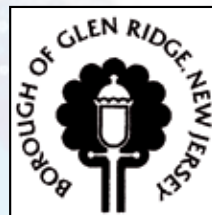
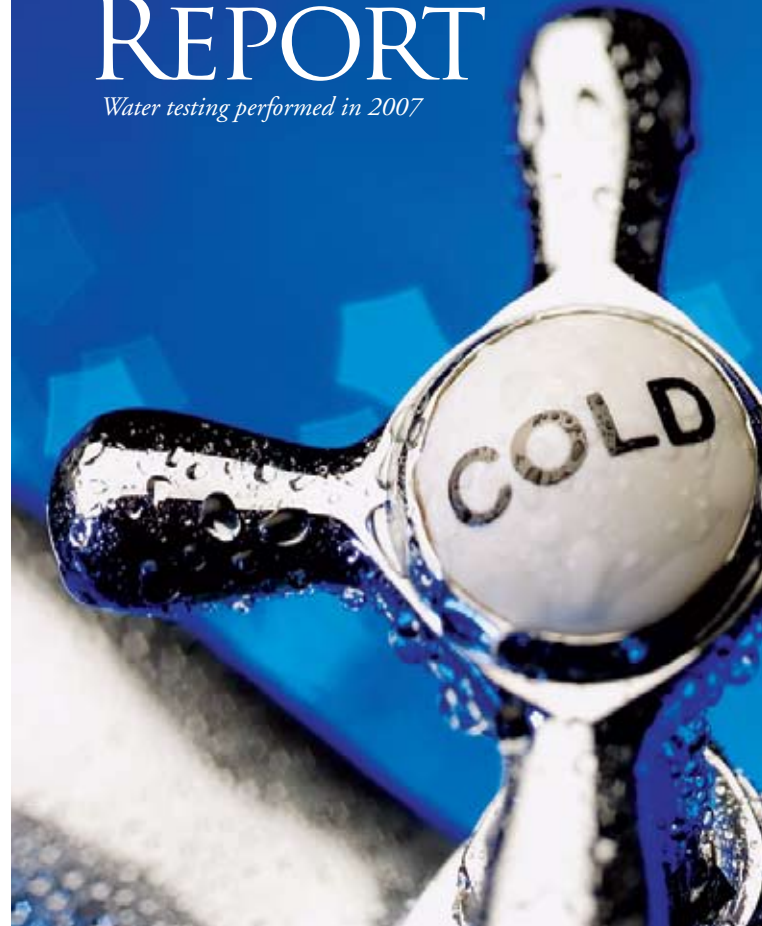


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2007



Meeting the Challenge

We are once again proud to present to you our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share with us your thoughts about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.



Where Does My Water Come From?

The Township of Glen Ridge obtains its water from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). The Borough of Glen Ridge is a partner in the NJDWSC, which owns and operates the 29.6-billion-gallon Wanaque Reservoir and treatment plant and the seven-billion-gallon Monksville Reservoir. The water is received by the Township of Montclair through its Grove Street pumping station and is pumped through Montclair. The Borough of Glen Ridge has three interconnections with Montclair through which it receives its water supply.

“WELL-INFORMED CUSTOMERS
ARE OUR BEST ALLIES.”

Source Water Assessment

In 2005, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) completed Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water Web site 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.



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.



Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 25% of bottled water is actually just bottled tap water (40% according to government estimates).

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70% of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water.

For a detailed discussion of the NRDC study results, check out their Web site at www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/exesum.asp.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Gary Obszarny, Licensed Water Operator, at (973) 744-4600.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. We feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

The state requires us to monitor 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.

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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES ¹				Montclair Water Bureau		NJDWSC		Glen Ridge Water			
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
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2005	15	0	3.97	3.35–4.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2007	5	0	2.5	ND–5	0.60	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2007	2	2	0.275	0.24–0.31	0.00779	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2007	[4]	[4]	0.76	0.27–1.33	1.05 annual average	NA	0.43	0.29–0.57	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2005	5	0	0.77	0.17–1.37	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2007	4	4	NA	NA	0.095	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2007	60	NA	28.13	ND–45	31.8	26.9–38.9	20.42	10–31	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2007	2	2	NA	NA	0.055	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (ppm)	2007	10	10	2.7	2.6–2.8	0.50	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2007	80	NA	48.31	ND–67.06	44.2	31.7–56.9	33.85	18.3–46.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	2007	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	1.6	NA	0.89	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (% removal)	2007	35%	NA	NA	NA	42.2	32.77–53.62	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity² (NTU)	2007	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.25	0.08–0.25	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2007	TT	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2005	30	0	4.5	2–7	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected from 82 sample sites throughout the community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2007	1.3	1.3	0.0879	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2007	15	0	11.3	6	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES				Montclair Water Bureau		NJDWSC			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RUL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2007	250	NA	308	300–316	38.3	NA	Yes ³	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2007	500	NA	474	425–523	82	NA	Yes ³	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ⁴				Montclair Water Bureau		Glen Ridge Water			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE			
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2007	0.03	ND–0.21	5.87	3.26–8.73	By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Bromoform (ppb)	2007	0.93	0.51–1.79	1.03	ND–2.14	By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2007	0.365	0.08–1.05	2.01	0.69–3.51	By-product of drinking water disinfection			

IDSE SAMPLING RESULTS ⁴				Montclair Water Bureau		Glen Ridge Water			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE			
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2007	20.26	6–41.3	29.5	25.4–31.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection			
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2007	37.96	4–68.8	47.62	43.3–51.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection			

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 and/or pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations allow for 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. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the 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).

³ Hardness and total dissolved solids were detected at levels exceeding the RULs. The RULs were set to protect against the possible unpleasant aesthetic effects such as the color, taste or odor of the water; the staining of plumbing fixtures, e.g., tubs and sinks; and the staining of clothing during laundering. There are no adverse health effects expected with this type of exceedance. Our water is blended with NJDWSC's water and Montclair's water, which reduces the concentration of these substances at the end-user, i.e., CaCO₃ is sequestered with a blended phosphate so the end-user is not affected by the hardness.

⁴ Our public water system was required by the U.S. EPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system that have elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. Disinfection by-products are the result of continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter that naturally occurs in the source water.

Lead and Drinking Water

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 your home's plumbing. The Glen Ridge Water Department is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but 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 the 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Definitions

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

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).

RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): The highest level of a contaminant recommended in drinking water. RULs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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