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Passaic Valley Water Commission 1525 Main Avenue • P.O. Box 230 Clifton, NJ 07011

is report contains information about your drinking vater. If you do not understand it, please have some ranslate it for you.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su aqua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo

આ અટ્વાલ માં તમારા પોવાના પાણી વિષે स्मात्य जी भाषामरी सापवा मां सादी हे 21 नो रानुटांह हरे। व्यक्तता केने समक्रा 450 भय तेना साथ पात ररो

للعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوى على
معلومات مهمة عن مياة الشرب التئ
تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذة
للعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.

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,).

Dear Passaic Valley Water Commission Consumer,

I am pleased to share the 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report with you. Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC), prides itself in providing this comprehensive and accessible report. This report provides our customers with important information about the quality of their drinking water.

Your drinking water is delivered to your tap through an extensive distribution system of pipes, tanks, and reservoirs. This is all made possible by our dedicated and certified staff that manage and maintain this system to preserve the drinking water guality. Throughout this process, PVWC monitors your drinking water for more than 200 regulated and unregulated contaminants to ensure that our system delivers high-quality drinking water that meets or surpasses state and federal standards.

If you have any questions related to this report, water quality, water pressure, billing, construction projects, or other inquiries, please contact our Customer Service Department at 973-340-4300. Our hours of operation, including the walk-up payment window, are Monday through Friday, excluding State holidays, from 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Our phone lines are open an extra half hour until 6:30 p.m. You can also contact us via email at customerservice@pvwc.com. Additional information about PVWC, including important news and alerts, can be found on our website at www.pvwc. com. For emergencies call 973-340-4300, 24 hours per day/7 days per week.

Sincerely, Gerald Friend President, PVWC Board of Commissioners

We're Here for You

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The PVWC Board of Commissioners encourages you to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water. You can present your comments through the PVWC website at www.pvwc. com or come in person to the monthly meetings of the Board of Commissioners. For dates, times and locations of these meetings, or for additional copies of this report contact our Customer Service Department at 973-340-4300, or customerservice@pvwc.com. All meetings are announced in accordance with public meetings law.

For Board Agendas and Meeting Minutes, or for more information on upcoming meetings visit us at www.pvwc.com or contact our Customer Service Department at 973-340-4300, or customerservice@pvwc.com.



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Gerald Friend, President, Clifton Jeffrey Levine, Vice President, Paterson Rigoberto Sanchez Treasurer, Passaic Ruby N. Cotton, Secretary, Paterson Carmen DePadua, Commissioner, Paterson Joseph Kolodziej, Commissioner, Clifton Ronald Van Rensalier, Commissioner, Passaic High Crest PWSID NJ1615003 PASSAIC VALLEY WATER COMMISSION

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report Based on Data from the 2022 Calendar Year

Why am I getting this report?

Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) is pleased to welcome you to our 2023 Water Quality Report. This report provides a summary of information collected during the calendar year 2022 regarding compliance monitoring required by both the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), as well as additional water quality monitoring data. We hope that you will take a minute to review this report and learn more about your drinking water. High Crest's water met all primary health-based standards in 2022.

Drinking water regulations require PVWC to provide this information to customers each year. Most of the language is required by the EPA and NJDEP to make sure that our ratepayers know what is in their drinking water. PVWC has tried to make this complex information readable and produce this report at a low cost.

For additional copies of this report contact our Customer Service Department at 973-340-4300, or customerservice@pvwc.com.

disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (UBP precursors) present in surface water. Disinfection By-product Precursors: A common source is naturally-occurring organic material in surface water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment.

This report covers water quality for the High Crest Service Area in West Milford.

operates the Post Brook Public Water System (PWS). PVWC is a public drinking water supplier owned by the cities of Paterson, Clifton, and Passaic. PVWC also owns and If your home or business is located in the High Crest Area of West Milford you are in PVWC's High Crest Service Area.

Source Water and Treatment

to maintain a disinfectant residual in the distribution system. control, followed by chlorine before distribution. PVWC further adds chlorine immediately prior to the High Crest system then added to the treated water prior to the pressure filters. Orthophosphate is added to the filtered water for corrosion and pressure filtration. Following clarification, sodium hydroxide is applied to the water to adjust the pH. Chlorine is 4.0-million gallons per day system with polyaluminum chloride (PACI) and/or alum coagulation, pulsator clarification, their water from the 150-acre Kakeout Reservoir and treats it at the Butler WTP. Butler's treatment includes a conventional PVWC purchases treated water from the Borough of Butler for distribution to the High Crest Community. Butler obtains

Source Water Assessment

concentrations above allowable levels. for regulated contaminants, and to install treatment if any of those contaminants are detected at frequencies and for contamination of a source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor category, it does not mean a customer is - or will be - consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination assesament web site at http://www.j.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Assessment for the Butler Water System (PWSID # 1403001) can be obtained by accessing NJDEP's source water NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water

a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters: The source water assessment performed on Butler's Kakeout Reservoir intake lists the following susceptibility ratings for

ЧбіН	мот	мод	muibəM	muibəM	мод	мод	ЧвіН	Butler Water System 1 -Surface Water Intake
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors	Radon	Radionuclides	Inorganic SinanimetnoD	Volatile Organic Sbnuogmoک	Pesticides	Nutrients	Pathogens	Sources
Intake Susceptibility Ratings								

operations and wildlife. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes. These contaminants may be present in source water. Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria, protozoa, and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, which can be either naturally occurring or man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

agricultural, industrial, commercial, and residential environments. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane. Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include manufacturing centers of pesticides, and where they are used in

and vinyl chloride. of releases from gas stations, fuel storage tanks, industrial facilities, stormwater runoff, and other sources. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), processes or petroleum production. They are typically used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. These compounds may be present in source water as a result Volatile Organic Compounds: Compounds containing carbon, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are products or by-products of industrial

wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. These contaminants may be present in source water. Inorganic Contaminants: Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic

tion and mining activities. Examples include radium, radon and uranium. Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made; may be present in source water naturally or as a result of oil and gas produc-

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monitoring compliance with those limits by water providers in the state. provide the same protection for public health. The NJ Department of Environmental Protection is charged with and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes

Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater. risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of

water include: resulting from the presence of human or animal activity. Contaminants that may be present in the source naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water can also pick up substances reservoirs, and groundwater sources (wells). As water moves through the ground or over surfaces it dissolves The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, include surface sources such as rivers, streams, lakes, and

agricultural livestock operations, pet waste, and wildlife. Microbial- such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems,

domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining, or farming. Inorganic- salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban storm runoff, industrial, or

'səsn Pesticides and Herbicides- from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential

production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Organic Chemicals- both synthetic and volatile, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum

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

Definitions

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

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs): By-products of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since chlorine is important for disinfection, HAAs will be present, but they are monitored very closely by water utilities.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L): A measure of the concentration of a substance in a given volume of water. One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/L): An even finer measure of concentration. One part per billion corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts Per Trillion (ppt) or nanograms Per Liter (ng/L): An even finer measure of concentration. One part per trillion corresponds to one penny in \$100,000,000.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (ntu): A measure of particles in water.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL):The highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): By-products of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since chlorine is important for disinfection, TTHMs will be present, but they are monitored very closely by water utilities.

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

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS AND OTHERS

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.



2022 Water Quality R (esults- Table of D	etected Second	ary Parameters					
	NJ Recommended Upper Limit	Butle PWSID N	r WTP J1403001					
Contaminant	(RUL)	Result	RUL Achieved?					
Treated Drinking Water at the Treatment Plant								
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	33	NA					
Aluminum (ppb)	200	1.52	Yes					
Chloride (ppm)	250	69.1	Yes					
Hardness, CaCO ₃ (ppm)	250	54	Yes					
Iron (ppb)	300	<200	Yes					
Manganese (ppb)	50	<40	Yes					
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	<1	Yes					
рН	6.5 to 8.5 (optimum range)	7.36	Yes					
Sodium (ppm)	50	32.5	Yes					
Sulfate (ppm)	250	6.83	Yes					
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	149	Yes					

A Note to People with Special Health Concerns

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1- 800-426-4791).

2022 Water Quality Results- Table of Detected Contaminants NA - not applicable									
Regulated Contaminant	Gaal	Highest Level Allowed	Rutler WTD						
(unite)	(MCLG)	(MCL)		Source of Substance	Violation?				
(units)	(INIGLU)	Treated D	rinking Water at the Treatment Pl						
	NA Technique		Highest Level Detected						
		(11) = 1NTU	0.80		No				
NA		TT= % of samples <0.3 NTU	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits		No				
Turbidity (NTU)	Turbidity (NTU)		99.51%	Soil run-off					
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is monitored as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.									
Total Organic Carbon (%)	NA	TT = % Removal or Removal Ratio	10.71-64.71 actual range of % removal (% removal required 35-45%)	Naturally present in the environ- ment	No				
			norganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No				
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.477	Discharge from steel and pulp mills	No				
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	0.741	Erosion of natural deposits.	No				
		Ra	adiological Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (pCu/L)	0	15	1.15 (2014 Data)	Erosion of natural deposits.	No				
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	0.52 (2014 Data)	Erosion of natural deposits.	No				
Treated Dr	inking Wa	ater from Points th	roughout the Distribution Systen	n- High Crest PWSID NJ1615003					
			Disinfection Residual						
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.55 highest running annual average (0.04-1.09)	Water additive used to control microbes.	No				
			Disinfection Byproducts						
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	NA	60	36.1 highest running annual average (24.4-44.5)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No				
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	NA	80	48.3 highest running annual average (19.7-52.4)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No				
Some people who drink water and may have an increase risk	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 increase risk of getting cancer.								
		Regulated at	the Consumer Tap (2021 Samplin	g data)					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3 (Action Level)	0.05 (90th percentile) (0 out of 11 samples exceeded Action Level)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No				
Lead (ppb)	0	15 (Action Level)	0 (90th percentile) (0 out of 10 samples exceeded Action Level)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No				
Infants and children who drini deficits in attention span and	nfants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink the water over many years could develop kidney problems of high blood pressure.								

Important Information About Lead In Your 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 home plumbing. PVWC 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 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.





ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES

PVWC website: www.pvwc.com EPA Drinking Water website: www.epa.gov/safewater NJDEP Water Supply website: www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply American Water Works Association (AWWA) website: www.awwa.org PVWC Customer Service Department: 973-340-4300 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791 NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 609-292-5550 AWWA New Jersey Section website: www.njawwa.org

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. Lead can also be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass plumbing fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, and some children's metal jewelry. Exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies can also be sources (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes).

Lead is not present in the water supplied to you. When water has been in contact with pipes or plumbing that contains lead for several hours, the lead may enter the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain fairly high levels of lead. Homes built before 1985 are more likely to have plumbing containing lead or lead solder. New homes may also have lead. Even brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free" may contain some lead.

Water Testing

Routinely, homes known to contain lead service lines and/or plumbing components are monitored in PVWC's High Crest system. These houses represent a worst-case scenario for lead in water. Samples are collected after the water has been standing in the household plumbing for 6 hours or more.

A Lead and Copper Rule exceedance for lead occurs when more than 10 percent of these homes exceed the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

In the most recent round of testing conducted by PVWC in 2021, 0 out of 10 homes exceeded the action level for lead.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact us at 973-340-4300, customerservice@pvwc.com or visit our website at www.pvwc.com. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's resources below, or contact your health care provider.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

National Lead Information Center: 800-424-LEAD

EPA Website: www.epa.gov/lead

How You Can Reduce Your Exposure to Lead

- 1. Run your water to flush out lead. Run your cold water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes leadcontaining water from the pipes. Flushing usually uses less than one or two gallons of water and costs less than 30 cents per month.
- 2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- **3.** Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- 4. Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. If purchasing a water filter, read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead. You can also contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or visit their website at www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.
- 5. Test your water for lead. Call PVWC at 973-340-4300 to find out how to get your water tested for lead, or for a list of local laboratories that are certified for testing lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.
- 6. Get your child's blood tested. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead.
- 7. Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead. A licensed plumber can check to see if your home's plumbing contains lead solder, lead pipes, or pipe fittings that contain lead. Your local building/code department can provide you with information about building permit records that should contain the names of plumbing contractors who plumbed your home.
- 8. Find out whether your service line is made of lead. PVWC maintains records of PVWC-owned materials, such as service lines (water main to curb box), located in the distribution system. Contact our Customer Service Department at 973-340-4300 for service line materials records or go online to www.pvwc.com/LeadLookUp/

You should also determine whether or not the service line that comes from the curb box to your home is made of lead. The best way to determine if the service line to your home is made of lead is by hiring a licensed plumber to inspect the line.