

PWSID NJ1424001



2022

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



Your Community. Your Water.



# SMCMUA's Tap Water Supply Meets All Primary State and Federal Health Standards in 2022

SMCMUA is committed to providing you with a clean, safe, and reliable water supply. It's the priority of every employee, and these efforts matter. Based on the water quality monitoring in 2022, SMCMUA's water met all state and federal primary drinking water health standards, which are the standards for treating and monitoring water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) mandate all water agencies produce an annual document to educate customers about their drinking water quality from the previous year. This annual Drinking Water Quality Report details the origin of your water supply, what it contains, and how it meets health standards.



**Landlords must distribute this report to every tenant as soon as possible, but no later than 3 business days after receipt. Delivery must be by hand, mail, or email, and by posting 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.).**

**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 alguien tiene que traducir para usted.**

## Message from the Chairman of the Board

Dear Valued Customers,

The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (SMCMUA) is pleased to share our **2022 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, the SMCMUA is compliant with all primary regulatory standards for 2022.

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 2022.

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 consumers, we encourage you to review this report which is also available on our website at: [www.smcmua.org](http://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,

Michael Chumer  
Board Chairman

## SMCMUA Board Members

- Michael Chumer, Ph.D, Chairman
- Nicola Marucci, PE, Vice Chairman
- Max Huber, Secretary
- Ralph Rotando, Member
- Nathan Kiracofe, EIT, Member
- Patricia Webster, Member
- Drew Saskowitz, Acting Executive Director, Licensed Operator of Record, Water Quality Superintendent
- David Ruitenber, Esq., Murphy McKeon PC, General Counsel

## CONTACT INFORMATION

### SMCMUA

19 Saddle Road  
Cedar Knolls, NJ 07927  
[www.smcmua.org](http://www.smcmua.org)

**Customer Service:** 973-326-6880

**Email:** [customerservice@smcmua.org](mailto:customerservice@smcmua.org)

**Lobby Hours:** Monday - Friday  
8:30AM-4:30PM (excludes holidays)

**Emergency (24/7):** 973-867-1758

**Water Quality Division:** [waterquality@smcmua.org](mailto:waterquality@smcmua.org)

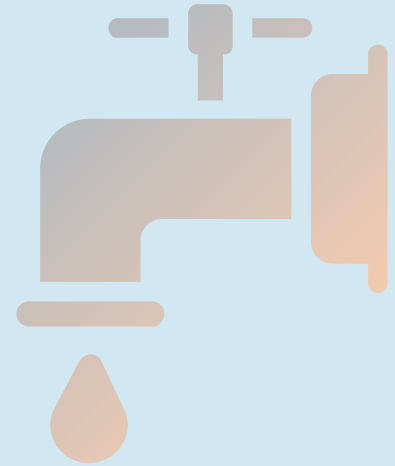
## Water Supply - What's In Your Water Before It's Treated?

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 **USEPA Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline** at **(800) 426-4791**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes and 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that 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 that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that 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, the USEPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

## 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 three (3) receive CCT. Of these three (3) sources, one (1) also receives pH adjustment. The remaining five (5) groundwater sources are in the process of being upgraded to also receive CCT. 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.

# Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

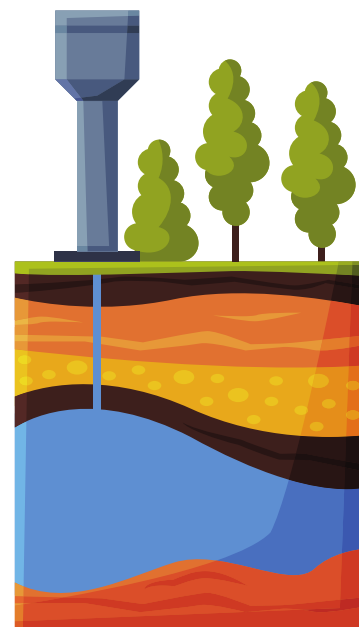
## What is a Source Water Assessment?

A source water assessment is a study and report, unique to each water system that provides basic information about the source used to provide drinking water.

## What does it tell us?

- Identifies the area of land that contributes the raw water used for drinking water.
- Identifies potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies.
- Provides an understanding of the drinking water supply's susceptibility to contamination.

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  
 Phone: (609) 292-5550 \* Email: [watersupply@dep.nj.gov](mailto:watersupply@dep.nj.gov)  
 Website: [www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html](http://www.state.nj.us/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](http://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	
<b>SMCMUA</b>																									
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	1			
<b>MCMUA</b>																									
Wells – 8		8		4	2	2		2	6	2		6		1	7	1	6	1	2	6		5	3		
<b>PVWC's LFWTP</b>																									
Surface water intakes – 4	4			4				1	3		4		4					4			4	4			
<b>NJDWSC's Wanaque WTP</b>																									
Surface water intakes – 5	5			5				2	3		5		5					5			5	5			

### Acronyms & Definitions of Terms

**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

**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.

**NA:** Not Applicable

**ND:** Not Detected

**NJDWSC:** North Jersey District Water Supply Commission

**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)

Acronyms & Definitions of Terms - continued

**pH:** Potential of hydrogen. pH is a measure of how acidic or basic water is. The range goes from 0-14, with 7 being neutral. pHs of less than 7 indicate acidity, whereas pHs greater than 7 are basic.

**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:** >

**CRYPTOSPORIDIUM, GIARDIA and E. COLI**

*Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia* and *E. coli* are microbial contaminants that are naturally present in the environment and found in the surface water throughout the United States.

The USEPA, required surface water systems to monitor for *Cryptosporidium* and *E. coli* in the source waters before treatment. In 2017, SMCMUA completed a second round of monitoring which required monthly sampling of the source water for 24 consecutive months.

Table 2 summarizes the raw water data collected to date for this program, including *Giardia* results collected for informational purposes. The results of the study showed 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 2022	TYPICAL SOURCE
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> , oocysts/L	ND - 0.273	ND - 0.1	ND - 0.28	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
<i>Giardia</i> , cysts/L	ND - 1.6	ND - 0.4	ND - 1.64	
<i>E. coli</i> , MPN /100 mL	ND - 26.5	-	34.1- 2419.6	



"Early Fall, Clyde Potts Reservoir" -Dave Unger, 2021

### Table 3 - 2022 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 and 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 2023.

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	0.13 (0.02 - 0.13) 2022	0.4 (0.02 - 0.4) 2022	N/A	Soil runoff.
	Yes	NA	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95% required)	100% 2022	99.98% 2022	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	46.7 - 72.6% (25 - 45% required) 2022	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
CONTAMINANTS				Highest Result, Range and Year of Results			
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (ppb)	Yes	70	70	2.5 RAA (ND - 4.3) 2022	ND 2022	ND 2022	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline, and fuel oil spills
Tetrachloroethene (ppb)	Yes	0	1	0.05 RAA (ND - 0.54) 2022	ND 2022	ND 2022	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	Yes	0	2	0.02 RAA (ND - 0.20) 2022	ND 2022	ND 2022	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ppt)	Yes	NA	13	3.8 RAA (ND - 6.3) 2022	5.4 RAA (3.4 - 9.2) 2022	5.0 RAA (ND - 6.6) 2022	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	Yes	NA	14	8.4 RAA (2.0 - 13.0) 2022	8.4 RAA (5.1 - 12.8) 2022	7.7 RAA (ND - 9.8) 2022	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Barium (ppm)	Yes	2	2	0.12 (0.03 - 0.12) 2022	0.03 (0.01 - 0.03) 2022	0.1 (0.01 - 0.1) 2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	Yes	100	100	2.3 (ND - 2.3) 2022	ND 2022	0.7 (ND - 0.7) 2020	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	Yes	4	4	0.09 (ND - 0.09) 2022	0.06 ND - 0.06 2022	0.13 (ND - 0.13) 2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

**Table 3 (Continued) 2022 Detected Regulated Contaminants Collected from Water Obtained After Treatment at the Points of Entry to the Distribution System**

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	
CONTAMINANTS				Highest Result, Range and Year of Results			
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	NA	1.4 (ND - 1.4) 2022	2.8 (ND - 2.8) 2022	0.9 (ND - 0.9) 2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	Yes	10	10	3.5 (ND - 3.5) 2022	1.5 RAA (ND - 2.8) 2022	2.9 (0.7 - 2.9) 2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	Yes	0	15	3.16 (ND - 3.16) 2017/2020	ND 2014	ND 2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	Yes	0	5	1.49 (ND - 1.49) 2017/2020	ND 2014	ND 2020	Erosion of natural deposits.



**Table 4 - 2022 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	2.8% (three samples were 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	34.4 (3.1 - 52.0)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Yes	NA	80	62.2 (6.9 - 79.4)	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	1.72 Highest RAA (0.05 - 2.88)	
Water additive used to control microbes					



## LEAD INFORMATION

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 2022 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](http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead.html)

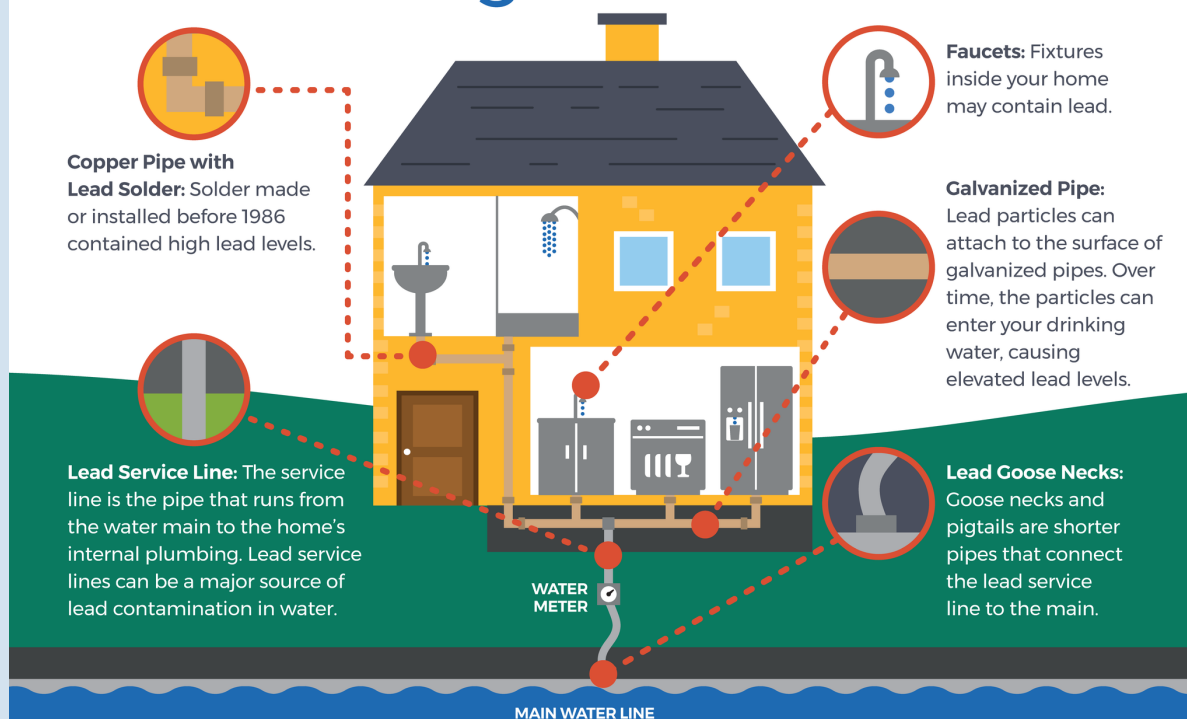
Table 5 - 2022 Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

CONTAMINANT	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.328 (0 of the 32 samples exceeded the AL) 2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	Yes	0	15	3.5 (0 out of 32 samples exceeded the AL) 2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits



## CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

## Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water



**Table 6 - 2022 Secondary Contaminants (Aesthetic, Non-Enforceable Standards)**

CONTAMINANT	Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	SMCMUA PWS ID NJ1424001		PVWC PWS ID NJ1605002 NJDWSC PWS ID NJ1613001		MCMUA PWS ID NJ1432001	
		2022 Data		2022 Data		2020 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	<0.05 - 0.22	Yes	ND - 0.07	Yes
Alkalinity, ppm	NA	14 - 210	NA	35 - 83	NA	23 - 122	NA
Aluminum, ppb	200	ND - 8	Yes	17.4 - 29.3	Yes	0.51 - 290	No
Chloride, ppm	250	35 - 230	Yes	42.8 - 158.2	Yes	8.3 - 94.5	Yes
Color, CU	10	ND	Yes	<5 - 5	Yes	ND	Yes
Corrosivity	Non-Corrosive	Corrosive	No	Non-Corrosive	Yes	Corrosive	No
Copper, ppb	1,000	ND - 110	Yes	0.87 - 14.1	Yes	9.7 - 293	Yes
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ), ppm	250	33 - 410	No	49 - 168	Yes	70 - 166	Yes
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ), gpg	14.6	1.9 - 24.0	No	2.9 - 9.8	Yes	4.1 - 9.7	Yes
Iron, ppb <sup>1</sup>	300	ND - 37	Yes	<100 - <200	Yes	ND - 2070	No
Manganese, ppb	50	ND - 14	Yes	3.4 - 18.8	Yes	ND - 13.2	Yes
Odor, TON	3	ND - 1	Yes	<1 - 80	No	1 - 80	No
pH	6.5 to 8.5	6.62 - 8.41	Yes	7.77 - 8.24	Yes	5.5 - 8.0	No
Sodium, ppm <sup>2</sup>	50	19.0 - 66.0	No	28.6 - 135.6	No	6.0 - 52.0	No
Sulfate, ppm	250	6 - 71	Yes	6.0 - 89.3	Yes	ND - 13.8	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	500	100 - 670	No	126 - 488	Yes	107 - 286	Yes
Zinc, ppb	5,000	ND - 220	Yes	2.7 - 26.0	Yes	0.6 - 23.9	Yes

<sup>1</sup>  
**IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER: IRON RECOMMENDED UPPER LIMIT EXCEEDED.**

The recommended upper limit 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 upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.

<sup>2</sup>  
**IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER: SODIUM RECOMMENDED UPPER LIMIT EXCEEDED.**

Persons on sodium-restricted diets may be concerned about sodium levels in finished water above the New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) of 50 ppm. Sodium was detected in the distribution system at levels ranging between 19.0 – 66.0 ppm. The highest concentrations of sodium in 2022 were attributed to water purchased from PVWC. 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 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.

### The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

UCMR 5 was published by the USEPA on December 27, 2021 and requires sample collection for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium between 2023 and 2025. In 2023, SMCMUA began monitoring under UCMR 5. This data will be provided in the 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report and will be available upon request.

**TABLE 7 - 2022: POINT OF ENTRY UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	SMCMUA PWS ID NJ1424001	Purchased Water Results		TYPICAL SOURCE
		PVWC PWS ID NJ1605002 NJDWSC PWS ID NJ1613001	MCMUA PWS ID NJ1432001	
		Highest Result, Range		
1,4-dioxane (ppb)	0.08 - 0.50 2022	ND - 0.093 2022	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	147.6 - 343.8 2022	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.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	ND - 4.4 2022	ND - 2.4 2022	ND - 2.2 2022	Manmade chemical: used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	ND - 3.5 2022	1.9 - 3.5 2022	ND - 2.8 2022	Manmade chemical: used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	ND - 8.5 2022	2.0 - 3.6 2022	ND 2022	Manmade chemical: used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	ND - 6.7 2022	2.6 - 9.0 2022	ND - 5.0 2022	Breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging and household products.
2-Nitropropane (ppb)	ND - 2.6 2022			It is used primarily both as a chemical intermediate and as a solvent for numerous commercial products.

Take steps each day to save water and protect the environment by choosing WaterSense labeled products in your home, yard, and business. Learn more about WaterSense and how we can all get more by using less.  
[www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense)



## PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances)

### What Are PFAS and Why Are They In Our Drinking Water?

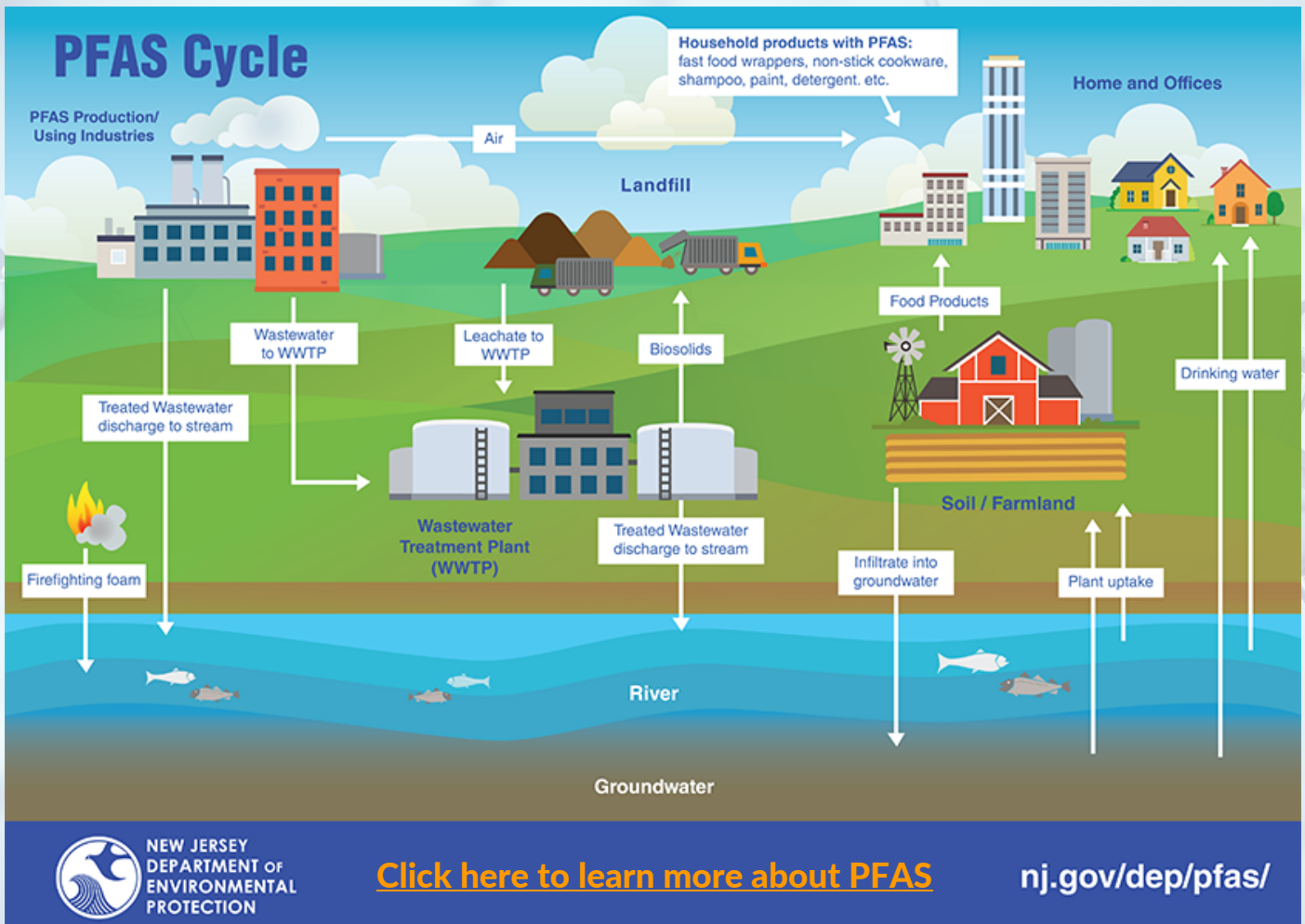
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a category of manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940's. PFAS have characteristics that make them resistant to heat, oil, grease, and water, and therefore are useful in a variety of products, including nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, and firefighting foam, as well as in certain manufacturing processes. PFAS can enter the environment from multiple sources, and because they tend to break down very slowly in the environment, PFAS can end up in the water sources that many communities rely on for drinking water.

### Current NJDEP and Proposed EPA PFAS Regulations

New Jersey was one of the first states to impose Maximum Contaminant Limits (MCLs) for a few PFAS, namely perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) at 14.0 parts per trillion (ppt), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) at 13.0 ppt and perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) at 13.0 ppt. SMCMUA is currently in compliance with all New Jersey DEP Maximum Contaminant Limits. On March 14, 2023, EPA announced the proposed National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) for six PFAS including PFOA and PFOS at 4.0 ppt and any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX Chemicals), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS). This approach protects communities from the additive effects of multiple PFAS when they occur together. The proposed PFAS NPDWR does not require any actions until it is finalized. EPA anticipates finalizing the regulation by the end of 2023 followed by a three year period for systems to come into compliance. Although currently in compliance, the EPA proposed lower concentrations would require SMCMUA, like many other water utilities, to add treatment for PFAS at all Points of Entry to the distribution system.

### What SMCMUA Is Doing To Protect Public Health

Transparency is important to us, and we want to keep our customers informed as we learn more about the science and risk behind these per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. We are continuously monitoring PFAS concentrations for treatment planning purposes to reduce potential PFAS exposure in our water supply. Some challenges that our customers may face include understanding the health risks associated with exposure, finding reliable information, and knowing what actions to take. As your water supplier, we are here to support you in any way we can and recommend checking our website or contacting us directly for updated information.



## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER: Reporting Requirement Not Met for SMCMUA

As a public community water system, SMCMUA must comply with the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule as specified in 40 CFR 141.152. This rule requires water systems to prepare a CCR annually, containing the previous year's data, and submit it to both their customers and the NJDEP by July 1st. In 2022, SMCMUA released the CCR to the public and notified customers on June 10th but failed to submit the CCR to the NJDEP by the specified deadline. SMCMUA submitted the CCR to the NJDEP on July 29th which resulted in a notice of non-compliance due to the late submission. No further corrective action is required at this time and measures have been put in place to ensure timely submittals going forward.

## 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](http://www.smcmua.org) >> Register for Water Alerts

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

Public information about drinking water can be found using these references.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION AND RESOURCES

#### United States Environmental Protection Agency

Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline: 800-426-4791  
[www.epa.gov/environmental-topics/water-topics](http://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](http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply)

#### New Jersey American Water Works Association (NJAWWA)

New Jersey AWWA: 866-436-1120  
[www.njawwa.org](http://www.njawwa.org) + [www.drinktap.org](http://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.wrwac.org](http://www.wrwac.org)

# Ways to Pay Your Bill

## Pay Online



Visit: [smcmua.org](http://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.

## Pay by Phone



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

\*Convenience fees may apply.

## Pay by Mail



Mail payment to:

SMCMUA  
PO Box 16036  
Lewiston, ME 04243-9515  
Please make sure your 12-digit account number is on your check.

## 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.

SMCMUA  
19 Saddle Road  
Cedar Knolls, NJ 07927

## Update Contact Information



To update your account, visit:  
[www.smcmua.org](http://www.smcmua.org)

Click: Update Account Information

Call: Customer Service (973) 326-6880

Email: [customerservice@smcmua.org](mailto:customerservice@smcmua.org)

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