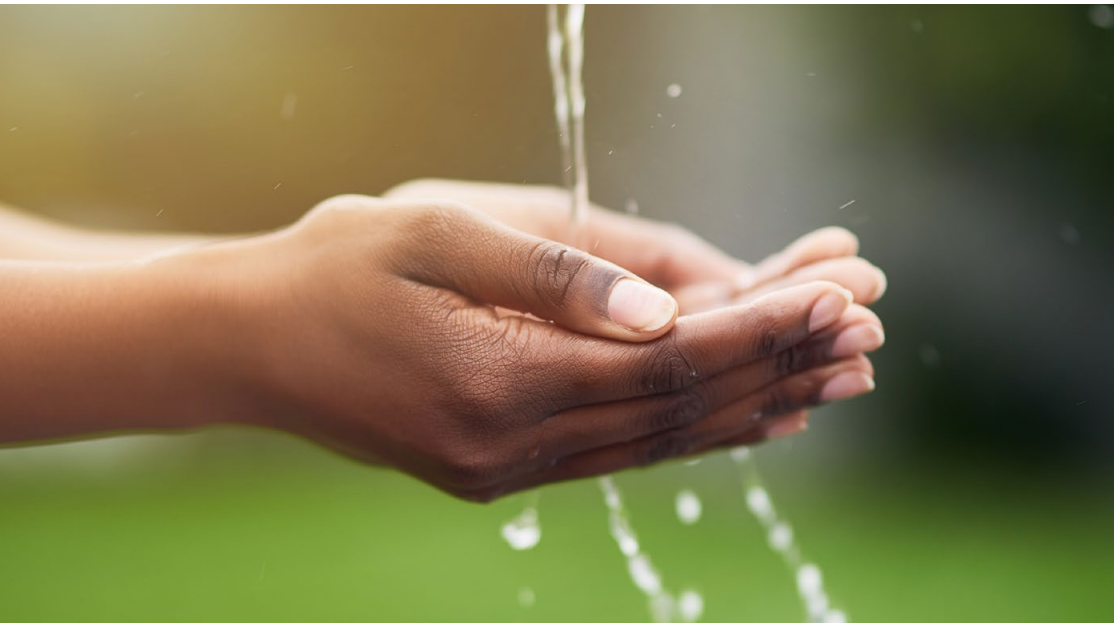
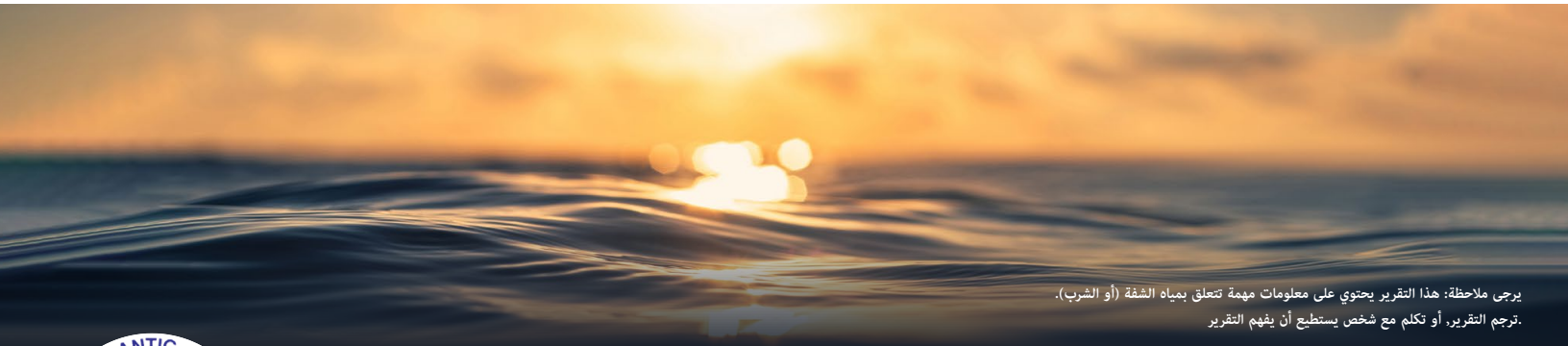
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

For the Year 2026
Results from the Year 2025





يرجى ملاحظة: هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
.ترجم التقرير, أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير

此份有關你的食水報告，內有重要資料和
訊息，請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है।
कृपया इसका अनुवाद किसी से करायें।

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin
nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Presented By
Atlantic City MUA

PWS ID#: 0102001

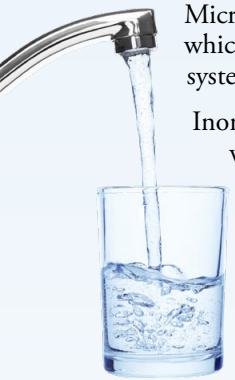
If you are a landlord, you must distribute this CCR to every tenant as soon as practicable but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and 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 and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Substances That Could Be in 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:



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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

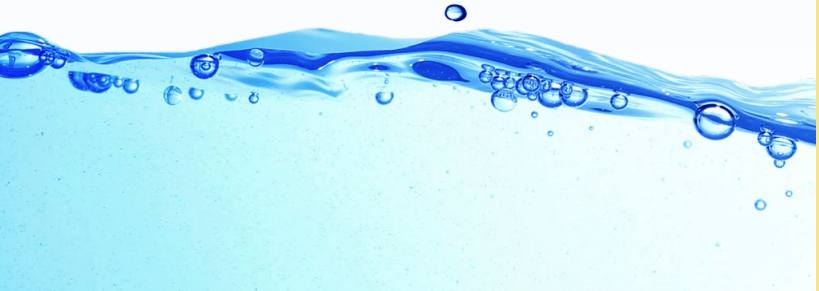
Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

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 runoff, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) prescribes regulations that 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting epa.gov/safewater.



Where Does My Water Come From?

The ACMUA's water supply system consists of surface and groundwater resources, a water filtration facility that treats raw water from both sources, transmission facilities from the treatment plant to Atlantic City, distribution facilities throughout the city, reservoirs at the surface sources, one standpipe, two elevated storage tanks, and one aquifer storage recharge (ASR) well in the city. In 2025 the system processed 3.09791 billion gallons of water, with a maximum daily demand of 12.137 million gallons per day (mgd) in the month of July and an average daily demand of approximately 8.350 mgd.

The ACMUA water sources include two surface water reservoirs (Kuehnle Pond Dam and Doughty Pond Dam) and 13 wells. Eleven of these wells are located in the Cohansey Aquifer, and two are located in the Kirkwood Aquifer. Well water collected from the well fields is transported to the ACMUA water treatment plant. The treatment process includes pretreatment with sodium hypochlorite solution for disinfection, addition of sodium permanganate and polyaluminum chloride for turbidity removal, aeration, mixing, settling, and filtration with mixed media including sand, gravel, and granular activated carbon. Posttreatment includes disinfection, pH adjustment with lime, and addition of fluoride and corrosion inhibitor. After the water is treated at the plant, it is transported to Atlantic City via two large transmission mains to be used by all our customers.

Community Participation

The Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority (ACMUA) Board of Directors meets every third Wednesday of the month at 10:00 a.m. in the first-floor conference room at our offices located at 401 North Virginia Avenue.

Questions?

If you have any health concerns relating to the information provided in this report, we encourage you to contact your health-care provider. For more information about the contents of this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Cliff Keen, Deputy Executive Director, at (609) 345-3315.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority (ACMUA) 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, or 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact the ACMUA at (609) 345-3315. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Please contact us at (609) 345-3315 for access to the inventory or more information on any lead sampling that has been done.

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our source and sent to an aeration tank, which allows for oxidation of high iron levels. The water then goes to a mixing tank where polyaluminum chloride and soda ash are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles called floc to adhere to one another, making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges. Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, soda ash (to adjust the final pH and alkalinity) and a corrosion inhibitor (to protect distribution system pipes) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized underground reservoirs and water towers and into your home or business.

Source Water Assessment

Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is a program of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) for the study of existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water sources throughout the state. Sources are rated depending on their contaminant susceptibility. NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at 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. 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 install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Source water protection is a long-term dedication to clean and safe drinking water. It is more cost-effective to prevent contamination than to address it after the fact. Every member of the community has an important role in source water protection. NJDEP recommends controlling activities and development around drinking water sources, whether through land acquisition, stormwater drain protection, or hazardous waste collection programs.

Contaminant Susceptibility Rating Totals For Each Rating

CONTAMINANT CATEGORY	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING	TOTALS FOR EACH RATING: 17 WELLS	TOTALS FOR EACH RATING: 1 SURFACE WATER INTAKE
Pathogens	H		1
	M	13	
	L	4	
Nutrients	H		
	M	12	1
	L	5	
Pesticides	H		
	M		
	L	17	1
VOCs	H	10	
	M		1
	L	7	
Inorganics	H	3	
	M	9	1
	L	5	
Radionuclides	H	1	
	M	13	
	L	3	1
Radon	H		
	M	14	
	L	3	1
DBPs	H	14	1
	M	3	
	L		

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Call us at (609) 641-0024 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.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining this information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

REGULATED SUBSTANCES [1]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [1,2,3-TCP] (ppb)	2025	0.030	0	ND	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; Impurity in soil fumigant products; Discharge from hazardous waste sites
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (ppb)	2025	0.5	NA	ND	NA	No	Synthetic compound used for a variety of industrial and agricultural purposes
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	5	0	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.0604	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	2025	4	4	ND	NA	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	2025	5	5	ND	NA	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	0.7	0.70–1.80	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine [distribution] (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.77	0.24–1.36	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2025	100	100	ND	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Ethylene Dibromide (ppt)	2025	50	0	ND	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	1.27	ND–3.83	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA] (ppt)	2025	13	NA	ND	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2025	13	NA	ND	NA	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2025	14	NA	1.41	ND–1.41	No	Discharge from industrial facilities; Use of firefighting foams; Discharge from manufacturing sites; Leaching from landfills
Selenium (ppb)	2025	50	50	ND	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

REGULATED SUBSTANCES [1]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	8.65	1.91–19.56	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.03	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	99	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.051	ND–0.172	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	ND	ND–4.2	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

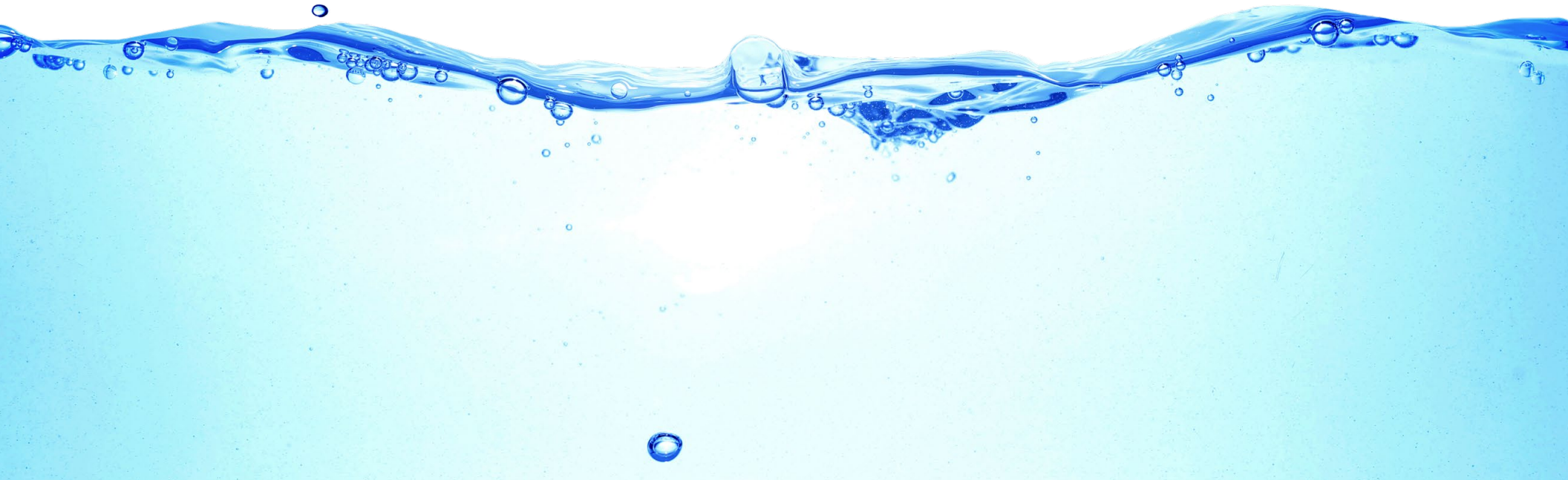
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RUL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (ppm)	2025	50	NA	10.4	NA	No	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Nickel (ppb)	2025	0.004	NA	Naturally occurring

[1] Under a waiver granted on December 30, 1998, by NJDEP, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals/pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. 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 monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals and asbestos.

[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU (no sample may exceed 1 NTU).



About Our Monitoring and Reporting Violations

ACMUA did not fully complete or document certain monitoring, notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements, as documented in the table below. These were not emergencies, and no action is needed. ACMUA is taking corrective action to resolve all items.

DATE OF VIOLATION	RULE	RULE VIOLATED	DESCRIPTION	CORRECTIVE ACTION
June – September 2023	Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)	40 C.F.R. §141.86(a)	Sampling Site Selection: When choosing homes to test for lead and copper during the June–September 2023 testing, the system could not show it picked the higher-risk homes that should be tested first.	Engaged a professional water quality compliance firm to review procedures and ensure ongoing compliance going forward.
2023	Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)	40 C.F.R. §141.86(b)(2)	Water Testing Procedure: For the 2023 lead and copper testing, the system could not show that the water had sat unused in the pipes for at least 6 hours before samples were taken, as required for accurate results.	
June – September 2023	Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)	40 C.F.R. §141.85(d)(3)	Customer Notices: The lead test result notices sent to customers during the June–September 2023 testing did not include the water system's contact information.	
2023	Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)	40 C.F.R. §141.91	Recordkeeping: The system did not keep all of the required tracking forms (chain of custody) for the 2023 lead and copper water samples.	
2024 (2023 data) & 2025 (2024 data)	Consumer Confidence Report Rule (CCR)	40 C.F.R. §141.153(d)(4)(iv)(B)	Water Quality Report: In the 2024 and 2025 annual water quality reports, the system did not report the highest running yearly average levels of two disinfection byproducts (TTHM and HAA5) as required.	
2025	Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)	40 C.F.R. §141.84(b)(1)	Lead Service Line Replacement Plan: In 2025, the system did not submit the annual Lead Service Line Replacement Plan to the NJDEP by the required deadline.	

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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 control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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 contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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