

SMCMUA Board Members

- Dennis Baldassari, Chairman
- Saverio Iannaccone, Vice Chairman
- Donald Kissil, Secretary
- Robert Carroll, Member
- William Conradi, Member
- Mary Dougherty, Member
- Alan Johnson, Member
- Adolf Schimpf, Ph.D., Member



The Southeast Morris County
Municipal Utilities Authority
19 Saddle Road
Cedar Knolls, NJ 07927

PRSR STD
U.S. Postage
PAID

_____, NJ
Permit No. _____

- Laura Cummings, P.E., Executive Director/Chief Engineer
- Janice Congleton, Director of Finance
- Paul Kozakiewicz, Superintendent
- Sidney Weiss, General Counsel

Contact Information

SMCMUA Headquarters
19 Saddle Road
Cedar Knolls, NJ 07927
www.smcmua.org
Public Water System ID: NJ1424001

Customer Service: 973-326-6880
M-F: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding weekends and holidays
E-Mail: customerservice@smcmua.org

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 alguien tiene que traducir para usted.

2014 Annual Drinking WATER QUALITY REPORT



The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (SMCMUA) is pleased to present its Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, covering the period from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

A MESSAGE FROM BOARD CHAIRMAN DENNIS BALDASSARI

SMCMUA is pleased to share this 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report with you, our consumer, in accordance with the Federal and State Safe Drinking Water Acts. This information is being made available so that you can learn more about the finished water delivered to your tap. *We ask our consumers 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 health care provider.*

Table 1 summarizes water quality data collected from samples obtained at the point of entry from the three potable/finished water sources introduced into our service area, including water purchased from Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) and Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (MCMUA) and water distributed from surface and groundwater supplies owned and operated by SMCMUA. *As indicated, a 100% compliance rate was achieved.* Table 2 summarizes the quality of water within the service area or distribution system pipe network. *As indicated, a 100% compliance rate was achieved.* Table 3 summarizes secondary contaminants monitored at the point of entry from the three sources of supply. USEPA considers secondary contaminants as *aesthetic* parameters that impact the color, taste and odor of the water and have assigned recommended upper limits, or RULs, for these contaminants. As indicated, the RUL was exceeded for hardness attributed to SMCMUA's groundwater sources and all three sources of supply exceeded the RUL for sodium. High sodium, chloride and total dissolved solids values are attributed to the use of sodium chloride for de-icing of roads.

As our consumers and our customers, we encourage you to review this report. If you have any questions, please contact our Customer Service Department at 973-326-6880 or by email at customerservice@smcmua.org.

Sincerely,



Dennis Baldassari, Board Chairman

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Board Meetings: Contact our Customer Service Department or visit our website for SMCMUA's public meeting schedule.

Protect and Preserve Local Water Resources: Contact the Passaic River Coalition to get involved at 973-532-9830 or www.passaicriver.org.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND RESOURCES

Information available to the public about drinking water can be found using the references provided below:

Agency	Website	Phone
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	http://water.epa.gov	Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply	Bureau of Safe Drinking Water 609-292-5550
New Jersey American Water Works Association (NJAWWA)	www.njawwa.org www.drinktap.org	New Jersey AWWA 866-436-1120

IN MEMORIAM



The Members of the Board and staff would like to recognize the contributions of Mr. Edward A. Taratko, Jr., who served for 32 years as a Member of SMCMUA's Board, from 1982 through 2014, in every Officer position and as a Chair and Member of the Engineering, Finance and Personnel Committees. In 2000, he was recognized by the Association of Environmental Authorities as "Commissioner of the Year". His service and dedication to the Authority was always in the best interest of the public health and safety of the consumer and communities served. He served as a leader and mentor to the staff.

Ed will be missed and remembered for his dedication as the "heart and soul" of the Authority.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water 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 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 that 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA 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.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/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).

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER SODIUM RECOMMENDED UPPER LIMIT EXCEEDED

Persons on sodium restricted diets may be concerned about the sodium levels in the finished water above the New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) of 50 ppm. Sodium was detected in the distribution system at levels ranging between 14.0 and 94.0 ppm. The highest concentrations of sodium in 2014 are attributed to SMCMA's Morris Plains Well and to the 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.**



CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. **Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care providers regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.** *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

The USEPA required surface water systems such as SMCMA and PVWC to conduct the 1st round of monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* in 2006 and 2007, *results from this monitoring program required no additional treatment to be installed.* A 2nd round of monitoring is scheduled to begin in 2015 where samples for *Cryptosporidium* will be collected over a two (2) year period and the results will be utilized to identify the need to install additional treatment if necessary.

SOUTHEAST MORRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (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 Borough of Morris Plains) as well as to certain customers and municipalities outside its District including the Townships of Chatham, Mendham, Harding, Randolph and Parsippany-Troy Hills and the Borough of Florham Park. It also supplies water at wholesale rates to the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (MCMUA). The Authority provides water to approximately 68,000 residents, delivering approximately 8.7 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 and chlorine disinfection. All of the groundwater sources receive chlorine disinfection, two of the wells use air strippers for the removal of volatile organic contaminants and two wells use a filtration process for the removal of manganese.

SMCMUA purchases finished water through interconnections with the MCMUA and PVWC. Finished water from MCMUA originates from groundwater sources. Finished water purchased from PVWC is a blend of water obtained from PVWC's Little Falls Water Treatment Plant (LFWTP) and/or from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission's (NJWSC'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 and chlorine secondary disinfection. The Wanaque Water Treatment Plant treats Wanaque Reservoir water using a treatment process consisting of coagulation, sedimentation, anthracite/sand filtration and primary and secondary chlorine disinfection.

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; information is available through www.state.nj.us/dep/swap. The SWAP Plan 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 for 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, 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 609-984-5425.
- **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.

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

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct 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	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		
NJWSC's Wanaque WTP																								
Surface water intakes – 5	5			5				2	3		5		5					5			5	5		

TABLE 1

2014 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS COLLECTED FROM WATER OBTAINED AT POINTS OF ENTRY FROM THE THREE SOURCES INTRODUCED INTO SERVICE AREA

The State of New Jersey allows the Authority to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of this data, though representative, is more than one year old.

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	SMCMUA PWS ID NJ1424001	Purchased Water Results		TYPICAL SOURCE
					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	0.18 (0.01 - 0.18) 2014	0.26 (0.08 - 0.28) 2014	N/A	Soil runoff.
	Yes	NA	TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95% required)	100% 2014	100% 2014	N/A	
Total Organic Carbon (%)	Yes	NA	TT = % removal	N/A	52% (25 - 45% required) (Range 52 - 72%) 2014	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
CONTAMINANTS				Highest Result, Range and Year of Results			
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (ppb)	Yes	70	70	4.7 Highest RAA (ND - 5.0) 2014	0.16 (ND - 0.16) 2014	ND 2014	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel spills.
Arsenic (ppb)	Yes	NA	5	1.1 (ND - 1.1) 2014	ND 2014	0.5 (ND - 0.5) 2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Antimony (ppb)	Yes	6	6	ND 2014	ND 2014	ND 2014	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium (ppm)	Yes	2	2	0.098 (0.025 - 0.098) 2014	0.035 (0.013 - 0.035) 2014	0.8 (ND - 0.8) 2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	Yes	100	100	1.5 (ND - 1.5) 2014	ND 2014	1.6 (ND - 1.4) 2014	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	Yes	4	4	ND 2014	0.112 (0.07 - 0.112) 2014	0.2 (0.06 - 0.2) 2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	NA	3.8 (ND - 3.8) 2014	3.4 (ND - 3.4) 2014	1.9 (ND - 1.9) 2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	Yes	10	10	3.2 (ND - 3.2) 2014	3.8 (0.32 - 3.8) 2014	2.9 (0.6 - 2.9) 2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	Yes	1	1	ND 2014	ND 2012 - 2014	ND 2008 - 2011	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	Yes	50	50	ND 2014	ND 2014	0.9 (ND - 0.9) 2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	Yes	0	15	8.7 (ND - 8.7) 2011 - 2014	ND 2014	0.9 Highest Average (ND - 3.6) 2011	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	Yes	0	5	1.37 (ND - 1.37) 2011 - 2014	ND 2014	0.83 Highest Average (ND - 1.66) 2008	Erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 2

2014 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS COLLECTED FROM WATER WITHIN THE SERVICE AREA OR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PIPE NETWORK

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	1.3% (1 out of 76 samples were Total Coliform positive)	
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - STAGE II				Highest LRAA and Range of Results	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Yes	NA	60	49 (1 - 70)	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Yes	NA	80	63 (25 - 80)	
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				Highest RAA and Range of Results	
Chlorine (ppm)	Yes	4	4	1.74 Highest RAA (0.01 - 2.56)	
LEAD AND COPPER				90th Percentile	
Copper (ppm)	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.5 (none of the 30 samples exceeded the AL) 2014	
Lead (ppb)	Yes	0	15	5.4 (1 out of 30 samples exceeded the AL) 2014	

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 Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>.

TABLE 3

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS – 2014 DATA

Contaminant	N.J. Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	SMCMUA PWSID NJ1424001 2014 Data		PVWC-Little Falls WTP PWSID NJ1605002 NJDWSC-Wanaque WTP PWSID NJ1613001		MCMUA PWSID NJ1432001 2011-2014 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 - 0.18	Yes	ND	Yes
Alkalinity, ppm	NA	16.5 - 223	NA	40 - 98	NA	19.5 - 108.5	NA
Aluminum, ppb	200	ND - 5	Yes	9.2 - 35	Yes	0.76 - 15.9	Yes
Chloride, ppm	250	38 - 270	No	74 - 214	Yes	5.7 - 122.8	Yes
Color, CU	10	ND	Yes	ND - 2	Yes	ND	Yes
Corrosivity	Non-Corrosive	Corrosive	No	Non-Corrosive	Yes	Corrosive	No
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), ppm	250	33 - 400	No	72 - 200	Yes	58 - 136	Yes
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), grains/gallon	14.6	1.9 - 23.4	No	4.0 - 12	Yes	3.4 - 8.0	Yes
Iron, ppb	300	ND - 41	Yes	ND - 12	Yes	ND	Yes
Manganese, ppb	50	ND - 9.5	Yes	ND - 18	Yes	ND - 2.34	Yes
Odor, TON	3	ND - 2	Yes	ND - 5.0	No	ND - 2	Yes
pH	6.5 to 8.5	6.7 - 8.2	Yes	7.8 - 8.3	Yes	5.5 - 8.0	No
Sodium, ppm	50	14 - 94	No	40 - 171	No	5.9 - 63.3	No
Sulfate, ppm	250	7.8 - 93	Yes	10 - 104	Yes	ND - 12.6	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	500	120 - 770	No	198 - 560	No	87 - 309.5	Yes
Zinc, ppb	5,000	ND - 190	Yes	ND - 8.0	Yes	ND - 11.4	Yes

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



SMCMUA Customer Information System:

2014 marked the year that SMCMUA upgraded the customer information system (CIS) for the purposes of billing and managing service orders. The conversion team photograph at the ribbon cutting on the official conversion date of June 1, 2014 is shown on the left. Team members (left to right) include: Christine Muggeo, Laura Cummings, Tom Sinning, Terri Webb, Nick Buono, Janice Congleton, Judy Burster, Anthony Buono, Carolyn Chou and Mike Rotunno. SMCMUA staff now complete the billing process from production through distribution and also manage work orders for service repairs. Completing this process with in-house resources reduced annual billing costs by an estimated \$100,000!

SMCMUA continues to install new meters including the radio based data transmission system. During 2014, "2,303" new meter setups were installed. Phase 1 of this project is targeted to be complete in 2016.

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.
- CU:** Color unit
- CDC:** Centers for Disease Control
- USEPA:** United States Environmental Protection Agency
- 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 particular 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.
- 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.
- Organic Contaminants/Volatile Organic Compounds:** Compounds, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- Pesticides/Herbicides:** Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses and may be present in source water. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- ppb:** parts per billion
- ppm:** parts per million
- 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
- TI:** 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.

WAYS TO PAY YOUR BILL

SMCMUA has many convenient options to pay your bill. **NOTE:** If you have an urgent shutoff notice, please pay online, by phone or in person.

Pay Online



Visit our website to make a payment with your debit or credit card. Sign up for billing notifications and online bill viewing. All you need to setup an account is an email address and a copy of your bill.

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.

Automatic Payment



Have your payment automatically deducted from your bank account. Call our Customer Service Department or visit SMCMUA headquarters to obtain a Payment Authorization Form. The form can also be found on our website under the Forms tab.

Pay by Phone



Call our Customer Service Department between 8:30 AM and 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday, for assistance in making a payment using your debit card, credit card or eCheck account information.

Pay in Person



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

SMCMUA STAFF RECOGNITION



Drew Saskowitz, Water Quality/Regulatory Specialist
NJ American Water Works Association
2014 marked his 5th "1st Place" Top-Ops Team State Competition!

Nicholas Buono, IT Manager
NJ Water Association
2014 President Award for
"Outstanding Service to the Industry"



Sophia Heng, P.E.
NJ American Water Works Association
2015 Next Generation Award for
"Demonstrated Leadership and Meritorious Service"

Staff Water Treatment,
Water Distribution and
Industrial Licensees



Automatic Meter Reading
Equipment Installation
Make Your Appointment Today!



Contact SMCMUA's Customer Service Department at 973-326-6880 or customerservice@smcmua.org to setup an appointment to have a new meter with automatic meter reading equipment installed in your residence **"free of charge"**.

Or, you can also setup an appointment online. Simply visit www.smcmua.org and click on

