

Quality on Tap
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Manchester Utilities Authority
For the Year 2025
Public Water System ID # 1603001
Issued June 2026

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2025. 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.

OVERVIEW

The Manchester Utilities Authority provides an average of 0.93 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 Avenue 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, 2025. 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.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS, AND OTHERS

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

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home

plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Manchester Utilities Authority. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Additional information is available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE (1-800-426-4791)

Manchester Utilities Authority has created a lead service line inventory. It is available on the MUA's website.

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 Bacteria	Presence /Absence	Yes	0	Less than 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

*Manchester Utilities Authority collects 10 routine total coliform samples per month.

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 Contaminant	UNIT	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MCL LRAA	Highest Detected LRAA	Individual Sample Range Detected	Source of Contamination/ and Comments
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Stage 2	PPB	Yes	80	65.7	25 – 82.1	Byproduct of water disinfection. / TTHM compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2	PPB	Yes	60	23.45	6.91 - 25	Byproduct of water disinfection. / HAA5 compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.

LRAA- Locational Running Annual Average

Disinfectants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Chlorine as CL2 (Running avg.)	PPM	Yes	4	4	1.27	0.63 – 1.27	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.

Lead and Copper (2024 results, next sampling is 2027).

Regulated Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Compliance Achieved	90 th Percentile	Range of results	Source of Contamination
Copper	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Yes	0.108 0 samples out of 34 exceeded the action level.	0.0132 – 0.225	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	PPB	0	AL= 15	Yes	0.8076 0 samples out of 34 exceeded the action level.	0.3752 – 2.7	Corrosion of household plumbing 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 2027.

Secondary Contaminants in the Distribution System:

Regulated Contaminant	Units	RUL Achieved	RUL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Iron	PPM	Yes	0.3	0.274	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling waste and discharge from metal refineries.
Manganese	PPM	Yes	0.5	0.0389	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alkalinity	Mg/L	N/A		77	38 - 77	
Orthophosphate	Mg/L	N/A		1.0	0.4 – 1.0	
pH	SU	Yes	6.5 – 8.5	8.51	7.7 – 8.51	

Secondary Contaminants at the Point of Entry:

Regulated Contaminant	Units	RUL Achieved	RUL	Highest Detected	Range Detected
Orthophosphate	Mg/L	N/A		0.5	0.3 – 0.5
pH	SU	Yes	6.5 – 8.5	8.45	7.65 – 8.45

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Reule 5 (UCMR5) Testing and Results:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for determining those contaminants for which public water systems must test and for establishing levels at which certain contaminants in drinking water pose no known health risk. The EPA requires data in order to make scientifically supported determinations about which contaminants should have a drinking standard developed. This data is gathered by requiring public water systems to perform investigatory monitoring of unregulated contaminants and submit the results to the EPA. In 2025, Manchester Utilities Authority tested for UCMR5, which is a complete list of 30 compounds, including one metal and twenty-nine PFAs compounds. Of the 30 substances tested, 4 were detected in our finished water. Please results in table below:

Contaminant Name	MRL, ug/L	February 2025 result	May 2025 result	Average
(PFOA)	0.004	0.0081	0.0058	0.00695
(PFOS)	0.004	0.004	Not detected	0.004
(PFPeA)	0.003	0.004	0.0032	0.0036
(PFHxA)	0.003	0.0038	Not detected	0.0038

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, the 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 2024 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 2024 results the Authority is required to take 30 samples every 3 years. The Authority has also sent out multiple mailings of a service line survey to residents, to identify any unknown service lines. This survey can also be found on the MUA's website.

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

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

La relazione contiene importanti informazioni su la del qualita del acqua de la Comunita. Tradurlo o parlarne con un amico che lo comprenda.

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 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.
- (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 in 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 Chlorine 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)-942-6538 x 3.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES

EPA Drinking Water website: www.epa.gov/safewater

NJDEP Water Supply website: www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply

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: www.njawwa.org

Definitions

In the following table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms: we've provided the following definitions:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
AL	<u>Action Level</u> : The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
CU	<u>Color Unit</u> :
CDC	<u>Centers for Disease Control</u>
Disinfection By-Products Precursors	A common Source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material present in surface water.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Inorganic Contaminants	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. These contaminants may be present in source water.
LRAA	<u>LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average</u>
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close as to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
Microbial Contaminants/ Pathogens	Disease causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes. These contaminants may be present in source water.
MRDL	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</u> is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</u> the level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water 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 contaminants.
Mrem/yr.	<u>Millirems per year</u> is a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
MFL	<u>Million fibers per liter</u> is a measure of the presence of Asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
NA	Not Applicable
ND	<u>Not Detected</u> is a term used when a laboratory analysis demonstrates that the constituent is not present.
NS	<u>No Standard</u>
NTU	<u>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit</u> is the measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
pC/L	<u>Picocuries per liter</u> is a measure of radioactivity in water.
PPB	<u>Parts per billion</u> or micrograms per liter equals one part per billion and corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
POE	<u>Point of Entry</u> to the water distribution system
PPM	<u>Parts per Million</u> or milligrams per liter (mg/l) equals one part per million and corresponds to one minute in to years or a single penny in \$10,000.
PPT	<u>Parts per Trillion</u> . An even finder measure of concentration. One Part per trillion corresponds to one penny in \$100,000,000.
Radioactive Contaminants/ Radionuclides	Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made may be present in source water; result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Examples include radium and uranium.
RUL	<u>Recommended Upper Limit</u> : the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.
SMCL	<u>Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level</u> is Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste, or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.
TT	<u>Treatment Technique</u> is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

PWSID 1605002

Passaic Valley Water Commission

2026 Consumer Confidence Report

The table below lists all the drinking water analytes that we detected during calendar year 2025. The prescence of these analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from January 1 through December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significatly from year to year.

2025 Water Quality Results -- Table of Detected Contaminants					
Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	Source of Substance	Violation
Treated Drinking Water at Treatment Plant					
Turbidity (NTU)			Highest Level Detected and Range (Min. to Max.)	Soil run-off	No
	N/A	Treatment Technique TT =1 NTU	0.141 (0.023-0.141)		
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Turbidity Limits		
			100%		
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 55.56 - 79.06 Required: 25-45	Naturally present in the environment	No
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027 (0.017-0.027)	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.08 (<0.05-0.08)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.52 (1.77 - 3.52)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.35 (ND - 3.35)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13 ¹	5.25 (Highest running annual average) (3.1 - 5.9)	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14 ¹	8.62 (Highest running annual average) (5.7 - 11.0)	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No
¹ MCL created by the state of New Jersey. The EPA's new regulatory threshold for PFAS, which must be included in the CCR, will take effect on April 26, 2027.					

NA - Not Applicable, ND - Not Detected

Treated Drinking Water from Points throughout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002				
Disinfectant Residual				
	Max. Residual Disinfected Goal (MRDLG)	Max. Residual Disinfected Level (MRDL)	Results	Violation
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.19 (Highest running annual average at any one location) ND - 3.92 (Range of individual result)	No
Microbiological Contaminant				
<i>E.coli</i>	0	#	0 of 2630 samples were <i>E.coli</i> positive	No ²
Disinfection ByProducts (DBPs)				
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	29.08 (highest annual average at any location) (11.7-36.4) (range of individual result)	No
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	48.25 (highest annual average at any location) (15.4 - 77.6) (range of individual result)	No ³
² <i>E.coli</i> are bacteria whose prescence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headache or other sysmptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.				
³ 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 system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.				
Regulated at the Consumer Tap				
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3 (Action Level)	0.086 (0 out of 102 samples exceeded AL Jan -Jun)	No
			0.084 (0 out of 104 samples exceeded AL Jul -Dec)	
Lead (ppb)	0	15 (Action Level)	3.73 (1 out of 102 samples exceeded AL Jan - Jun)	No ⁴
			2.4 (2 out of 104 samples exceeded AL Jul - Dec)	
⁴ 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 the water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.				

2025 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP	PWSID: NJ1605002
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/ Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	<50.0-190.0	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	54.0 - 89.0	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	18.1 - 35.4	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	121.6 - 185.1	Yes
Color (CU)	<10	<5	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes
Hardness, CaCO ₃ (ppm)	250	106.0 - 242.0	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	11.09 - 38.36	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	7.0 - 80.0	No ⁵
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimal range)	7.92 - 8.38	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	49.29 - 138.8	No ⁶
Sulfate (ppm)	250	53.76 - 92.39	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	353.0 - 533.0	No ⁷
Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.43 - 10.4	Yes

Treated Drinking Water from Points throughout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002

Iron (ppb)	300	ND - 110	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	Annual average 12.764 (3.85 - 40.52)	Yes

⁵ The odor results exceed the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfectant.

⁶ PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL). The sources of sodium include natural soil run off, roadway salt runoff, upstream waste water 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.

⁷ High TDS level can lead to hardwater causing issues like scale build up on appliances and fixtures; colored water; staining; salty taste

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring

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.

PVWC samples our source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* . The data collected in 2025 is presented in the table below.

Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.28	Human and animal fecal waste. Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
<i>Giardia</i> (Cysts/L)	ND - 0.28	

Testing For Emerging Contaminants - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002		
Contaminant	PVWC Little Falls-WTP	Test results presented in this table were collected in 2025 to monitor the occurrence of emerging contaminants. There are currently no EPA drinking water standards for these contaminants.
	PWSID NJ1605002	
	Range of Results	
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System		
Chlorate (ppb)	205.3 125.4 - 323.4	
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07 - 0.07	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<2-3.5	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHpA] (ppt)	<2-3.1	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drinking water monthly.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	<2-3.1	
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	3.1 - 7.5	

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) can be found online at the NJDEP’s source water assessment website-						
Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)	(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium (3) Low	(4) Low	(4) Low	(4) High

Source Water Assessment: 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 resulted the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters: