

Safeguard Your Drinking Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain it to reduce leaching to water sources, or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with others in your neighborhood. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people: "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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 Monksville Reservoir. The Borough of Glen Ridge has 3 interconnections with Montclair through which it receives its water supply. The water is received by 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. Glenfield Well and Lorraine Well will run in the Spring/Summer of 2023 with carbon absorbers. Rand Well will be updated with carbon absorbers in the near future. No wells will operate without carbon treatment.

Source Water Assessment

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) completed Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems in 2005. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water website at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact the Montclair Water Bureau at (973) 744-4600.

SOURCES	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	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 - 3		3			3				3	3				3				3						3
GUDI - 0																								
Surface Water Intakes - 0																								
NJDWSC - 5	5				5			2	3			5		5				5		5	5			

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

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

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



Montclair

Presented By
Montclair & Glen Ridge

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.).

PWS ID#: 0713001, 0708001

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NJ000463-1

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Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. However, for those served by a lead service line, flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back farther from the street, a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line. To determine if you have a lead service line, contact us at (973) 744 4600.

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 at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit <http://bit.ly/3Z5AMm8>.

Level 1 Assessment Update

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify and correct any problems.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action, and we completed one action.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Michael Primavera, Assistant Superintendent, at (973) 744-4600.

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.

Although *E. coli* was detected, the water system is not in violation of the *E. coli* maximum contaminant level.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES ¹											
				Montclair		North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJWSC)		Glen Ridge			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	5	0	1.08	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2022	2	2	0.416	NA	0.00654	ND–0.00654	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	0.83	0.10–1.70	0.71	0.52–1.01	0.49	0.09–1.03	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2022	100	100	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	<0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2022	15	0	11.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	37.3	22.3–52	21	21–21	25.95	13.5–37.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	2.97	2.73–3.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA] (ppt)	2022	13	NA	<2	NA	<0.00179	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2022	14	NA	<2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
Selenium (ppb)	2022	50	50	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2022	TT	NA	2	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (% removal)	2022	TT ²	NA	NA	NA	1.0	24–42	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	54.66	36–73.9	32	27–32	51.93	33–65.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ³ (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.03–0.4	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2022	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	95	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2022	30	0	<1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

				Montclair		North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJWSC)		Glen Ridge			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.0859	0/31	0.108	0/5	0.0727	0/33	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	ND	0/31	2.2	0/5	0.0021	0/33	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

				Montclair		North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJWSC)		Glen Ridge			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (oocyst/L)	2016	NA	NA	NA	NA	0-0.1	NA	NA	NA	No	Microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the United States
<i>Giardia</i> (cyst/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0-0.4 ⁴	NA	NA	NA	No	Microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the United States
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	2019	<5% of monthly total sample	NA	0.00	NA	0.00	NA	0.00	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Call us at (973) 744-4600 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.

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 are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES											
				Montclair		North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJWSC)		Glen Ridge			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RUL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
ABS/LAS (ppm)	2022	500	NA	NA	NA	<0.05	NA	NA	NA	No	Common major components of synthetic detergents
Alkalinity (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	100.82	32–175	35.0	NA	NA	NA	No	NA
Aluminum (ppb)	2022	200	NA	<10	NA	26.4	26.4 -	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	NA	250	NA	180	177–180	42.8 ⁵	NA ⁵	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	2022	10	NA	<2	NA	5.0	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.0	NA	0.0612	0.04–0.136	0.0141	NA	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Corrosivity (units)	2022	Noncorrosive	NA	0.58	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water affected by temperature and other factors
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2022	250	NA	411	NA	49	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Iron (ppb)	NA	300	NA	<0.2	NA	<0.2 ⁵	NA ⁵	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	NA	50	NA	<2	NA	3.39 ⁵	NA ⁵	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	NA	3	NA	<1.0	NA	<1 ⁵	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (units)	2022	6.5-8.5	NA	6.9	6.9–8.11	8.05	6.5–8.5	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2022	50	NA	35.8	NA	28.6	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	250	NA	17.9	NA	5.96	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	500	NA	746	NA	126	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2022	5	NA	<0.01	NA	<0.01	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT RULE 4 (UCMR 4)

				Montclair		North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJWSC)		Glen Ridge			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
1-Butanol (ppb)	2019	38.5455	30.3–53.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		Used as a solvent, food additive, and in production of other chemicals
HAAs (ppb)	2019	38.5455	30.3–53.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	5.781	4.87–7.89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb)	2019	45.521	36.843–53.19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese (ppb)	2019	11.16	2.9–34.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		Naturally occurring; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries, and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical

¹ Under a waiver granted on December 30, 1998, by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals or pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. 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 The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio of percentage of TOC actually removed to percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

³ 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).

⁴ Sampled in 2016.

⁵ Sampled in 2022.

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.

IDSE: Initial distribution system evaluation.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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.

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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