

PWSID NJ1424001

SMCMUA

SOUTHEAST MORRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY



Your Community

Your Water

2023

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SMCMUA

SOUTHEAST MORRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY

PWSID NJ1424001

SPRING/SUMMER 2024

Information About Your Drinking Water

- This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.
- Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si no lo entiende, por favor tenga a alguien que le traduzca.

 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.). 

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Dear Valued Customers,

The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (SMCMUA) is pleased to share our 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report in accordance with the *Federal and State Safe Drinking Water Acts*. Thanks to the hard work and dedication of our team, SMCMUA is compliant with all regulatory standards for 2023.

In this report, you can learn more about the finished (treated) water delivered to your tap in the summary of water quality data collected from the raw and finished water sources introduced into our service area, including surface and groundwater supplies owned by SMCMUA, and supplies purchased from Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) and Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (MCMUA).

We have been diligently gathering and analyzing all the necessary data for regulated contaminants, secondary (aesthetic) parameters, and unregulated contaminants, and are confident in the comprehensive information provided for 2023.

We've noted several sources of supply that exceed the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for hardness, sodium, and total dissolved solids. These exceedances are attributed to the use of sodium chloride used for the de-icing of roadways. We ask our customers to be attentive to the messages contained in this report regarding vulnerable populations and persons on sodium-restricted diets. These persons should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare provider.

As our consumers, we encourage you to review this report which is also available on our website at: www.smcmua.org. If you have any questions, please contact our Customer Service Division.

We'll be sure to keep you informed of our annual progress as we continue to move forward. Thank you for your support!

Sincerely,
Nick Marucci

SMCMUA Board Members

- **Nick Marucci, PE, Chairman**
- **Max Huber, Vice Chairman**
- **Patricia Webster, Secretary**
- **Michael Chumer, Ph. D, Member**
- **Arthur Clarke, Member**
- **Nathan Kiracofe, Member**
- **Matthew Loughman, Member**
- **Ralph Rotando, Member**
- **Drew Saskowitz, Executive Director**
- **Dave Ruitenber, Esq., Murphy McKeon PC, General Counsel**

Contact Information

SMCMUA
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Customer Service: 973-326-6880
E-Mail: customerservice@smcmua.org
Lobby Hours: Monday through Friday
8:30AM to 4:30PM (holidays excluded)
24/7 Emergency: 973-867-1758

Cover photo
Baird Tank, Whippany

SMCMUA WATER SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

SMCMUA, a public entity created pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:14B-1 et seq., provides potable water and water services to customers within its creating municipalities or district (the Town of Morristown, the Township of Morris, the Township of Hanover, and the Borough of Morris Plains) as well as to certain customers and municipalities outside its district, including the Townships of Chatham, Mendham, Harding, Randolph, Parsippany-Troy Hills and the Borough of Florham Park. It also supplies water at a wholesale rate to the Borough of Wharton. SMCMUA provides water to approximately 65,000 residents, delivering approximately 8.8 million gallons per day (MGD) on an average daily basis and in excess of 15.0 MGD during peak demand periods.

SMCMUA treats and distributes surface water from the Clyde Potts Reservoir and from groundwater sources originating from the glacial sand and gravel aquifer, and the Brunswick aquifer. Clyde Potts Reservoir water is treated using membrane filtration, granular activated carbon adsorption, corrosion control treatment (CCT), chlorine disinfection and is in the process of being upgraded to receive pH adjustment. All groundwater sources receive chlorine disinfection and CCT. Of these sources, one (1) also receives pH adjustment. Additionally, two (2) groundwater sources are treated for the removal of volatile organic contaminants and two (2) are treated for the removal of manganese.

SMCMUA purchases finished water through interconnections with MCMUA and PVWC. Finished water from MCMUA originates from groundwater sources. Finished water purchased from PVWC is a blend of surface water obtained from PVWC's Little Falls Water Treatment Plant (LFWTP) and/or the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission's (NJDWSC's) Wanaque Water Treatment Plant. The LFWTP treats mostly Passaic and Pompton River waters using a treatment process consisting of coagulation, sedimentation, ozone primary disinfection, granular activated carbon/sand filtration, chlorine secondary disinfection and CCT. The Wanaque Water Treatment Plant treats Wanaque Reservoir water using a treatment process consisting of coagulation, sedimentation, anthracite/sand filtration, primary and secondary chlorine disinfection, where CCT is applied at the PVWC Interconnection.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

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

CDC: Centers for Disease Control

CU: Color Unit

GPG: grains per gallon

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

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average; the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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.

MCMUA: Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NJDWSC: North Jersey District Water Supply Commission

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

ML: Milliliter

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

OEL: Operational Evaluation Level; level of disinfection byproducts determined by calculating the average of the results at a location for the two previous quarters and two times the current quarter's results. If this value exceeds 60 ppb for HAA5s or 80 ppb for TTHMs, it initiates a comprehensive review of system operations and allows systems to take proactive steps to remain in compliance with the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule MCLs.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of concentration of radioactivity)

pH: Potential of hydrogen (a measure of how acidic or basic water is)

PPB: parts per billion

PPM: parts per million

PPT: parts per trillion

PWS ID: Public Water System Identification

PVWC: Passaic Valley Water Commission

RAA: Running Annual Average

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

SMCMUA: The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority

TON: Threshold Odor Number

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

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

<: Less than

>: Greater than

SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS IN TAP AND BOTTLED WATER

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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), may also come from industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals (which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production), may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR SMCMUA

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. More information on unregulated contaminant monitoring and unregulated contaminants that have been detected are found on page 6. If you are interested in examining the full results, which include the contaminants that were not detected, please contact SMCMUA Customer Service at 973-326-6880.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)

The purpose of NJDEP's SWAP is to provide for the protection and benefit of public water systems and to increase public awareness and involvement in protecting the sources of public drinking water. For more information, contact the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550, email watersupply@dep.nj.gov or visit <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>. The SWAP, published October 2004, identified susceptibility ratings for eight contaminant categories identified below for each source for the system. Each contaminant group was assigned a susceptibility rating of L-low, M-medium and H-high. If a drinking water source's susceptibility rate is high, it does not necessarily mean the drinking water is contaminated. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. SMCMUA has identified the watershed and wellhead protection areas for the Clyde Potts Reservoir and the ground water sources owned by SMCMUA. The contaminant categories include:

- **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 and are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs):** 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 www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call 609-984-5425.
- **Disinfection By-product Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example, leaves) present in surface water.

The susceptibility ratings for all source waters treated and distributed to SMCMUA's service area are included in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 SOURCE WATER SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection By-product Precursors				
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		
SMCMUA																										
Wells – 11		10	1	10	1			2	9	11				5	6		2	9		11			6	5		
Surface water intakes – 1	1				1				1		1			1					1			1				
MCMUA																										
Wells – 8		8		4	2	2		2	6	2		6		1	7	1	6	1	2	6			5	3		
PVWC's LFWTP																										
Surface water intakes – 4	4			4				1	3		4			4					4			4			4	
NJDWSC's Wanaque WTP																										
Surface water intakes – 5	5			5				2	3		5			5					5			5			5	

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

The USEPA required surface water systems to monitor for *Cryptosporidium* and *E. coli* in the source waters, before treatment. A second round of monitoring was completed in 2017 that required monthly sampling of the source water for a total of 24 consecutive months where the results were utilized to identify the need to install additional treatment. This monitoring requirement applied to SMCMUA's Clyde Potts Water Treatment Plant (WTP), PVWC's LFWTP and NJDWSC's Wanaque WTP. Table 2 below summarizes the raw water data collected to date for this program, including *Giardia* results collected for informational purposes. The results of this study demonstrated that no additional treatment was required for *Cryptosporidium* for SMCMUA, PVWC or the Wanaque WTPs, however, PVWC is required to monitor annually.

TABLE 2 SURFACE SOURCE WATER MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	SMCMUA PWS ID NJ1424001 2017	NJDWSC PWS ID NJ1613001 2017	PVWC PWS ID NJ1605002 2023	TYPICAL SOURCE
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> , oocysts/L	ND - 0.273	ND - 0.1	ND - 0.19	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
<i>Giardia</i> , cysts/L	ND - 1.6	ND - 0.4	ND - 0.47	
<i>E. coli</i> , MPN /100 mL	ND - 26.5	-	-	

TABLE 3 2023 DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS COLLECTED FROM WATER OBTAINED AFTER TREATMENT AT THE POINTS OF ENTRY TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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 (800-426-4791).

The State of New Jersey allows SMCMUA to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Although some of the data in the table below may be more than one year old, the data is representative of the most recent sampling done in accordance with the regulations. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for select contaminants. SMCMUA has been granted synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) waivers in prior years and expects to receive a waiver for the current compliance period upon NJDEP determination in 2024.

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Purchased Water Results			TYPICAL SOURCE
				SMCMUA PWS ID NJ1424001	PVWC PWS ID NJ1605002 NJDWSC PWS ID NJ1613001	MCMUA PWS ID NJ1432001	
TURBIDITY AND TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON				Highest Result, Range and Year of Results			
Turbidity* (NTU)	Yes	NA	TT = 1	0.08 (0.01 - 0.08) 2023	0.66 (0.028 - 0.66) 2023	N/A	Soil runoff
	Yes	NA	TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95% required)	100% 2023	99.96% 2023	N/A	
	*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 (%)	Yes	NA	TT = % removal	N/A	46.4 - 81.4% (25 - 45% required) 2023	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
CONTAMINANTS				Highest Result, Range and Year of Results			
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (ppb)	Yes	70	70	2.9 RAA (ND - 5.4) 2023	ND 2023	ND ¹ 2023	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills
Tetrachloroethene (ppb)	Yes	0	1	0.14 RAA (ND - 0.58) 2023	ND 2023	ND ¹ 2023	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ppt)	Yes	NA	13	6.1 RAA (ND - 7.1) 2023	5.52 RAA (3.63 - 6.95) ¹ 2023	5.8 RAA (ND - 6.4) 2023	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	Yes	NA	14	12.0 RAA (2.1 - 13.0) 2023	7.99 RAA (4.38 - 9.96) ¹ 2023	8.5 RAA (ND - 9.2) 2023	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Barium (ppm)	Yes	2	2	0.12 (0.03 - 0.12) 2023	0.018 (0.010 - 0.018) ¹ 2023	0.05 (0.007 - 0.05) ¹ 2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	Yes	100	100	1.8 (ND - 1.8) 2023	ND 2023	0.8 (ND - 0.8) 2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Yes	4	4	0.08 (ND - 0.08) 2023	0.06 (ND - 0.06) 2023	0.13 (ND - 0.13) 2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	NA	ND 2023	2.6 (ND - 2.6) 2023	0.6 (ND - 0.6) 2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	Yes	10	10	3.7 (ND - 3.7) 2023	1.82 (ND - 1.82) 2023	5.4 (1.0 - 5.4) 2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	Yes	0	5	ND 2023	ND ¹ 2023	0.5 (ND - 0.5) ¹ 2023	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	Yes	0	5	2.7 (ND - 2.7) 2023	1.5 (ND - 1.5) 2023	ND ¹ 2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (mg/L)	Yes	0	30	3.9 (ND - 3.9) 2023	ND 2023	ND ¹ 2023	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ These values were taken from Drinking Water Watch

TABLE 4 2023 DETECTED CONTAMINANTS COLLECTED FROM WATER WITHIN SMCMUA'S SERVICE AREA

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLE RESULTS	TYPICAL SOURCE
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS				Highest Monthly Result	
Total Coliform Bacteria (%)	Yes	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	1.1% (one sample was Total Coliform positive)	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - STAGE II				LRAA OEL	
				Highest LRAA and Range of Results	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Yes	NA	60	45.2 (16.4 - 57.8)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Yes	NA	80	66.3 (20.9 - 87.2)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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 systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.					
DISINFECTANTS		MRDLG	MRDL	Highest LRAA and Range of Results	
Chlorine (ppm)	Yes	4	4	1.61 Highest RAA (0.05 - 3.12)	
Water additive used to control microbes					

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. SMCMUA 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>.

Reduced monitoring samples collected during 2023 confirmed that lead and copper results were below their respective action levels at the 90th percentile in accordance with USEPA and NJDEP requirements. The results are summarized in Table 5. Call Customer Service at 973-326-6880 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.

- SMCMUA's website has additional information on lead and copper under the Water Quality tab. The website content includes sample results, informational resources on sources of lead, lead free plumbing certifications and how to request a home water sampling kit.
- EPA and NJDEP Consumer and School/Childcare Information on Lead is available at www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead.html

TABLE 5 2023 LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS

Contaminant	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.364 (0 of the 32 samples exceeded the AL) 2023	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	Yes	0	15.0	2.9 (0 out of 32 samples exceeded the AL) 2023	Corrosion of household plumbing

TABLE 6 2023 SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS (AESTHETIC, NONENFORCEABLE STANDARDS)

Contaminant	Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	SMCMUA PWSID NJ1424001 2023 Data		PWWC-Little Falls WTP PWSID NJ1605002 NJDWSC-Wanaque WTP PWSID NJ1613001		MCMUA PWSID NJ1432001 2023 Data	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved	Range of Results	RUL Achieved	Range of Results	RUL Achieved
A.B.S./L.A.S., ppm	0.5	ND	Yes	ND - 0.13	Yes	0.04 - 0.08 ¹	Yes
Alkalinity, ppm	NA	14 - 220	NA	40 - 58	NA	24 - 122.5 ¹	NA
Aluminum, ppb	200	ND	Yes	13.8 - 37.3	Yes	0.91 - 13.3 ¹	Yes
Chloride, ppm	250	34 - 230	Yes	52.2 - 103.6	Yes	ND - 106.2 ¹	Yes
Color, CU	10	ND	Yes	<5 - 2	Yes	ND ¹	Yes
Corrosivity	Non-Corrosive	Corrosive	No	Non-Corrosive	Yes	Non-Corrosive ¹	Yes
Copper, ppb	1,000	ND - 51	Yes	0.84 - 15.2 ¹	Yes	5.1 - 352 ¹	Yes
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), ppm	250	34 - 410	No	70 - 100	Yes	64 - 162 ¹	Yes
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), gpg	14.6	2.0 - 24.0	No	4.1 - 5.8	Yes	3.7 - 9.5 ¹	Yes
Iron, ppb ²	300	ND - 320	No	ND	Yes	ND ¹	Yes
Manganese, ppb ³	50	ND - 90	No	9.9 - 17.7	Yes	ND - 1.95 ¹	Yes
Odor, TON	3	ND	Yes	<1.0 - 14.0	No	1 - 80 (2020)	No
pH	6.5 to 8.5	6.56 - 8.27	Yes	7.68 - 8.56 ¹	No	5.5 - 8.0	No
Sodium, ppm ⁴	50	18.0 - 66.0	No	33.0 - 121.8 ¹	No	6.0 - 57.0	No
Sulfate, ppm	250	6.3 - 71.0	Yes	8.1 - 59.3	Yes	ND - 16.1 ¹	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	500	96 - 790	No	79.0 - 327.5	Yes	77 - 233 ¹	Yes
Zinc, ppb	5,000	ND - 240	Yes	1.4 - 22.8	Yes	ND - 16.1 ¹	Yes

¹ These values were taken from Drinking Water Watch

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER: IRON RUL EXCEEDED. The RUL for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the RUL could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body. The highest concentrations of iron in 2023 were attributed to a disruption in the distribution system where iron sediment in the main was stirred up. Ongoing hydrant flushing efforts help to lessen this sediment build up.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER: MANGANESE RUL EXCEEDED. The RUL 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 drinking water. The highest concentrations of manganese in 2023 were attributed to 1 groundwater source. Treatment upgrades will be completed in 2024 and no further exceedances are anticipated.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER: SODIUM RUL EXCEEDED. Persons on sodium-restricted diets may be concerned about sodium levels in finished water above the NJ RUL of 50 ppm. Sodium was detected in SMCMUA sources at levels ranging between 18.0 - 66.0 ppm. The highest concentrations of sodium in 2023 were attributed to water purchased from PWWC. Sodium is naturally present in the source water and its presence may also be the result of the use of road salt for de-icing roadways. 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, persons on sodium-restricted diets should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.**

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are contaminants potentially present in drinking water in which Federal and State drinking water standards have not been established. SMCMUA elects to monitor for numerous unregulated contaminants each year. Data for the contaminants detected can be found in Table 7.

In addition to this elected monitoring, the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require the USEPA to issue, every five years, a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This Federal regulation is called the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Under UCMR, the USEPA collects nationally representative drinking water occurrence data to support the USEPA's future regulatory determinations and, as appropriate, assist in the development of national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs). For each UCMR cycle, the USEPA establishes a new list of contaminants for monitoring, specifies which systems are required to monitor, identifies the sampling locations, and defines the analytical methods to be used.

TABLE 7 POINT OF ENTRY UNREGULATED DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	SMCMUA PWS ID NJ1424001	Purchased Water Results		TYPICAL SOURCE
		PVWC PWS ID NJ1605002	MCMUA PWS ID NJ1432001	
		Highest Result, Range, Year of Results		
1,4-dioxane (ppb)	ND - 0.56 2023	ND 2023	ND 2014	It is used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in the manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorate (ppb)	26 - 180 2015	149.8 - 283.0 2023	ND - 120 2014	Chlorate compounds are used in agriculture as defoliants or desiccants and may occur in drinking water related to use of disinfectants such as chlorine dioxide
Bromomethane	ND - 0.95 2023			Halogenated alkane; occurs as a gas, and used as a fumigant on soil before planting, on crops after harvest, on vehicles and buildings, and for other specialized purposes
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	ND - 4.2 2023	ND - 3.6 2023	ND - 2.3 ¹ 2023	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	ND - 3.3 2023	ND - 3.1 2023	ND - 2.3 ¹ 2023	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	ND - 7.2 2023	ND - 3.5 2023	ND ¹ 2023	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	ND - 6.4 2023	2.3 - 10.6 ¹ 2023	ND - 3.8 ¹ 2023	Breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging and household products

¹ These values were taken from Drinking Water Watch

THE FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5)

UCMR 5 was published by the EPA in December 2021 and requires nationwide monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium between 2023 and 2025. In 2023, SMCMUA completed UCMR 5 monitoring. The contaminants that were detected can be found in Table 8. Purchased water results will be provided in the 2025 report.

IMPORTANT NOTE: PFOS, PFOA, and PFNA are regulated in New Jersey. Detections of these contaminants that occurred during routine NJ compliance monitoring are found in Table 3. The data in Table 8 represents detections of contaminants that occurred under the Federal UCMR 5 monitoring ONLY which utilized different analytical methods with different reporting limits than those utilized for NJ compliance monitoring. As of 2023, when this data was collected, there were no Federal regulations for PFOS, PFOA, and PFNA. Starting in 2029, PFOS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS will be regulated on a Federal level which will supersede the current NJ regulations.

TABLE 8 POINT OF ENTRY UCMR5 DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	SMCMUA PWS ID NJ1424001	Purchased Water Results		TYPICAL SOURCE
		PVWC PWS ID NJ1605002	MCMUA PWS ID NJ1432001	
		Highest Result, Range, Year of Results		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	4.1 RAA (ND - 4.4) 2023			Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	7.0 RAA (ND - 7.1) 2023			Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	6.5 RAA (ND - 6.7) 2023			Breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging and household products
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	7.5 RAA (ND - 7.5) 2023			Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	7.1 RAA (ND - 7.2) 2023			Breakdown product of other PFAS that are used in stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, and carpets; also historically used for manufacturing photographic film
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	5.5 RAA (ND - 5.6) 2023			Discharge from industrial, chemical, release of aqueous film forming foam
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	11.1 RAA (ND - 12.1) 2023			Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam

Register for Water Alerts

SMCMUA requests that all consumers who live and/or work in the service area register for Water Alerts.

By signing up, residents can opt-in to receive timely and relevant delivery of emergency notices associated with water supply, water quality, or other important community messages from SMCMUA. The various alerting categories can also be customized to call your phone, send a text message, and/or email you. Register at: www.smcmua.org >> Register for Water Alerts

Or click here to: [REGISTER FOR WATER ALERTS](#)

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND RESOURCES

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline: 800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/environmental-topics/water-topics

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)

Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 609-292-5550
www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply

New Jersey American Water Works Association (NJAWWA)

New Jersey AWWA: 866-436-1120
www.njawwa.org + www.drinktap.org

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Board Meetings

All meetings will be held at SMCMUA's headquarters facility at 19 Saddle Road, Cedar Knolls, New Jersey 07927. Meetings are typically held the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM, unless notice is given to the contrary. Contact our Customer Service Division, or visit our website, for SMCMUA's full Public Meeting schedule. Due to the expiration of the COVID-19 related State of Emergency, telephonic participation by the public is no longer available.

Protect and Preserve Local Water Resources

Passaic River Coalition: 973-532-9830

Whippany River Watershed Action Committee

www.wrwap.org

To update your account, visit:

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Click: Update Account Information

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Email: customerservice@smcmua.org

SMCMUA utilizes this information to alert customers about possible disruptions in service and other important water related issues.

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Ways to Pay Your Bill

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Lewiston, ME 04243-9515

Please make sure your 12-digit account number is on your check.



Pay Online

Visit: smcmua.org
Click: Pay Water Bill

Choose: One-time payment or Register for an Account.

Once registered you can pay your bill by credit/debit card or E-check, view past bills, and sign up for Autopay and Paperless Billing. To register for an online payment, provide your email address and account number.

*Convenience fees apply for credit or debit card payments.



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Call 1-844-562-2135, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for assistance (English and Spanish) making a credit card, debit card, or E-check payment.
*Convenience fees may apply.



Pay In-person

SMCMUA Headquarters lobby is open 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday, or use our Drop Box located to the right of the front door 24/7.

*Cash or check accepted only.

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