<u>Quality on Tap</u> <u>Annual Drinking Water Quality Report</u> <u>Manchester Utilities Authority</u> <u>For the Year 2022</u> <u>Public Water System ID # 1603001</u> Issued June 2023

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2022. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we have been delivering to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We continually work to improve our facilities and are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), provides additional information on our sources of supply and the quality of the water. For more information on this report or about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions concerning your drinking water, please contact:

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You can also visit the Authority's web site at www.muawater.net

Regular meetings of the Manchester Utilities Authority are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 PM at the Haledon Municipal Building, 510 Belmont Avenue, Haledon, New Jersey. Please note: Meetings are held virtually during the Covid-19 pandemic.

OVERVIEW

The Manchester Utilities Authority provides approximately one million gallons of water each day to its customers. It delivers surface water purchased from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). The PVWC supplies the Authority with a blended supply from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission's (NJDWSC) Wanaque Treatment Plant and from the PVWC Little Falls Treatment Plant, which diverts water from the Passaic River.

The water received from both sources is extensively treated and filtered prior to distribution to the PVWC service area, which includes the Manchester Utilities Authority. The Authority receives its water from the PVWC at the Burhans Ave. Pumping Station. The water is treated with orthophosphate by PVWC at the pumping station to reduce its corrosiveness and lessen the amount of lead and copper that may leach from home plumbing fixtures.

Safeguarding Our Water

As water travels over the land or underground, it is subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. *It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not*

necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Waters Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Manchester Utilities Authority regularly monitors the quality of water throughout the distribution system in accordance with Federal and State Laws. This is all done by fully certified NJDEP and EPA certified Water Quality Laboratories.

What Do The Following Tables Mean?

The tables below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. The table contains the name of the substance found, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurements. Please note that we have provided three tables for your use. The first set of tables displays the results of the analyses made on samples collected from the Manchester Utilities Authority distribution system. The second set of tables displays the results of the analyses made by the PVWC and analyses made by the NJDWSC.

Table of Contaminants

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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

The MCL's listed in the following tables are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

<u>SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING</u> <u>MOTHERS, AND OTHERS</u>

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of 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 case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Additional Special Notice on 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. Manchester Utilities Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about

lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested. Adults who drink this water with elevated levels of lead over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure. Additional information is available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE (1-800-426-4791)

Table 1 Manchester Utilities Authority Water Quality Report

Microbiological Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MCL G	MCL	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	Presence	Yes*	0	Less than	1	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the
Bacteria	/Absence			5% of		environment and are used as an indicator that other,
				monthly		potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
				samples are		
				positive		

*Manchester Utilities Authority collects 10 routine total coliform samples per month. Manchester Utilities Authority recorded a positive sample for total coliform in the month of October. That sample was negative for e-coli. In conformance with the rules a repeat sample was collected from the same location and 2 additional check samples were taken upstream and downstream of the location of the positive sample within 24 hours and retested. All repeat and check samples were negative for e-coli therefore the system remained in compliance.

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts, Note: Stage 2 DBP compliance is based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated at each monitoring location.

Regulated				Highest	Individual	Source of Contamination/
Contaminant	UNIT	COMPLIANCE	MCL	Detected	Sample	and Comments
		ACHIEVED	LRAA	LRAA	Range	
					Detected	
Total	PPB	Yes	80	68.8	34.7 - 103	Byproduct of water disinfection. / TTHM compliance is
Trihalomethanes						based on Locational Running Annual Average.
(TTHM) Stage 2						
Haloacetic	PPB	Yes	60	29.7	8.01 - 34.71	Byproduct of water disinfection. / HAA5 compliance is
Acids						based on Locational Running Annual Average.
(HAA5) Stage 2						

Disinfectants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Chlorine as CL2 (Running avg.)	PPM	Yes	4	4	1.33	0.66 – 1.33	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.

Lead and Copper (2021 results)

Regulated Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Compliance Achieved	90 th Percentile	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Common		1.2	AT _1 2	Vez		0.110	Containination
Copper	PPIVI	1.5	AL=1.3	res		0.118	Corrosion of
					0.07327		household
					0 samples out of 30 exceeded		plumbing
					the action level.		systems
Lead	PPB	0	AL=15	Yes			Corrosion of
					1.65	2.46	household
					0 samples out of 30 exceeded		plumbing systems
					the action level.		promo ing systems

COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEAD AND COPPER RULE IS BASED ON THE 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT FROM POINTS OF USE IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Manchester collects 30 samples every three years. The next sampling event will be in 2024.

Regulated	Units	RUL	RUL	Highest	Range	Source of Contamination
Contaminant		Achieved		Detected	Detected	
Iron	PPM	Yes	0.3	0.16	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of
						drilling waste and discharge from metal
						refineries.
Manganese*	PPM	No*	0.05	9.83	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alkalinity	Mg/L	N/A		92	40 - 92	
Orthophosphate	Mg/L	N/A		0.9	0.2 - 0.9	
pН	SU	Yes	6.5 - 8.5	8.46	7.89 - 8.46	

Secondary Contaminants in the Distribution System:

* 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.

Secondary Contaminants at the Point of Entry:

Regulated Contaminant	Units	RUL Achieved	RUL	Highest Detected	Range Detected
Orthophosphate	Mg/L	N/A		1.8	0.2 - 1.8
pH	SU	Yes	6.5 - 8.5	8.36	7.73 - 8.36

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 800-426-4791.

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

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.

Lead & Copper - In 2021 the Manchester Utilities Authority collected 30 samples from residences throughout the distribution system for lead and copper. The number reported is the 90th percentile or more correctly the highest sample reported for the 27th sample. Based on the 2021 results the Authority does not anticipate having to collect samples from residences again until 2024.

This booklet contains important information about the water in your community. Translate or speak to someone who understands it well.

El informe conteine informacion impotante sobre calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

La reiazione contiene importanti informazioni su la del qualita del acqua de Ia Comunita. Tradurio o parfame con un amico che lo comprenda.

Source Water Assessment

NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment for the PVWC system (PWS ID 1605002) and the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) (PWS ID 1613001) can be found online at the NJDEP's source water assessment website- http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/ swap/index.html or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is – or will be – consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of a source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any of those contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. The source water assessments performed on the intakes for each system list the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters:

Intake Susceptibility Ratings								
Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)	(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium (3) Low	(4) Medium	(4) High	(4) Low	(4) Low	(4) High
NJDWSC (5 intakes)	(5) High	(5) High	(2) Medium (3) Low	(5) Medium	(5) High	(5) Low	(5) Low	(5) High

2022 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?		
		Trea	ated Drinking Water	at the Treatment P	lant			
	NA	Treatment	Highest Level Dete (Low-H	ected and Range High)				
		Technique (TT) = 1 NTU	0.13 (0.02 -0.13)	0.4 (0.03-0.4)		No		
	NA	TT= % of samples <0.3	Lowest Monthly Perc Meeting Turb	centage of Samples pidity Limits				
Turbidity (NTU)		(min 95%)	100%	99.98%	Soil run-off			
Turbidity is a measure of th	e cloudiness	of the water and is	monitored as an indicate	or of water quality. High	turbidity can limit the effectiveness of disinfectar	nts.		
		TT=%	% Removal	Removal Ratio				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	Total Organic Carbon NA remo (%) Remov		46.7-72.6 (25 - 45 required)	(0.9-1.4)	Naturally present in the environment.	No		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016-0.027	0.00654	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No		
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	<0.05-0.05	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	No		
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	2.01-2.76	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	No		
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.45 (0.71-2.76)	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	No		
Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND (2014 Data)	ND (2014 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13*	5.37 highest running annual average (3.8-9.2)	3.63**	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	No		
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14*	8.38 highest running annual average (5.7-12.8)	4.38**	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	No		
	*MCL c	reated by the state o	of New Jersey. Currently the ** These values taken from	ere is no Federal MCL for NJ Drinking Water Watcl	perfluorinated compounds			

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their 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.

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring							
Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source					
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.28	Microbial pathogens found					
<i>Giardia</i> (Cysts/L)	ND - 1.64	out the United States.					

PVWC regularly samples source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The data collected in 2022 is presented in the table above.

2022 Water Quality Results- Table of Detected Secondary Parameters								
	NJ Recommended Linner	PV Little F PWSID N	WC alls-WTP JJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID NJ1613001				
Contaminant	Limit (RUL)	Range of Results	RUL Achieved?	Result	RUL Achieved?			
Treated D	rinking Water at th	e Entry Point to th	ne Distribution Syst	tem				
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	110-220	Yes	<50	Yes			
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	48-82.5	NA	35.0	NA			
Aluminum (ppb)	200	17.4-29.3	Yes	26.4	Yes			
Chloride (ppm)	250	101.8-158.2	Yes	42.8	Yes			
Color (color units)	10	<5	Yes	5.0	Yes			
Copper (ppm)	<1	0.00087-0.00742	Yes	0.0141	Yes			
Hardness, CaCO ₃ (ppm)	250	90-168	Yes	49.0	Yes			
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes	<200	Yes			
Manganese (ppb)*	50	9.2-18.8	Yes	3.39	Yes			
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	6-80	No	<1	Yes			
рН	6.5 to 8.5 (optimum range)	7.77-8.24	Yes	8.05	Yes			
Sodium (ppm)	50	62.8-135.6	No**	28.6	Yes			
Sulfate (ppm)	250	37.8-89.3	Yes	5.96	Yes			
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	262.5-487.5	Yes	126	Yes			
Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.7-26	Yes	<10	Yes			

**PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL). Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. 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 recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

*The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would not be encountered in drinking water.

Testing For Emerging Contaminants					
Contaminant	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002 Results	Test results presented in this table were collected in 2022 to monitor the occurrence of emerging contaminants. There are currently no EPA drinking water standards for these contaminants.			
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System					
Chlorate (ppb)	147.6-343.8				
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07-0.093				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<1.76-2.4				
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHp/A] (ppt)	1.88-3.5	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drink-			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt) 1.95-3.56		ing water monthly.			
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2.59-8.99				

ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES

EPA Drinking Water website: www.epa.gov/safewater NJDEP Water Supply website: www.nj.gov/safewater American Water Works Association (AWWA) website: www.awwa.org EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791 NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 609-292-5550 AWWA New Jersey Section website: <u>www.njawwa.org</u>

Health Effects of Detected Contaminants:

(1) *Turbidity*. Turbidity has no health risk effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfecting and provide a medium for biological growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as cramps, nausea, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Radioactive Contaminants/Inorganic Contaminants

- (2) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink watercontaining 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.
- (3) *Lead.* 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 an attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.
- (4) *Sodium* PVWC was above New Jersey's 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 limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

(5) *TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)*. Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased chance of getting cancer.

WATER SUPPLIED BY THE MANCHESTER UTILITIES AUTHORITY IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH LEAD AND COPPER BASED ON THE 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT. ALL INDIVIDUAL LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLES WERE ALSO BELOW THE ACTION LEVEL.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Why is there Chlorine in my water?

A century ago, acute diseases such as typhoid fever and cholera were a very real threat to our health because the microorganisms that caused these diseases were found in the public drinking water. However, for over 100 years, water suppliers in America and other countries have used chlorine to treat or disinfect drinking water. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other health agencies, chlorine is currently one of the most effective disinfectants to kill harmful microorganisms. Disinfection of all public water supplies is required by federal and state laws and regulations, including the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Does the Manchester Utilities Authority add fluoride to my drinking water?

NO. The Manchester Utilities Authority does not add fluoride to the water in your community. However, a small amount of fluoride may occur naturally in your water.

Is my water hard or soft?

Hardness describes the level of dissolved natural minerals (calcium and magnesium) in drinking water. These minerals are an important part of a healthy diet. Hard water may contain more mineral nutrients and less sodium. A gradual build-up of calcium and magnesium in hard water can form harmless, filmy white deposits on faucets, bathtubs, and teakettles. Hard water also requires more soap to lather fully. The degree of water hardness depends on where you live. The Manchester Utilities Authority water typically has a hardness in a range of 58 to 172 parts per million which is considered soft.

My water has a funny taste, it tastes different, or it has a chemical taste.

Seasonal temperatures as well as the required chlorination of your water supply may affect the taste, odor and color of water.

My water is cloudy.

Is it hot or cold water that is cloudy? If it is cold water, then it could be the need for an aerator to stop air bubbles or clean the existing one. If it's hot water, then the hot water heater needs to be flushed because of mineral deposits.

My water is rusty.

The Manchester Utilities Authority is probably in your neighborhood flushing hydrants or possibly there is a main break. Hydrant flushing is a process through which water is forced through the mains to dislodge small particles of rust and sediment that have built up over time. This sediment does not affect the water purity, but can cause the water to become discolored. The water is safe to drink and the discoloration often disappears within a short time.

When is my water tested?

The Manchester Utilities Authority regularly monitors the quality of your drinking water as required by the EPA and the NJDEP and follows all regulations as set forth in the Safe Drinking Water Act. Samples are taken from the distribution system and from the Burhans Avenue Pump Station, the Point of Entry for the water supplied by the PVWC. In addition the PVWC and the NJDWSC regularly monitor the water supply for hundreds of different compounds.

The minimum testing schedule followed by Manchester Utilities Authority is as follows:

Total Coliform – Ten samples per month from the distribution system. Ten samples are required. Free Chorine Residual:

- Ten samples per month from the distribution system. Ten samples are required.
- Daily at the POE

Orthophosphate (Corrosion Inhibitor)

- Ten samples per quarter from the distribution system
 - Weekly at the POE

Lead and Copper – Thirty samples, once every three years, from points of use in the distribution system Total THM's – Quarterly, four sample taken from the points of maximum residence time in the system. HAA5 - Quarterly, four samples taken from the points of maximum residence time in the system.

Current Water Issues

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes). The Manchester Utilities Authority currently satisfies the TTHM MCL based on running annual average at all four of its sampling locations. However, occasionally individual samples from some locations are higher. The Authority has modified its hydrant flushing program to enhance the removal of sediment that is a factor in the formation of TTHMs and is investigating additional actions to reduce the maximums observed.

Water Quality Assurance Act (WQAA). New Jersey public water systems, including that operated by the Authority, have to regularly exercise fire hydrants and valves and have a program to maintain all of the assets needed to deliver water to their customers. We are engaged in satisfying all WQAA requirements pertinent to our system.

We at the Manchester Utilities Authority work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you have any questions or would like a hard copy of this report, please call our office at (973) 942-6538x3.