

**Jefferson Township**  
**2019**  
**Consumer**  
**Confidence**  
**Report**

**PWSID# 1414011 – Lake Hopatcong System**  
**PWSID# 1414003 – Milton System**  
**PWSID# 1414016 – Vassar System**

JTMU  
1033 Weldon Road  
Lake Hopatcong, NJ  
07849

PRST STD  
US Postage  
**PAID**  
Permit No. PI 514  
Dover, NJ



**Summary of Susceptibility Ratings for Drinking Water Source(s) for  
Jefferson Township Water Utility - Morris County MUA-supplied water**

	<u>Pathogens</u>			<u>Nutrients</u>			<u>Pesticides</u>			<u>VOC's</u>			<u>Inorganics</u>			<u>Radionuclides</u>			<u>Radon</u>			<u>DBP's</u>		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
<b>Sources</b>																								
<b>Wells - 8</b>		8		4	2	2		2	6	2		6		1	7	1	6	1	2	6		5	3	
<b>GUDI - 0</b>																								
<b>Surface Water Intakes - 0</b>																								

If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report summary or to request information regarding potential contaminant sources within the source water assessment for our source, please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at [swap@dep.state.nj.us](mailto:swap@dep.state.nj.us) or 1-609-292-5550.

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

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**Call:** 1-973-208-6144 during regular business hours.

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*To learn more about your water system, you are encouraged to attend regularly scheduled Town Council meetings. Call 1-973-697-1500 for dates and times.*

**HEALTH INFORMATION**

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes standards or limits on the amount of certain contaminants permitted in water provided by a public water system. These limits are called Maximum Contaminant Limit's (MCL's).

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling to Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials and can naturally pick up contaminants from animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water may include:

**Microbiological Contaminants**

*Microscopic living organisms such as bacteria, viruses and parasites that, if not removed from the water supply or killed by disinfection with chlorine, may be harmful. They may come from wildlife, septic tanks, agricultural livestock operations, etc.*

### **Inorganic Chemicals**

Mineral-type chemicals such as salts of metallic elements. They can be naturally occurring or as a result of urban storm water runoff, industrial discharge, mining operations or farming.

### **Volatile Organic Compounds**

Usually man-made compounds used for a variety of commercial, industrial and household applications. They rapidly vaporize into the atmosphere at room temperature.

### **Trihalomethanes**

Members of a group of organic chemicals that contain one carbon atom and three halogen atoms (chlorine, bromine, iodine). They occur in chlorinated drinking water.

### **Radionuclides**

Unstable atoms of elements that emit radiation. They can be naturally occurring or as a result of man's activities.

### **Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SCML's)**

Secondary levels represent reasonable goals for drinking water quality but are not enforceable. Rather, they are intended as guidelines. For example, odor, color, taste and other aesthetic qualities that are important factors in the public's acceptance and confidence in the public water system. States have encouraged the implementation of the SCML's so the public will not be driven to obtain drinking water from potentially lower quality or high risk sources.

### **Fluoride**

Fluoride is not added to the water supply by JTMU. However, fluoride is a naturally occurring element, and may be present in trace amounts.

### **Pesticides**

Manmade chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides.

## **DEFINITIONS**

**DBP's** (Disinfection Byproduct Precursor's) A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectant (chlorine) used to kill pathogens reacts with dissolved organic matter present in the water.

### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCGL's as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

### **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**

The level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

### **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)**

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

### **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)**

The level of 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.

### **Nutrients**

Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and manmade.

### **Treatment Technique**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### **Action Level**

The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

## **CONCLUSION**

It is the goal of the Jefferson Township Municipal Utility to supply our customers with a safe and dependable product. Questions are always welcomed.

**Lake Hopatcong Supply System**  
**(PWSID # 1414011)**  
**Analytical Results for 2018**

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 Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the safe drinking water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MLCG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>Likely Sources</b>
Copper	N	0.17	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives.
Lead	N	0.001	ppm	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. JTMU 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 for cooking or drinking. 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>.

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MLCG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Sources</b>
Nitrate	N	0.6 – 1.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	0.42	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

**Lake Hopatcong Supply System**  
**(PWSID # 1414011)**  
**Analytical Results for 2018**

**Secondary Contaminants**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>RUL</b>	
Manganese	N	0.041	ppm	0.05	The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water.

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely source of Contamination</b>
Trihalomethanes	N	< 0.82 – 2.6	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	< 0.2	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCL</b>	
Methyl <i>tertiary</i> butyl Ether (MTBE)	N	<0.5	ug/l	70	Some people who drink water containing MTBE in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys.

**Jefferson Township Municipal Utilities**  
**PWSID# 1414003 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

The Jefferson Township Municipal Utility is pleased to present a summary on the quality of the water provided to you during the past year (2018). The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires water utilities to issue an annual report to their customers. This report details where our water comes from, the results of water tests and other information. Informed customers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

**WATER SOURCES: MILTON**

The source of water supplied to the Milton Supply System (PWSID # 1414003) is primarily Moosepac Well #1 and Moosepac Well#2 on Chamberlain Road. The Maryann Well and the Padarewski Well are secondary wells for this system and the White Rocks well is an emergency well.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS**

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at [www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/) or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 1-609-292-5550.

The following is a brief summary of our source water assessment performed by the NJDEP. The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings of the listed *potential* contaminant sources that the NJDEP found within the source water assessment areas.

**If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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 for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels.

**Summary of Susceptibility Ratings for Drinking Water Source(s) for Jefferson Township Water Utility - Milton System**

	<u>Pathogens</u>			<u>Nutrients</u>			<u>Pesticides</u>			<u>VOC's</u>			<u>Inorganics</u>			<u>Radionuclides</u>			<u>Radon</u>			<u>DBP's</u>		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
<b>Sources</b>																								
<b>Wells - 4</b>		2	2	3		1			4	2		2		1	3		4		3	1		3	1	
<b>GUDI - 0</b>																								
<b>Surface Water – 0</b>																								
<b>Intakes - 0</b>																								

If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report summary or to request information regarding potential contaminant sources within the source water assessment for our source, please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at [swap@dep.state.nj.us](mailto:swap@dep.state.nj.us) or 1-609-292-5550.

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## **HEALTH INFORMATION**

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The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials and can naturally pick up contaminants from animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water may include:

### **Microbiological Contaminants**

*Microscopic living organisms such as bacteria, viruses and parasites that, if not removed from the water supply or killed by disinfection with chlorine, may be harmful. They may come from wildlife, septic tanks, agricultural livestock operations, etc.*

### **Inorganic Chemicals**

*Mineral-type chemicals such as salts of metallic elements. They can be naturally occurring or as a result of urban storm water runoff, industrial discharge, mining operations or farming.*

### **Volatile Organic Compounds**

*Usually man-made compounds used for a variety of commercial, industrial and household applications. They rapidly vaporize into the atmosphere at room temperature.*

### **Trihalomethanes**

*Members of a group of organic chemicals that contain one carbon atom and three halogen atoms (chlorine, bromine, iodine). They occur in chlorinated drinking water.*

### **Radionuclides**

*Unstable atoms of elements that emit radiation. They can be naturally occurring or as a result of man's activities.*

### **Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SCML's)**

Secondary levels represent reasonable goals for drinking water quality but are not enforceable. Rather, they are intended as guidelines. For example, odor, color, taste and other aesthetic qualities that are important factors in the public's acceptance and confidence in the public water system. States have encouraged the implementation of the SCML's so the public will not be driven to obtain drinking water from potentially lower quality or high risk sources.

### **Fluoride**

Fluoride is not added to the water supply by JTMU. However, fluoride is a naturally occurring element, and may be present in trace amounts.

### **Pesticides**

Manmade chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides.

## **DEFINITIONS**

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### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

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### **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**

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The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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### **Nutrients**

Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and manmade.

### **Treatment Technique**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### **Action Level**

The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

## **CONCLUSION**

It is the goal of the Jefferson Township Municipal Utility to supply our customers with a safe and dependable product. Questions are always welcomed.

## Milton Supply System

(PWSID # 1414003)

Analytical Results for 2018

**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 Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the safe drinking water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Units	MLCG	AL	Likely Sources
Copper	N	0.30	ppm	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives.
Lead	N	0.0056	ppm	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.

- Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.
- JTMU is utilizing chemical addition in order to raise the pH level of the Moosepac, Paderweski and Maryann well water in order to reduce the level of copper in the distribution system.

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. JTMU 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 for cooking or drinking. 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>

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Units	MLCG	MCL	Likely Sources
Nitrate	N	3.06	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	<0.04	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Ranges shown are for the 4 supply wells to the Milton Supply System.

## **Milton Supply System**

(PWSID # 1414003)

Analytical Results for 2018

### **Secondary Contaminants**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>RUL</b>	
Sodium	Y	79 - 140	ppm	50	We exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium. 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, Sodium levels above the MCL maybe of concern to individuals on a Sodium restricted diet.

NOTE: The range indicated for levels detected include the Moosepac, Maryann Road and Paderewski wells. The primary well, Moosepac, which provides the majority of water for the Milton Supply system represents the low (78.0 ppm) end of the range for Sodium. The upper range of the levels detected are results for the Maryann Road well which is used as a backup well.

### **Volatile Organic Contaminants**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely source of Contamination</b>
Trihalomethanes	N	15	ug/l	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	2.9	ug/l	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCL</b>	
Methyl <i>tertiary</i> butyl	N	< 0.5	ug/l	70	Some people who drink water containing MTBE in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys.

**Jefferson Township Municipal Utilities**  
**PWSID# 1414016 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

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**WATER SOURCE: VASSAR ROAD**

The source of water supplied to our Vassar Road Well System (PWSID # 1414016) is the Vassar Road Well located at the corner of Bigelow Road and Green Pond Road.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS**

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at [www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/) or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 1-609-292-5550.

The following is a brief summary of our source water assessment performed by the NJDEP. The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings of the listed *potential* contaminant sources that the NJDEP found within the source water assessment areas.

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**Summary of Susceptibility Ratings for Drinking Water Source(s) for Jefferson Township Water Utility - Vassar System**

	<i>Pathogens</i>			<i>Nutrients</i>			<i>Pesticides</i>			<i>VOC's</i>			<i>Inorganics</i>			<i>Radionuclides</i>			<i>Radon</i>			<i>DBP's</i>		
Sources	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 - 1			1	1					1	1					1			1			1			1
GUDI - 0																								
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### **Action Level**

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## **CONCLUSION**

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## Vassar Road Well System

(PWSID # 1414016)

Analytical Results for 2018

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 *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the safe drinking water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MLCG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>Likely Sources</b>
Lead	N	0.003	ppm	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	0.99	ppm	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing erosion of natural deposits.

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. JTMU 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 for cooking or drinking. 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>

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MLCG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Sources</b>
Fluoride	N	0.34	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

## **Vassar Road Well System**

(PWSID # 1414016)

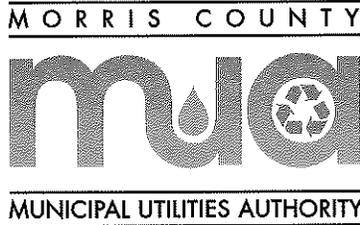
Analytical Results for 2018

### **Secondary Contaminants**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>RUL</b>	
Iron	N	0.083	ppm	0.3	The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommend upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs in the body.

### **Volatile Organic Contaminants**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely source of Contamination</b>
Trihalomethanes	N	< 2	ug/l	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	2.6	ug/l	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection



March 8, 2019



**CERTIFIED MAIL  
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

Mr. James Leach, Administrator  
Township of Jefferson  
1033 Weldon Road  
Lake Hopatcong, NJ 07849

Re: 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

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Dear Mr. Leach:

Find enclosed our Year 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. In this report are the results from sampling performed by the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority for the year 2018. This report is for your use and is to be incorporated into your Year 2019 CCR Report along with any other sampling results that you may have been required to perform.

If you have any questions concerning this report, feel free to call the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority at (973) 584-5503.

Please see that this report is forwarded to the person or persons in charge of preparing your Year 2019 CCR Report.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony Milonas", is written over a horizontal line.

Anthony Milonas  
Superintendent of Water

AM/mr  
Enclosure

# *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

## *Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority*

PWS ID NJ1432001

For the Year 2019, Results from the Year 2018

The Morris County MUA is pleased to provide you with our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2019. This report includes the water quality monitoring results from the Morris County MUA. These results are for you to incorporate into your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) with the additional sampling results from your distribution system. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water quality and delivery services we have provided to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Morris County MUA is exclusively a bulk water wholesaler. Our source is ground water, treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection and lime for pH adjustment.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at [www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/) or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550. For a brief summary of this report see page 3.

If you have any questions about this report call, Superintendent of Water Operator, Anthony Milonas at (973-584-5503). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, call (973-285-8385) for date and time.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-877-927-6337).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Morris County M.U.A. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup> 2018. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. State law also allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

## **DEFINITIONS**

In the "Test Results" table you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **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 Level 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.

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who have undergone 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 *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-877-927-6337).**

**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. Morris County M.U.A. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 and 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 1-877-927-6337 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Morris County MUA Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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**Inorganic Contaminants:**

Arsenic Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = ND - 0.5 Highest detect = 0.5	ppb	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = ND - 0.5 Highest detect = 0.5	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = ND - 1.1 Highest detect = 1.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = 0.05 - 0.2 Highest detect = 0.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2018	N	Range = 0.8 - 3.1 Highest detect = 3.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = ND - 1.6 Highest detect = 1.6	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = ND - 0.9 Highest detect = 0.9	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

**Volatile Organic Contaminants / Disinfection Byproducts:**

HAA5s Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = ND - 2 Highest Locational Annual Average = 1	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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**Radioactive Contaminants:**

Gross Alpha Test results Yrs. 2016 & 2017	N	Range = ND - 4.4 Highest Detect = 4.4	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
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**Regulated Disinfectants:**

	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine (Sodium Hypochlorite) Test results Yr. 2017	Average = 0.5 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

**Secondary Contaminant**

Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	RUL
Sodium Test results Yr. 2017	Range = 6 -55	ppm	50

**Sodium**

We slightly exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for sodium at one of our wells. 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, sodium levels above the RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

**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. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

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

The following is a brief summary of our source water assessment performed by the NJDEP. Morris County M.U.A. is a public community water system consisting of 8 wells. This systems source water comes from the following aquifers: glacial sand and gravel, limestone. The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings on the following potential contaminant sources that the NJDEP found with in the source water assessment areas. Each source has a susceptibility rating of high, medium, or low for each potential contaminant.

**If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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 for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels.

Potential Contaminants	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproducts 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																									
Wells - 8		8		4	2	2		2	6	2		6		1	7	1	6	1	2	6		5	3		
GUDI - 0																									
Surface water intakes -0																									

**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.

**Volatile Organic Compounds:** Man made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. **Pesticides:** Man made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides.

**Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds that are naturally occurring and man made.

**Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances that are naturally occurring and man made.

**Radon:**

Colorless, odorless, cancer causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment.

**Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection by products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) is used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material present in water.

If you have any questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at [swap@dep.state.nj.us](mailto:swap@dep.state.nj.us) or cll 609-292-5550

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your municipality with clean, quality water this year.

Very truly yours,  
Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority