Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The Township of Montclair and the Borough of Glen Ridge obtain their water from North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). The Township of Montclair and the Borough of Glen Ridge are partners in the NJDWSC, which owns and operates the 29.6 billion-gallon Wanaque Reservoir and Treatment Plant and the 7-billion-gallon Muskeodge Reservoir. The Borough of Glen Ridge has 3 interconnections with Montclair through which it receives its water. The water is delivered to the Township of Montclair through its Grove Street Pumping Station and is pumped throughout Montclair. The Montclair system also includes 3 municipal wells, one in each of the 3 pressure zones.

Glen Ridge has water wells, Lorraine, Mountain, and Letters Wells. Lorraine Well is the only well we use during the spring/summer months, and Letters Well is the only well we use during the winter. Montclair has 3 municipal wells, one in each of the 3 pressure zones.

The Montclair Water Bureau is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. Our water meets all state and federal standards. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2020, and was made by using the data from the most recent USEPA required tests and standards. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2020, and was made by using the data from the most recent USEPA required tests and standards. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2020, and was made by using the data from the most recent USEPA required tests and standards.

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

Public water systems are required to monitor certain contaminants in drinking water. The results of these tests are used to determine if our water meets federal and state standards. The following chart illustrates the contaminants monitored in drinking water. For more information, go to www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

- Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses
- Nutrients: Compounds, minerals, and elements that aid growth
- Disinfectants: Chemicals used to kill pathogens
- Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used in industries
- Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made
- Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made
- Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment
- Precursors: By-products of drinking water disinfection

Susceptibility Ratings for Source Water

The following table illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the contaminant categories for source water in the Montclair system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that are highly susceptible, susceptible, or not susceptible to each contaminant category. The table also provides the number of wells and intakes that are highly susceptible, susceptible, or not susceptible to each contaminant category. The table also provides the number of wells and intakes that are highly susceptible, susceptible, or not susceptible to each contaminant category.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some human-made contaminants. Some of these contaminants may be present in supplies used for human consumption. Some examples of these contaminants are listed in the following table. For more information, go to www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
Water Main Flushing

This section will briefly introduce the topic of water main flushing. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen. Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, carbon absorbers installed in 2017 ensure the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen. Flushing also prevents sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Questions?
Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank. If you have questions 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Montclair Water Bureau

Montclair Water Bureau is a public community water system consisting of 3 wells, 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 1 surface water intake(s), 0 purchased ground water source(s), and 1 purchased surface water source(s). This system’s source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s). This system purchases water from the following surface water system(s) if applicable: NJDWSC.

Susceptibility Ratings

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories and for each source water category. For the purpose of the 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 is not included in 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 specific water system’s source water assessment report, the seven contaminant categories are rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contamination.

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources include animal fecal wastes.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and cleaning agents. 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 and processing of pesticides. Examples include atrazine, chlordane, and lead acetate.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

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

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contamination is detected. 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. The EPA may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

• Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources include animal fecal wastes.

• Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and cleaning agents. 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 and processing of pesticides. Examples include atrazine, chlordane, and lead acetate.

• Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

• Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

• Organic 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

• Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional Information

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 Montclair Water Bureau is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When you have been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 to 60 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or 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 or at www.epa.gov/lead/afeedwater/lead.

Montclair Water Bureau

Montclair Water Bureau is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your tap has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 to 60 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or 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 or at www.epa.gov/lead/afeedwater/lead.

Susceptibility Ratings

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories and for each source water category. For the purpose of the 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 is not included in the specific water system’s source water assessment report.
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

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. The state requires us

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. The state requires us

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. The state requires us

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. The state requires us

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. The state requires us

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. The state requires us

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. The state requires us
**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – the highest 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – the level of a disinfected allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – the level of a disinfected water is allowed in drinking water which is known expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)** – the smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method.

**Minimum Contaminant Level Goal (MCL)** – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level (AL)** – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

**NA** – not applicable.

**ND** – not detected.

**NP** – not present.

**TOC** – Total Organic Carbon.

**TON** – Toluene.

**UCMR** – Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule.

**Water systems were required by the U.S. EPA to conduct evaluations of their distribution systems. This is known as**...