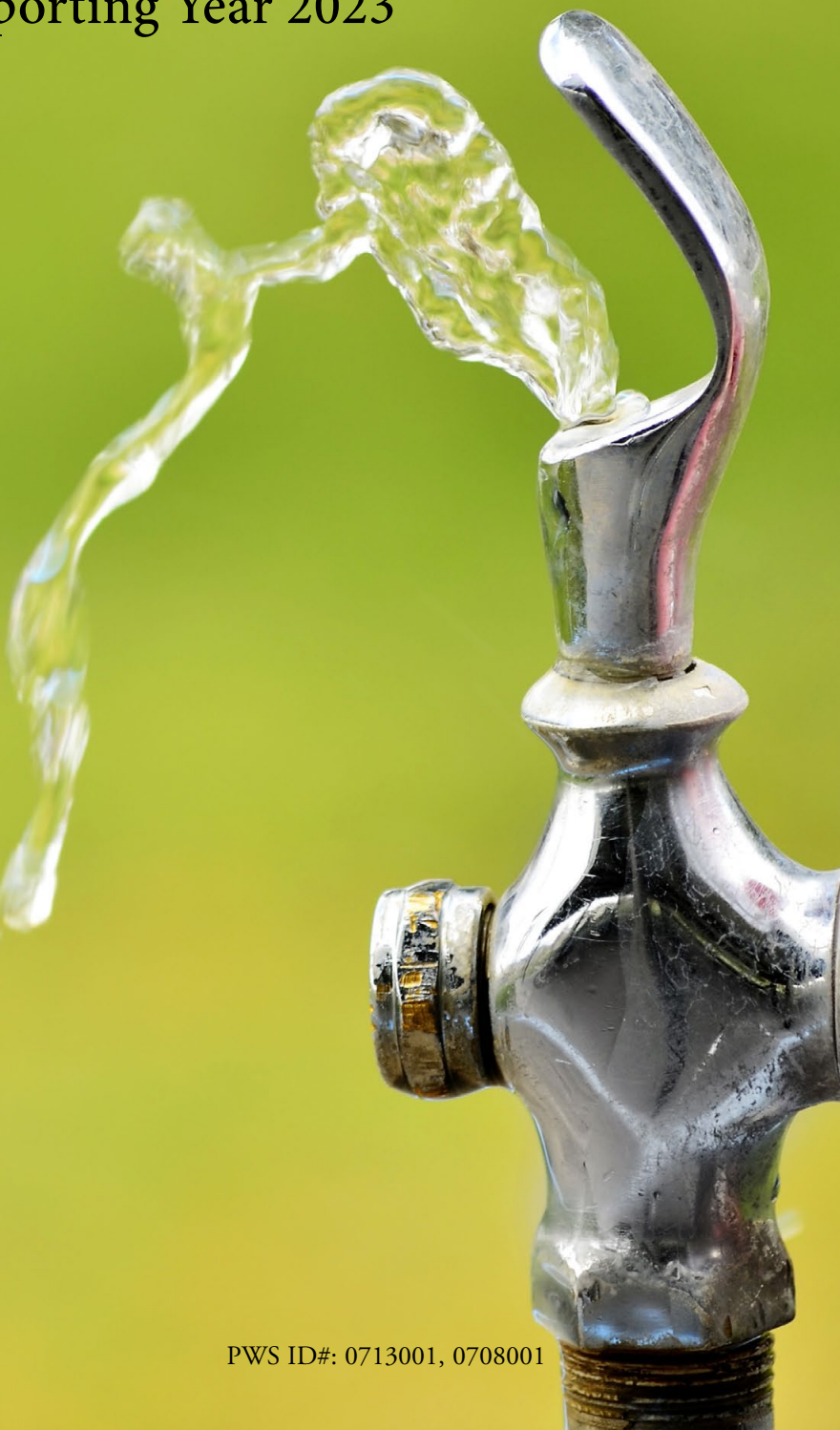
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



Montclair

BOROUGH OF GLEN RIDGE, NEW JERSEY

Presented By

Montclair Water Bureau

Landlords must distribute this information 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

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, 2023. 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.

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 40 percent of bottled water is actually just tap water, 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 percent 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 on the NRDC study results, check out its website at https://goo.gl/Jxb6xG.

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. 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Township of Montclair and the Borough of Glen Ridge obtain their water from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). The Township of Montclair and Borough of Glen Ridge are partners in 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 three 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 pumped throughout Montclair. The Montclair system also includes three municipal wells, one in each of the three pressure zones. Glenfield and Lorraine Wells will run in the spring and summer of 2024 with carbon absorbers. Rand Well will be updated with carbon absorbers in the near future. No wells will operate without carbon treatment.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips: Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity. Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth. Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year. Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year. Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

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.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 agiculture, 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.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed for our system. The purpose of the assessment is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources. The report includes background information and a relative susceptibility rating of higher, moderate, or lower. It is important to understand that a higher susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

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

Wells 3- Represents Montclair's 3 municipal wells.
NJDWSC 5- Represents North Jersey Water Supply's 5 surface water intakes.

If you would like a copy of our assessment, please feel free to contact our office during regular business hours at (973) 744-4600.

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.

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 (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

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

ppt (ng/L) (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.

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.

> **"When the well is dry, we know the worth of water."**
> *—Benjamin Franklin*

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

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.

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/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 at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES[1]

				Montclair		North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC)		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)	2023	5	0	1.99	1.56–2.42	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.315	0.285–0.345	0.00961	ND–0.00961	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	0.82	0.13–1.50	1.2	0.37–2.46	0.51	0.12–1.07	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2023	100	100	0.917	0.909–0.925	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	<0.25	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)	2023	15	0	11.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	40.58	26.8–59.6	34	32–36	30.7	10.7–41.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	2.71	2.52–2.89	0.267	ND–0.267	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA] (ppt)	2023	13	NA	<2	NA	<0.002	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2023	14	NA	<2	NA	0.00438	NA	NA	NA	No	Used in the production of Teflon, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic film
Selenium (ppb)	2023	50	50	2.79	2.3–3.27	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (percent removal)	2023	TT	NA	NA	NA	1.1[3]	29–45	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80[4]	NA	63.2	39.7–86.6	41.5	40–43	59.7	48.5–76.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2023	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.66	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

REGULATED SUBSTANCES[1]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Montclair AMOUNT DETECTED	Montclair RANGE LOW-HIGH	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) AMOUNT DETECTED	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Glen Ridge AMOUNT DETECTED	Glen Ridge RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2023	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	99.96	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2023	30	0	<1	NA	<1	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	Montclair AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Montclair SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	Glen Ridge AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Glen Ridge SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0676	0/30	0.163	0/5	0.0727[2]	0/33[2]	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	ND	0/30	3.48	0/5	0.0021[2]	0/33[2]	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Montclair AMOUNT DETECTED	Montclair RANGE LOW-HIGH	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) AMOUNT DETECTED	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Glen Ridge AMOUNT DETECTED	Glen Ridge RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Coliform Bacteria (percent positive samples)	2023	<5% of total monthly samples	NA	0.00	NA	0.00	NA	0.00	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2023	TT	NA	1	NA	0[2]	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RUL	MCLG	Montclair AMOUNT DETECTED	Montclair RANGE LOW-HIGH	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) AMOUNT DETECTED	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Glen Ridge AMOUNT DETECTED	Glen Ridge RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
ABS/LAS (ppm)	2023	500	NA	<0.08	NA	<0.05	NA	NA	NA	No	Common major components of synthetic detergents
Alkalinity (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	108	36–180	40.0	NA	NA	NA	No	NA
Aluminum (ppb)	2023	200	NA	<40	NA	37.3	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2023	250	NA	157	156–158	52.3	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	2023	10	NA	<3	NA	2.0	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.0	NA	0.137	0.04–0.234	0.0152	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Corrosivity (ppm)	2023	Noncorrosive	NA	0.55	0.035–0.074	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2023	250	NA	350	342–360	70	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NA	<0.2	NA	<0.2	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RUL	MCLG	Montclair AMOUNT DETECTED	Montclair RANGE LOW-HIGH	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) AMOUNT DETECTED	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Glen Ridge AMOUNT DETECTED	Glen Ridge RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NA	<25	NA	1.77	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	2023	3	NA	1.5	1–2	<1	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (units)	2023	6.5-8.5	NA	7.56	6.92–8.2	8.15	6.5–8.5	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2023	50	NA	34	33.5–34.4	33	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	250	NA	24.2	21.8–26.6	8.11	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	500	NA	547	539–555	79	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2023	5	NA	<0.04	NA	<0.01	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Montclair AMOUNT DETECTED	Montclair RANGE LOW-HIGH	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) AMOUNT DETECTED	North Jersey Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Glen Ridge AMOUNT DETECTED	Glen Ridge RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid [11Cl-PF3OUdS] (ppb)	2019	38.5455	30.30–53.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	Used as a solvent, food additive, and in production of other chemicals
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppb)	2019	5.781	4.87–7.89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppb)	2019	45.521	36.843–53.19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorodecanoic Acid [PFDA] (ppb)	2019	11.16	2.9–34.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Under a waiver granted on December 30, 1998, by the 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. 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] Sampled in 2022.

[3] The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed and 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.

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

[5] 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, and no sample may exceed 1 NTU.