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

આ અહેવાલ માં તમારા પીવાના પાસી વિષે क्षेत्रत्य की भागमरी सापवा मां सादी हैं क्षेत्रे सन्ताह हरो क्षाता केने समक्षा पडली क्षेप तेना साथ वान हरो

للعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوى على معلومات مهمة عن مياة الشرب التي 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

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 quality. Throughout this process, the 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.

PVWC owns and operates three large, uncovered drinking water reservoirs that must be eliminated under a federal mandate by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Final alternatives and plans are being developed for this infrastructure improvement project which will be constructed over the next 10 years at an estimated cost of \$135 million. This project will further enhance the quality of the water delivered to our customers as well as the safety, reliability, and resiliency of the overall system.

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,

President, PVWC Board of Commissioners

#### We're Here for You

PRSRT STD

U.S. POSTAGE

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ZIP CODE 14304

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

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.







Commissioners

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

amount, so we adjusted our sampling protocols to rectify this error by the end of April 2022. to maintain for said parameters. During July-December 2021, PV WC was outside of our limits more than the allotted data, in July 2021, we entered Optimal Water Quality Parameter (OWQP) monitoring which provided limits we need PVWC tests for water quality parameters to continuously monitor our system in relation to lead and copper. With that

system, providing further protection of public health. Other steps PVWC is taking include testing the system on a weekly and monthly basis for parameters that indicate how the corrosion adds corrosion inhibitor at four locations to provide coverage to parts of the system. Once the uncovered reservoirs are addressed, we will be able to add corrosion inhibitor to the entire water ceptible to leaching lead from plumbing and lead service lines. PVWC has implemented a phased approach for adding corrosion inhibitor to the water leaving the reservoirs. PVWC currently water reservoirs. PVWC is currently in compliance with the Federal and State requirements for lead (see notice elsewhere in this CCR regarding lead). However, the water supply is still sus-However, phosphate can promote algal growth in water when exposed to sunlight. As a result, PVWC cannot add corrosion inhibitor to the water supply that goes into the uncovered drinking Many public drinking water supplies add a phosphate-based corrosion inhibitor to the drinking water to minimize leaching of lead from household plumbing systems and lead service lines.

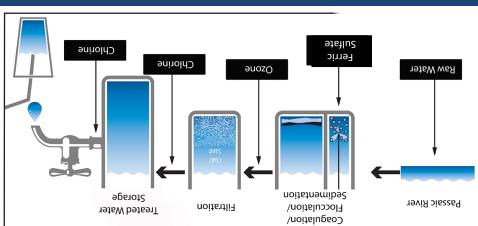
Health Effects	Steps Taken	геидth	noitanalqx∃
Inadequately	Water systems with uncovered finished water reservoirs are required to	Determined	Three PVWV finished water
brotected or	eliminate or cover these reservoirs, treat the discharge from these reservoirs,	by the State	reservoirs are not covered. Their
yləteupəbeni	or be in compliance with a state-approved schedule to eliminate or cover	as ber the	discharge is disinfected, but not
treated water	the reservoirs or provide treatment by April 1, 2009. We have executed an	ACO.	ot ybuts filidissəf A heasibility
may contain	Administrative Consent Order with the NJDEP wherein PVWC was required		identify the best practical solution
	to develop a plan and implementation schedule to eliminate, cover or provide		to address the uncovered finished
	treatment for our uncovered reservoirs. A three-phase plan to address the		water reservoirs was completed
	reservoirs was developed and is being implemented. The first phase, which		and approved by the NDEP.
organisms	includes new tanks at the Levine Reservoir, has been designed and is in		Final plans to address the three
csu csuse	the NJDEP permit review process. The construction of the second phase,		reservoirs have been included in
eymptoms such	which addresses New Street Reservoir, will proceed after Levine has been		an Administrative Consent Order
as diarrhea.	completed. Similarly, the construction of the third and final phase, which		(ACO).
	addresses the Great Notch Reservoir, will commence upon the completion		
	of New Street. PVWC is currently working with the City of Newark in a loint		
	Venture arrangement for a feasibility assessment of the Joint Distribution		
	System Water Storage project.		

Administrative Consent Order (ACO) Compliance Requirement- Uncovered Finished Water Reservoirs

provide appropriate protection of public health. with federal and state regulations. When implemented, those plans will help maintain the high quality of water provided by the Little Falls WTP and adequate disinfection. PVWC has entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with the NIDEP for closing these reservoirs in accordance Federal law requires that all uncovered drinking water reservoirs in the U.S. must be covered or have treatment applied beyond chlorination to ensure

is not very effective against pathogenic microorganisms such as Giardia and Cryptosporidium. Little Falls WTP may be compromised. While the water withdrawn from the reservoirs is rechlorinated on-site to provide further disinfection, chlorine chemical contamination from wildlife and other natural and man-made causes. As a result, the high quality of this already-treated water from the then withdrawn for distribution to PVWC's customers. Unfortunately, since these reservoirs are uncovered, they are subject to bacteriological and New Street Reservoir, and Stanley Levine Reservoir). Treated water from the Little Falls WTP is pumped to these reservoirs, and that water is PWWC operates three open drinking water reservoirs in Woodland Park and Paterson to provide storage capacity (the Great Notch Reservoir,

Uncovered Drinking Water Storage Reservoirs



and chlorine disinfection. gravity filtration through sand and anthracite, coagulation/flocculation/sedimentation, uses conventional treatment comprised of New Jersey. The water treatment plant from the Wanaque Reservoir in Wanaque, The NJDWSC's Wanaque WTP draws its water

but there are low levels naturally present in the River basin. Fluoride is not added to the water, developed watershed such as the Passaic contaminants that may be present in a highlyoperated to handle the various water quality The treatment system is designed and

residual disinfection with chlorine). and filtration with granular activated carbon and sand) and two chemical disinfection systems (primary disinfection with ozone, and these contaminants, including two particle removal systems (high-rate sand-ballasted coagulation/flocculation/sedimentation, treatment for aesthetic concerns such as taste, odor, and color. The treatment system uses four primary means for dealing with disinfection (for pathogenic microorganisms that can cause disease), removal of a variety of potential chemical contaminants, and The Little Falls WTP is a multiple-stage advanced-technology treatment system designed and operated to provide a high degree of

Water Treatment

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



react with dissolved organic material (DBP precursors) present in surface water.

Distingection By-product Precursors: A common source is naturally-occurring organic material in surjace water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants (unusually colonic) used to kill pathogens. **HADON:** Coloriess, odoriess, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment.

Hadiomuclides: 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 production and mining activities. Examples include radium; 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 wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride. nsed as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. These compounds may be presend in source water as a result of releases from gas stations, fuel storage tanks, industrial facilities, stormwater runoth, and other sources.

environments. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane. Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control peats, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include manufacturing centers of pesticides; and where they are used in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and residential Mutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, which can be either naturally occurring or man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Compounds containing carbon, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are products or by-products of industrial processes or petroleum production. They are typically

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 operations and wildlife. Common sources are animal and

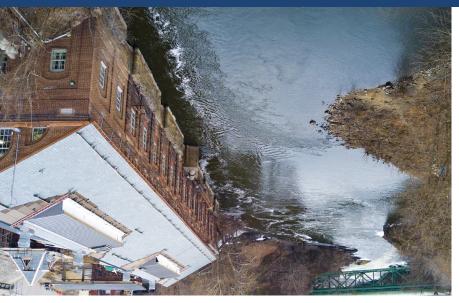
ЧgіН	Гом	МОЛ	dgiН	Гом	Гом	Гом	АвіН	Newark (1 intake)
dgiH (3)	(g) pow	(5) Low	dgiH (∂)	muibəM (ट)	muibəM (S) woJ (£)	dgiH (ð)	dgiH (3)	NJDWSC (5 intakes)
dgiH (♣)	WOJ (4)	WoJ (4)	dgiH (♣)	muibəM (4)	muibəM (f) woJ (£)	dgiH (♣)	dgiH (♣)	PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors	Radon	Radionuclides	Inorganic Sontaminants	Volatile Organic Spinogmoo	Pesticides	Nutrients	Pathogens	Sources

Intake Susceptibility Ratings

ist the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters: at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. The source water assessments performed on the intakes for each system water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any of those contaminants are detected contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of a source water, not the existence of contamination. Public If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is - or will be - consuming

NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. online at the NJDEP's source water assessment website- http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting for the PVWC system (PWS ID 1605002), NJDWSC system (PWS ID 1613001), and Newark system (PWS ID 0714001) can be found

NIDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment Source Water Assessment



locations throughout the Passaic River watershed. monitoring program at various stream and river water quality. PVWC also conducts a surface water provide advance warning of adverse changes in for important water quality parameters, and helps This monitoring station provides continuous data Passaic River's confluence with the Pompton River. Little Falls WTP intake and just downstream of the Survey on the Passaic River shortly upstream of the monitoring station is operated by the U.S. Geological is filled from the Pompton River). A water quality Pompton River or the Point View Reservoir (which River, PVWC can also withdraw water from either the WTP. In the event of water quality issues in the Passaic Totowa, New Jersey and treats it at the Little Falls PVWC withdraws water from the Passaic River in Our Source

sets provided for PVWC's Little Falls WTP, NJDWSC's Wanaque WTP, and Newark's Pequannock WTP. interconnections from other water providers. Therefore, the quality of the water delivered to your tap is represented by the combined from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission Wanaque WTP. Water is sometimes supplemented through emergency For the majority of our customers in this area, drinking water from the Little Falls WTP is blended with drinking water purchased

Alan C. Levine Little Falls Water Treatment Plant (WTP).

4/6/2023 8:34:37 AM

PVWC is a public drinking water supplier owned by the cities of Paterson, Clifton, and Passaic. PVWC also owns and operates the If your home or business is in Clifton, Paterson, Passaic, Prospect Park, or Woodland Park you are in PVWC's Main Service Area.

This report covers water quality for the PVWC Main Service Area.

lity Chart tions

2023 CCR (2022 WQ Data) -- PVWC Main System -- Print.indd 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **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

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

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

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.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing lifethreatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

PVWC regularly samples source water for Cryptosporidium and Giardia. The data collected in 2021 is presented in the table above.

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring					
Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source			
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.28	Microbial pathogens found in			
Giardia (Cysts/L)	ND - 1.64	surface waters throughout the United States.			

**Newark Water** 

NJDWSC

$\mathbf{z}$				CONTRACTOR OF THE RESIDENCE	TOTAL STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE
	<b>2022 Water</b>	<b>Quality Results</b>	s- Table of Det	ected Secon	dary Parameters

PVWC

	NJ	Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002			Wanaque-WTP PWSID NJ1613001		nock-WTP NJ0714001		
	Recommended Upper		RUL					-	
Contaminant	Limit (RUL)	Range of Results	Achieved?	Result	RUL Achieved?	Result	RUL Achieved?		
Treated Drinking Water at the Treatment Plant									
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	110-220	Yes	<50	Yes	ND	Yes		
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	42-82.5	NA	35.0	NA	30.6	NA		
Aluminum (ppb)	200	17.4-29.3	Yes	26.4	Yes	35	Yes		
Chloride (ppm)	250	101.8-158.2	Yes	42.8	Yes	35.5	Yes		
Color (color units)	10	<5	Yes	5.0	Yes	2	Yes		
Copper (ppm)	<1	0.00087-0.00742	Yes	0.0141	Yes	ND	Yes		
Hardness, CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	250	90-168	Yes	49.0	Yes	49.8	Yes		
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes	<200	Yes	8	Yes		
Manganese (ppb)	50	9.19-18.8	Yes	3.39	Yes	56	No*		
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	6-80	No	<1	Yes	<1	Yes		
рН	6.5 to 8.5 (optimum range)	7.77-8.24	Yes	8.05	Yes	7.50	Yes	411	
Sodium (ppm)	50	68.96-122.5	No**	28.6	Yes	22.2	Yes		
Sulfate (ppm)	250	37.8-89.3	Yes	5.96	Yes	11.5	Yes	111	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	262.5-487.5	Yes	126	Yes	98.1	Yes	WA	
Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.7-26	Yes	<10	Yes	<200	Yes	1	
Treated Drinking W	ater from Points t	hroughout the Dis	stribution S	ystem- PV\	NC PWSID NJ1	605002			

Iron (ppb)	300	247 annual average	Yes	
Manganese (ppb)	50	10.47 annual average	Yes	NA - not applicable ND - not detected

\*The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would not be encountered in

\*\*PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

# **Testing For Emerging Contaminants**

Contominant	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002	Test results presented in this table were collected in 2022 to monitor the occurrence of emerging contaminants. There are currently no EPA drinking water standards for these contaminants.				
Contaminant	Range of Results					
Treated Drinking Water at the Treatment Plant						
Chlorate (ppb)	147.6-343.8					
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07 - 0.093					
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<1.76-2.4					
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHp/A] (ppt)	1.88-3.5	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and				
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt) 1.95-3.5		finished drinking water monthly.				
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2.59-8.99					

### **Monitoring Waiver Information**

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic compounds (SOCs). A monitoring waiver was granted for distribution system monitoring of asbestos in the PVWC Main Distribution System for the 2020-2028 monitoring period.

#### 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 reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe  Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.								
Ī		2	2022 Water	<b>Quality Resu</b>	its- Table (	of Detected	I Contaminants NA - not applicable		
				PVWC Mai	in System	PWSID 1605002	ND - not detected		
	Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID NJ1613001	Newark Water Pequannock-WTP PWSID NJ0714001	Source of Substance	Violation?	
ĺ			·	Treated Drinki	ng Water at the	Treatment Plan	t	-	
			Treatment	Highest Level De	tected and Rang	e (Low-High)			
		NA	Technique (TT) = 1 NTU	0.13 (0.02 -0.13)	0.4 (0.03-0.4)	0.32 (0.07-0.32)		No	
		NA	TT= % of samples <0.3	Lowest Monthly P T	ercentage of San urbidity Limits	nples Meeting		INO	
	Turbidity (NTU)		NTU (min 95%)	100%	99.98%	99.93%	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 limit the effectiveness of disinfectants.									
			TT=% removal	% Removal	Remov	/al Ratio			
	Total Organic Carbon (%)	NA	or Removal Ratio	54.87-72.59 (25 - 50 required)	(0.9-1.4)	(1.115%)	Naturally present in the environment.	No	
	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016-0.027	0.00654	ND	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No	
	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.050 (ND-0.06)	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	No	
	Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	2.76 (2.01-2.76)	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	No	
	Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.45 (0.71-2.76)	ND	<0.1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	No	
Mark ST	Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND (2014 Data)	ND (2014 Data)	1.5 (2017 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No	
SPECIAL LEGISLA	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13*	5.37 highest running annual average (3.8-9.2)	3.36**	ND	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (fire-fighting) foam	No	
THE PARTY OF	Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14*	8.38 highest running annual average (5.7-12.8)	5.08**	1.95** highest running annual average (ND-2.9)	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (fire-fighting) foam	No	
		*MC	L created by the state of Ne	ew Jersey. Currently there is no Fe	deral MCL for perfluorinat	ted compounds. **These val	lues taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch.		
				Dis	infection Res	idual			
ALC: NO.	Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.22 [highest running (ND-3.14)[ra	annual average at inge of individual		Water additive used to control microbes.	No	
				Microbi	ological Cont	aminants			
	E. coli	0	#	1 of 2608 sai	mples was E. coli	positive	Human and animal fecal waste	No**	
ALCO AND	**We did have a detection of E coli, ho	wever we an	e not in violation of the MCL the water may be contamir	nated with human or animal wasts	s. Human pathogens in th		or system fails to analyze totalc coliform-postive repeat sample for E. coli t-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symp	otoms. They	
9				Disir	fection Bypro	oducts			
- CA CO	Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	NA	60	29.6 (highest running		any one location)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No	
-								1	

71 0	, 0	. , ,						
Disinfection Byproducts								
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	NA	60	29.6 (highest running annual average at any one location) (12.3-42.0) [range of individual results]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No			
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	NA	80	52.6 [highest running annual average at any one location] (17.2-83.1) [range of individual results]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No			
Some people who drink water contain	ning trihalom	ethanes in excess of the Mo	 CL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervou	s system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.				

Some people who drink water o	one people who unlik water containing unfalorited and is necess of the wick over many years may experience problems with their niver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.								
Regulated at the Consumer Tap									
	1,3	1.3	0.068 (0 out of 133 samples exceeded AL Jan-Jun)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No				
Copper (ppm)	1.3	(Action Level)	0.056 (0 out of 112 samples exceeded AL Jul-Dec)	Corrosion of nouseriola planibling systems	INO				
	0	15	3.95 (1 out of 133 samples exceeded AL Jan-Jun)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No				
Lead (ppb)		(Action Level)	5.72 (2 out of 112 samples exceeded AL Jul-Dec)	Corrosion of nouseriou plumbing systems	INO				

Infants 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

## Important Information About Lead In Your Drinking Water

over many years could develop kidney problems of high blood pressure

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.

### **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 Post Brook 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

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 between July and December in 2021, 4 out of 132 homes exceeded the action level for lead.

For testing conducted between January and June of 2021, 3 out of 129 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 lead-containing 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
- 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 www.pvwc.com/

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.

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