Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Lincoln Park Jacksonville System – PWSID 1416004
For the Year 2024 - Results from the Year 2023

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, 2023 to December 31, 2023. 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).

Jacksonville Water System 2023 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 90th Percentile Year 2021 results	N	0.277 No samples exceeded the action level.	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead Result at 90th Percentile Year 2021 results	N	2.75 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	5.10	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	N	16.62	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		**Level Detected**			**MRDL**	**MRDLG**
Chlorine Water additive used to control microbes		Range = 0.57 – 1.08 ppm Average = 0.79 ppm			4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

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 = 0.10 – 0.11 Highest detect = 0.11	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Result at 90th Percentile Test results Yr. 2023	N	0.41 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Result at 90th Percentile Test results Yr. 2023	N	4.6 No samples exceeded the action level	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 = 2.49	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = 0.21 – 0.56 Highest detect = 0.56	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 3.0 – 4.8 Highest detect = 4.8	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 11.4 - 85 Highest LRAA = 77	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 1 - 25 Highest LRAA = 23	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

PFAS Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:						
PFOA Perfluorooctane Acid Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = 4.1-6.2 Highest detect = 6.2	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid Test Results 2023	N	Range= 2.7-2.7 Highest Detect = 2.7	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Regulated Disinfectants		**Level Detected**		**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	
Chlorine: Test results Yr. 2022		Range = 0.4 – 1.0 ppm Average = 0.7 ppm		4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	

PVWC & NJDWSC 2023 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant (units)	**Goal (MCLG)**	**Highest Level Allowed (MCL)**	**PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002**	**NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001**	**Source of Substance**	**Violation**
Treated Drinking Water at Treatment Plant						
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	Treatment Technique TT =1 NTU	**Highest Level Detected and Range (Low -High)**		Soil run-off	No
			0.121 (0.028-0.121)	0.66 (0.03-0.66)		
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	**Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Turbidity Limits**			
			100%	99.96%		
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is monitored as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can limit the effectiveness of disinfectants.						
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N/A	TT = % Removal or Removal Ratio	**% Removal Achieved Range:**	**Removal Ratio**	Naturally present in the environment	No
			46.4 -81.4 Required: 25-45	0.9 -1.3		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018 (0.016-0.018)	0.00961 (ND -0.00961)	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	NJ = 2 Fed = 4	NJ = 2 Fed = 4	0.06 (<0.05 -0.06)	ND[1]	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.6 (2.1 -2.6)	ND[1]	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.82 (0.62-1.82)	0.267 (ND -0.267)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natual deposits	No
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND (2023 Data)	1.5 (2023 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	14 [2]	5.52 highest running annual average 3.27 -6.95	<3.63	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aquoes film-forming (fire-fighting) foam	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	13 [2]	7.99 highest running annual average 4.6 -9.96	<4.38	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aquoes film-forming (fire-fighting) foam	No

PVWC & NJDWSC 2023 Water Quality Results - Table of Secondary Contaminants					
Contaminant (units)	**NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)**	**PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002**		**NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001**	
		Range of Results	**RUL Achieved**	**Result**	**RUL Achieved**
Alkylenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/ Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	70-130	Yes	<50.0	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	50 -57.5	N/A	40.0	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	13.8 -21.2	Yes	37.3	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	66.2 -103.6	Yes	52.2	Yes
Col or (CU)	<10	<5	Yes	2	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes	0.0152	Yes
Hardness , Ca CO3 (ppm)	250	84 -100	Yes	70.0	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes	<200	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	9.9-17.7	Yes	17.7	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	7.0 -14.0	No[3]	<1.00	Yes
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimum range)	7.84 -8.20	Yes	8.15	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	50.2 -81.1	No[4]	33.0	Yes
Sulfate (ppm)	250	44.1 -59.3	Yes	8.11	Yes
Total Dissolved Sol i ds (ppm)	500	203.5 -327.5	Yes	79.0	Yes
Zinc (ppb)	5000	1.4 -22.8	Yes	<10	Yes

[3] The Odor exceeds the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfection.
[4] PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL). Possible source of sodium include soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream
wastewater treatment plants and a contribution coming from chemical used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals,sodium levels are of less concern, however high sodium levels may be a concern with individuals on a sodium restricted diet.
NA – Not Applicable
ND – Not Detected

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 doctor 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. Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) conducted special source water *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* monitoring in 2022.

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.

SOURCE WATER PATHOGEN MONITORING

Contaminant	PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source
Cryptosporidium, Oocysts/L	Range = ND – 0.28	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
Giardia, Cysts/L	Range = ND – 1.64	

What are PFOA and PFOS? - Perfluoroctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluoroctane 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_PFOS-PFOA-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 973-226-3400 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.

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 Water Utility 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.