

Drinking Water Test Tables 2024

The following tables list all the drinking water analytes that we detected during the calendar year 2024. The presence of these analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	PWS ID NJ1613001 NJDWSC	TYPICAL SOURCE
Turbidity (NTU)	Yes	NA	TT = 1	0.619 (0.015-0.19)	Soil Runoff
			< 0.3 NTU (min 95% required)	99.98%	
Total Organic Carbon	Yes	NA	TT = % Removed	Removal Ratio (1.0-1.5)	Naturally present in the environment.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Arsenic (ppb)	Yes	0	5	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Yes	2	2	0.0006	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	Yes	100	100	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Yes	4	4	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppb)	Yes	NA	NA	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	Yes	10	10	0.119	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	Yes	50	50	ND	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural dep.; Discharge from mines
PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS					
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	Yes	0	13	2.61	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	Yes	0	14	3.63	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam
Contaminant (units)	MCL	Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	14	5.20	5.00 - 5.4	2023	Discharge from industry, polymers, surfactants, lubricants and in consumer products as textile coatings.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	13	4.00	4	2023	Discharge from industry, polymers, surfactants, lubricants and in consumer products as textile coatings.
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS					
Alpha Emitters	Yes	0	15	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	Yes	0	5	1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium ug/l	Yes	0	30	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS - MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS					
Total Coliform Bacteria (%) *	Yes	0	> 5% of monthly samples positive	0 Positive	(10 samples per month) Naturally present in environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli Bacteria (#)	Yes	0	< 5% of monthly samples positive	0	(10 samples per month) Human and animal fecal waste
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS - STAGE 2					
			LRAA	Range of Results	
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) Stage 2	Yes	60	28.65	19.7-34.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) Stage 2	Yes	80	72.37	65.4-76.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*Stage 2 HAA5 and TTHM compliance is based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated at highest monitoring location. Also included are the range of samples for all monitoring locations					
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					
Chlorine (ppm)	Yes	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.62	Water additive used to control microbes
LEAD AND COPPER					
				90th percentile	
Copper (ppm)	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.1262	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	Yes	15	15	3.62	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

HOW DO I READ THESE TABLES?

The column marked "NJDW'S Results" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. The column marked "TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT" tells you the likely source where the contaminant can originate. In these tables you will find many terms & abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
Inorganic Compounds - Chemicals such as salts, minerals

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a Contaminant which is allowed in drinking water
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Microbiological - Microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses and protozoa, which may be potentially harmful. These organisms may occur naturally or can be introduced into the environment from sewage treatment plants, septic systems and agricultural runoff.
TON - Threshold Odor Number
Pci/l - Amount of radioactivity in the water

Primary Standards - Federal drinking water regulations that are health related.
Turbidity - Clarity or amount of suspended material in water.
Radioactive Contaminants - Naturally occurring or man-made unstable atoms which emit radiation.
MI - Milliliter
ND - Not-Detected
NS - No Standard
Ppb - Concentration in parts per billion
Ppm - Concentration in parts per million



Borough of Lincoln Park
 Water Department
 34 Chapel Hill Rd.
 Lincoln Park, NJ 07035

Borough of Lincoln Park Water Department



Consumer Confidence Report 2024 Results

April 2025

DPW Superintendent: Rick Beyer
Water Operator: William Ryden
Office Staff: Renee Scaltro
Supervisor: John Van Sant
Field Staff: Brian O'Gorman; Alex Dementiev

Lincoln Park Public Water Supply ID #1416001

*AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE

The following streets in the Jacksonville Area are not covered by this report: Jacksonville Rd., Squire Dr., Rice Lane, Jardine Lane, Voorhis Rd., Eugene Circle, Fidelity Way, Sherbrooke Dr. & Surrey Rd. These streets receive their water from Montville Township, and they will receive a separate Consumer Confidence Report on that water system. Jacksonville Public Water Supply ID #1416004

RESIDENT LINCOLN PARK, NJ 07035

Water Quality Information

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that all utilities issue an annual report on water quality.

The Lincoln Park Water Department is pleased to inform our customers of the results of our 2024 water testing.

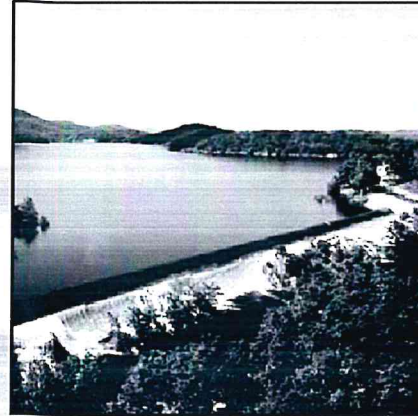
This report explains where your water comes from and how it is treated to make it safe for drinking. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health.

*The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued *The Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system (PWWC1605002)*, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting the NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Water is collected in reservoirs, treated to ensure quality and delivered to you through an extensive underground piping system. Clean, safe water is distributed via a system of pipes that are flushed periodically to remove naturally occurring sediments. This is accomplished by flushing our fire hydrants twice per year - once in the fall and once in the spring. Your recycling calendar lists our hydrant flushing dates.

Except for the Jacksonville area, Lincoln Park gets its drinking water from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJWSC) maintained by Passaic Valley Water Commission of Little Falls.



The source of our water is the 29.6 billion gallon Wanaque Reservoir and the 7 billion gallon Monksville Dam. There are two pumps that can supply an additional 250 million gallons per day from the Ramapo River into the Wanaque Reservoir, if needed.

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR THE LINCOLN PARK WATER DEPARTMENT SOURCES

The table 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 of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a containment category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water.

The rating reflects the potential for contamination of a source of water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminant are detected at frequencies and concentrations above all allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

INTAKES	Inorganic Contaminants			Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Compounds			Radio-			Radon			Disinfection 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
SOURCES																								
Surface Water Intakes - 5	√			√			√			√	√		√					√			√	√		

HEALTH INFORMATION:

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lake, 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 & wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, & septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & mining activities.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

More information about contaminants & potential health effects can be obtained from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

SOME PEOPLE MAY BECOME 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, & infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or the NJWSC Water Quality Laboratory 973-835-3600.



CRYPTOSPORIDIUM is a microscopic parasite that can be found in surface water, such as rivers and lakes. It is found in feces of humans & many domestic animals. It can be transmitted in a variety of ways - including ingestion of contaminated food & drinking water.

NJDWS - our water supplier - has been testing for this contaminant in its raw water for some time. To date NONE has been detected.

NITRATE in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

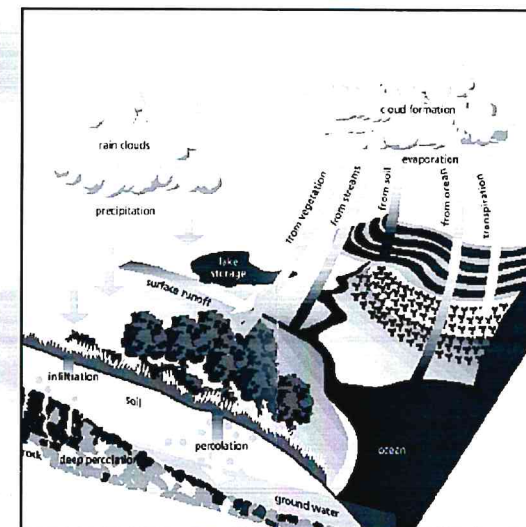
LEAD IN THE DRINKING WATER

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the New Jersey Department of Energy (NJDEP), and the Lincoln Park Water Department are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up to 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead. Lincoln Park has been monitoring for lead since 1993.

The standard set for lead levels in your drinking water are 15 parts per billion (ppb) or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water.

FACTS ABOUT LEAD

- Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it SELDOM occurs NATURALLY in water. Lead, usually enters your drinking water from residential plumbing, AFTER the treated water leaves our distribution system. The water comes in contact with lead pipes, solder, or other plumbing materials containing lead. This is why lead levels in your home may be higher than other homes.
- As water stands in your plumbing system, lead can dissolve into the water. The longer the water stands, the higher the level of lead may be.



- To determine if you have lead pipes or lead solder, scratch the surface with a key or screwdriver. Lead is a fairly soft metal. Lead pipes & solder are dull gray in color & will be a shiny silver when scratched.
- If you believe that your home may have a lead problem, there is a simple solution to getting the majority of lead out of the drinking water - FLUSH your water pipes every time that the tap has not been used for three or more hours. To do this, let the water run for 15-30 seconds before using it for drinking or cooking. Also, never use hot water directly from your tap for cooking.
- Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities.



Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Borough of Lincoln Park
34 Chapel Hill Rd, Lincoln Park, NJ 07035

Water Dept. (973) 270-2055
Health Dept. (973) 694-6100

Email: water@bolp.org

Website: www.lincolnpark.org

U.S. Environmental Protection - Safe Drinking Water
Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or 1-609-292-5550

U.S. EPA - Drinking Water Web Site - www.epa.gov/safewater
Passaic Valley Water Quality Lab (973) 835-3600
Or Little Falls (973) 890-2480 www.iconix-emg.com/pvwc/

Borough of Lincoln Park Council Meetings
First & Third Monday of each month.

Emergency Messages, as needed, can be found on Borough's Website and Channel 77

We have provided in this report the necessary information for our customers to interpret and to rate for themselves our water quality. We realize, however, that all the numbers can be confusing. Should you have any questions or comments, we have provided some important phone numbers.

Our goal is to provide proof that our water quality consistently meets the standards set forth by the regulations. This in turn should provide the residents of Lincoln Park assurance of their water safety.

Please remember that the enclosed results are from our 2023 testing schedules. If any testing fails during the year, we are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to issue immediate public notification.

The Passaic Valley Water Commission - our bulk water supplier - continues to improve their treatment techniques to ensure optimum water quality. The Borough of Lincoln Park will continue to monitor our incoming water and conduct bacteriological tests. In addition, our hydrants are flushed twice a year to remove any sediment that may have collected in the mains.