

Quality on Tap
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Manchester Utilities Authority
For the Year 2023
Public Water System ID # 1603001
Issued June 2024

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2023. 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 currently being held virtually pursuant to approved Guidelines for public participation.

OVERVIEW

The Manchester Utilities Authority provides an average of 0.82 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, 2023. 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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman 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	Units	COMPLIANCE	MCL	MCL	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
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Contaminant		ACHIEVED	G			
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	75.9	24.3 - 141	Byproduct of water disinfection. / TTHM compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2	PPB	Yes	60	34.46	4.9 – 50.5	Byproduct of water disinfection. / HAA5 compliance is based on 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	1.06	0.70 – 1.06	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
Copper	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Yes	0.07327 0 samples out of 30 exceeded the action level.	0.118	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	PPB	0	AL= 15	Yes	1.65 0 samples out of 30 exceeded the action level.	2.46	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 2024.

Secondary Contaminants in the Distribution System:

Regulated Contaminant	Units	RUL Achieved	RUL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Iron	PPM	Yes	0.3	0.38	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling waste and discharge from metal refineries.
Manganese	PPM	Yes	0.5	0.08094	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alkalinity	Mg/L	N/A		70	46 - 70	
Orthophosphate	Mg/L	N/A		0.9	0.2 – 0.9	
pH	SU	Yes	6.5 – 8.5	8.48	7.92 – 8.48	

Secondary Contaminants at the Point of Entry:

Regulated Contaminant	Units	RUL Achieved	RUL	Highest Detected	Range Detected
Orthophosphate	Mg/L	N/A		0.3	0.2 – 0.3
pH	SU	Yes	6.5 – 8.5	8.57	7.65 – 8.57



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2024 Consumer Confidence Report

2023 Water Quality Parameters and Results

Utility Name: Passaic Valley Water Commission

PWSID - 1605002

North Jersey District Water Supply Commission,

PWSID - 1613001

A Note to People with Special Health Concerns

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 reduce the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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

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

2023 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Contaminants

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

2023 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Contaminants

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

³ The Odor exceeds the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfection.

⁴ PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL). Possible source of sodium include soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants and a contribution coming from chemical used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals, sodium levels are of less concern, however high sodium levels may be a concern with individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

NA – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected

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.

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 avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

PVWC samples our source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The data collected in 2023 is presented in the table above.

Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.19	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
<i>Giardia</i> (Cysts/L)	ND - 0.47	

Testing For Emerging Contaminants - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002

Contaminant	PVWC Little Falls-WTP	Test results presented in this table were collected in 2023 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)	210.5 149.8 - 283.0	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drinking water monthly.
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<1.83-3.61	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHpA] (ppt)	<1.84-3.1	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	<1.84-3.49	
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2.87-10.6	

Definitions of Terms in Table of Water Quality Parameters:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L):** A measure of the concentration of a substance in a given volume of water. One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L):** An even finer measure of concentration. One part per billion corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per Trillion (ppt) or nanograms per Liter (ng/L):** An even finer measure of concentration. One part per trillion corresponds to one penny in \$100,000,000.
- **Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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 (MCLG):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.
- **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 contaminants.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** A unit of Turbidity measurement. The higher the NTU, the more turbid the liquid is.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA):** The average of all sample analytical results taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **Recommended Upper Limit (RUL):** The highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended to protect aesthetic quality.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

For More Information:

Contact us at 973-340-4300, customerservice@pvwc.com or visit our website at www.pvwc.com. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's resources below, or contact your healthcare provider.

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

EPA Sate Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

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

NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 609-292-5550

American Water Works Association (AWWA) Website: www.awwa.org

AWWA New Jersey Section Website: www.njawwa.org

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

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