Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

The Montclair Water Bureau is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. Our water meets all state and federal standards. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2020, and was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The Township of Montclair and the Borough of Glen Ridge obtain their water from North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). The Township of Montclair and the Borough of Glen Ridge are partners in the NJDWSC, which owns and operates the 29.6 billion-gallon Wanaque Reservoir and Treatment Plant and the 7-billion-gallon Monksville Reservoir.

The Borough of Glen Ridge has 3 interconnections with Montclair through which it receives its water supply. The water is received by the Township of Montclair through its Grove Street Pumping Station and is pumped throughout Montclair. The Montclair system also includes 3 municipal wells, one in each of the 3 pressure zones.

Glenfield Well is the only well online during the spring/summer. Carbon Absorbers were installed in 2017. Lorraine Well will have carbon absorbers installed in 2021. No wells will run without carbon Treatment.

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen, disinfectant levels, and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use and avoid using hot water, to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

Montclair Water Bureau
54 Watchung Avenue
Montclair, NJ 07043

Questions?
If you have questions concerning this report or your drinking water, please contact Gary Obszarny, Director of Utilities, Licensed Operator, by calling (973) 744-4600.

Montclair & Glen Ridge

Presented by Montclair Water Bureau
PWS ID: #0713001 and #0708001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Reporting year 2020

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID #0713001, 0708001

Source Water Assessment

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

Source of Drinking Water

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 and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants 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, and wildlife.
- Inorganic 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, 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. The Montclair Water Bureau 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Montclair Water Bureau is a public community water system consisting of 3 well(s), 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 0 surface water intake(s), 0 purchased ground water source(s), and 1 purchased surface water source(s). This system's source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): Brunswick aquifer This system purchases water from the following water system(s) (if applicable): NJDWSC

Susceptibility Ratings for Montclair Water Bureau Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of the Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

	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																								

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

- Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.
- Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

2020 Test Results

PWS ID #0713001, 0708001

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because 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. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level (AL) –** the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Action Level Goal (ALG) –** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **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. Secondary MCLs are unenforceable guidelines for aesthetic quality of water.
- **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 a 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.
- **Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)** - the smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by using a given analytical method.
- **NA –** not applicable.
- **ND –** not detected.
- **TT –** treatment technique.
- **NTU –** Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) –** micrograms per liter (µg/L) or one ounce in 7,800,000 gallons of water.
- **Parts per million (ppm) –** milligrams per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,800 gallons of water.
- **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.

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 lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Regulated Substances[1]				Montclair Water Bureau		NJDWSC		Glen Ridge Water			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range	Amount Detected	Range	Amount Detected	Range	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	5	0	2.09	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2020	2	2	0.294	NA	0.0078	ND - 0.0078	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	[4]	[4]	0.842	0.5 - 1.0	0.8	0.65 - 1.81	0.35	0.17 - 0.5	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2020	100	100	0.384	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	4	4	<0.25	ND-<0.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2020	60	NA	27.38	15.8 - 39	17.5	16 - 19	20.88	5.25 - 29.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Methyl tert butyl ether (ppb)	2018	70	NA	<0.5	ND - <0.5	0.16[11]	NA[11]	NA	NA	No	By-products of industrial petroleum production
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	10	10	2.67	NA	0.154	ND - 0.154	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2020	50	50	2.82	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2020	80	NA	48.49	28.9 - 72.9	29	27 - 31	41.59	31.6 - 51.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon[6] (ppm)	2020	Monthly avg of treated water <2.0 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	0.8 (min) / 1.1 (max) 1.0 Running Annual Average		NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[7] (NTU)	2020	TT=1 NTU	NA	NA	NA	0.1 (average) 0.01 - 0.9		NA	NA	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity[7] (Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limit)	2020	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	NA	NA	NA	99.10%	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2020	20.1	0[1]	2.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants			Montclair Water Bureau				Glen Ridge Water				NJDWSC				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	AL	MCLG	Year Sampled	Your Water	# of sites found above AL	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Your Water	# of sites found above AL	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Your Water	# of sites found above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	1.3	1.3	2020	0.0578	0/30	No	2019	0.103	0/20	No	2020*	0.159	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	15	0	2020	0	0/30	No	2019	2.08	0/20	No	2020*	2.91	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Substances			Montclair Water Bureau		NJDWSC		
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	RUL	Amount Detected	Range	Amount Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
ABS / LAS (ppm)	2020	500	NA	NA	<0.05	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Alkalinity (ppm)	2020	NS	52.77	30 - 412	39	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Aluminum (ppm)	2020	0.05-0.2	3.77	NA	0.077	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2020	250	183	177 - 189	47.2	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	2020	10	<3	NA	2	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.0	0.00616	0.00411 - 0.00821	0.012	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Corrosivity (ppm)	2020	Non-corrosive	-0.095	NA	NA	NA	Corrosion of distribution system pipes
Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2020	250	358.5	328 - 389	53	NA	Naturally occurring
Iron (ppm)	2020	0.3	0.1204	0.0408 - 0.2	0.104	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Manganese (ppm)	2020	0.05	<0.002	NA	0.0053	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Odor (TON)	2020	3	1.0	NA	< 1.0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
pH (units)	2020	6.5-8.5	7.31	6.71 - 7.98	8.05	NA	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2020	50	35.1	NA	23.4	NA	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	250	24.6	23.4 - 25.8	7.54	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	500	607	NA	104	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2020	5	<0.001	NA	0.013	NA	Naturally present in the environment

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)[8]		Montclair Water Bureau		Glen Ridge Water		
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range	Amount Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] – IDSE Results (ppb)	2008	23.17	6.0-29.9	27.9	14.0-37.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] – IDSE Results (ppb)	2008	40.66	2.2-65.3	44.5	38.6-47.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)* - Montclair					
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year	MRL	Average	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	2019	NA	38.5455	30.3 - 53.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	NA	5.781	4.87-7.89	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb)	2019	NA	45.521	36.843-53.19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese (ppb)	2019	0.4	11.16	2.9 - 34.4	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient.
Butanol (ppb)	2019	2.0	3.03	NA	Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in this table. For additional information and data, visit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3)* - Montclair					
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year	MRL	Average	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ppt)	2019	0.02 µg/L	NA	ND - 2.94	Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid; used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films

Microbiological Contaminants				Montclair Water Bureau	NJDWSC*	Glen Ridge Water		
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Amount Detected	Amount Detected	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium, Oocysts/L	2016	NA	NA	NA	0-0.1	NA	No	Microbial Pathogens found in surface water throughout the United States
Giardia, Cysts/L	2016	NA	NA	NA	0-0.4	NA	No	Microbial Pathogens found in surface water throughout the United States
Total Coliform Bacteria	2019	0	<5% of monthly total sample	1**	0.00%	0.00%	No	Naturally present in the environment.

* In 2019, NJDWSC qualified for reduced annual monitoring for Lead and Copper per NJDEP.
** 1 positive test during 2020
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/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 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.
3 Running quarterly average.
4 Measurement at OTP location.
6 Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effect. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA), which are reported elsewhere in this report.
7 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 (and no sample may exceed 1 NTU).
8 Water systems were required by the U.S. EPA to conduct evaluations of their distribution systems. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) and is intended to identify locations in the distribution systems that have elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. Disinfection by-products (e.g., HAAs and TTHMs) result from continuous disinfection of drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter that naturally occurs in the source water.

The 1996 SDWA amendments require that once every five years the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The first Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 1) was published on September 17, 1999, the second (UCMR 2) was published on January 4, 2007 and the third (UCMR 3) was published on May 2, 2012. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. At present, no health standards (for example, MCLs) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.