

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Lincoln Park Jacksonville System – PWSID 1416004
For the Year 2025 - Results from the Year 2024

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Water for the Jacksonville system is supplied by the Township of Montville, which is comprised of water from their Indian Lane well facilities; water from Jersey City / Suez / Veolia; and water from the Passaic Valley Water Commission. Water Quality test results for Montville well water, Passaic Valley Water Commission water, and Suez / Veolia water are included in this report. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for these public water systems, which are available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system at 973-694-6100.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report 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 NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Lincoln Park and Montville routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables in this report show the results of that monitoring for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

DEFINITIONS:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanogram per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Organic Compounds - Chemicals associated with carbon or living matter.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal -The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Secondary Contaminant- Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RULs are recommendations, not mandates.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination

Total Organic Carbon - Total Organ Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.

The Treatment Technique for TOC requires that 35% - 45% of the TOC in the raw water is removed through the treatment processes.

Turbidity - Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium microbial growth. Turbidity is measured as an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration process. The Treatment Technique for turbidity requires that no individual sample exceeds 1 NTU and 95% of the samples collected during the month must be less than 0.3 NTU.

Pathogen - 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.

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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lincoln Park Jacksonville System Water Quality Report – 2025

Jacksonville Water System 2024 Test Results PWS ID #NJ1416004						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron	N	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	34.02	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Result at 90 th Percentile Year 2024 results	N	0.231 No samples exceeded the action level.	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead Result at 90 th Percentile Year 2024 results	N	12.1 No samples exceeded the action level.	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products:						
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	N	7.08	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	N	16.77	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected			MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine Water additive used to control microbes		Range = 0.46 – 0.90 ppm Average = 0.66 ppm			4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

Special considerations regarding children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and others:

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

What are PFOA and PFOS? - Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at: [https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOS-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-\(003\).pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOS-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-(003).pdf)

Sources of Lead in Drinking Water - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free”, may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as “lead free”. However, prior to January 4, 2014, “lead free” allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Health Effects of 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. Lincoln Park 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>. Please call 973-694-6100 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. You can find out more about how to get your child tested at <https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/testing.shtml>.

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Lead Service Lines - In July 2021, P.L.2021, Ch.183 (Law) was enacted, requiring all community water systems to replace lead service lines in their service area within 10 years. Under the law, the Lincoln Park is required to notify customers, non-paying consumers, and any off-site owner of a property (e.g., landlord) when it is known they are served by a lead service line.

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 the water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Montville Township Water Department
PWSID - NJ1421003
Report for the Year 2025, Results from the Year 2024

The Montville Township Water Department offices are in the Montville Township Municipal Building at 195 Changebridge Road. Questions concerning this report should be directed to Zehra Karim – Director, Water & Sewer at 973-331-3334. The Montville Township Committee holds regular business meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at 8:00 PM at the Montville Township Municipal Building. Additional information can be found on our website: www.montvillenj.org.

We at the Montville Township Water Department work continuously to supply safe drinking water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions. The Following is this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be made 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 NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Montville's water supply: Water for the Montville Township Water System is derived from the Township's two Indian Lane well facilities. We have three wells that draw their water from glacial sand and gravel aquifer systems. Approximately 90% of our drinking water is derived from the Township's Indian Lane Wells. In times of peak demand, we purchase water from the Jersey City Veolia reservoir via pumping facilities located on River Road, and from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) and the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) via the Lincoln Park Water System. Water Quality test results for the PVWC, NJDWSC, and Veolia Water are included in this report. Their supply sources are the Passaic River, and the Wanaque and Monksville Reservoirs. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for these public water systems, which are available by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or at:

<https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>. You may also contact your public water system at 973-331-3334. Montville Township Water Department's source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources are included.

Monitoring Frequency: The Montville Township Water Department and our suppliers routinely monitor contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of that monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Potential Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

**Montville Township Water Department Test Results
PWS ID - NJ1421003**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 2.02 – 2.13 Highest detect = 2.13	ppb	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 0.12 – 0.13 Highest detect = 0.13	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper Result at 90 th Percentile Test results Yr. 2023	N	0.41 No samples exceeded the action level. 30 samples. Range of detections: (0.07 – 0.7)	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 0.11 Highest detect = 0.11	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead Result at 90 th Percentile Test results Yr. 2023	N	4.69 1 sample exceeded the action level. 30 samples. Range of detections: (ND – 109)	ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 3.48 – 3.65 Highest detect = 3.65	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 0.21 – 0.66 Highest detect = 0.66	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

**Montville Township Water Department Test Results
PWS ID - NJ1421003**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts*						
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 11 - 117 Highest LRAA = 48	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 - Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 3 - 20 Highest LRAA = 12	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances						
PFOA Perfluorooctane Acid Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 4.0 – 6.7 Highest detect = 6.7 Highest Average = 6.0	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = ND – 3.2 Highest detect = 3.2 Highest Average = 2.6	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Secondary Contaminants						
Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Secondary MCL	Noticeable Effects above the SMCL		
Iron	< 0.05	ppm	0.3	Rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining.		
Manganese	0.0224	ppm	0.05	Black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste.		

* TTHM and HAA5 compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2024	Range = 0.5 – 0.7 ppm Average = 0.6 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Purchased Water Test Results

North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) 2024 Test Results						
PWS ID - NJ1613001						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	Highest Measurement Range = 0.015 – 0.62 99.98 % < 0.3	NTU	0	TT <0.3 NTU 95% of the time	Soil runoff.
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N	Removal Ratio 1.10 – 1.6 RAA = 1.2	%	NA	TT = 35 – 51% removal	Naturally present in the environment.
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances						
PFOA Perfluorooctane Acid	N	3.63	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid	N	2.61	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

Jersey City Veolia Water 2024 Test Results
PWS ID - NJ0906001

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	Range = 0.08 - 0.19 100 % samples < 0.3	NTU	0	TT = % of monthly samples <0.3 NTU	Soil runoff.
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N	Range = 1.10 - 1.6 removal 100 % (25 - 50% required)	%	NA	TT = % removal	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic	N	0.57	ppb	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	0.29	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	Range = 0.13 - 0.41 Highest detect = 0.41	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances						
PFOA - Perfluorooctane Acid	N	Range = 6.9 - 7.6 Average = 7.3	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS - Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid	N	Range = 6.2 - 6.7 Average = 6.5	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

Susceptibility Ratings for Montville Township Water Department Sources

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

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

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

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			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
Wells - 3		3		3				1	2	3			3			1	2		3			1	2	

NJDWSC SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Intake Susceptibility Ratings	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganics	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
NJDWSC 5 Surface Water	5-High	5-High	2-Medium 3-Low	5-Medium	5-High	5-Low	5-Low	5-High