

Montague Water Company

PWS ID: NJ1914002



Annual Water Quality Report 2021

Message from Bryce Mendenhall, President

Dear Montague Water Company Customers,

I am pleased to share your Annual Water Quality Report for 2021. This report is designed to inform you of the quality of water we delivered to you over the past year. As your community water utility, we fully appreciate our role in the local community. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. This report includes information to keep you informed of what's working and where we continue to work hard to deliver safe, reliable, and cost-effective service.

We are proud to share this report which is based on water quality testing through December 2020. We continually strive to supply water that meets or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations.

Our dedicated team of local water quality experts works every day to ensure that you, our customer, are our top priority and that we are providing the highest quality service – now and in the years to come.

Best regards,

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

COVID-19 Response

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the virus that causes COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water. Conventional water treatment methods that use disinfection, such as those provided by Montague Water Company, should remove or inactivate the virus that causes COVID-19 as they do for other pathogens.

Based on current evidence, the risk to water supplies remains low. Customers can continue using and drinking tap water as usual.

The EPA also encourages the public to help keep household plumbing and our nation's water infrastructure operating properly by only flushing toilet paper. Disinfecting or other sanitary wipes, including those labeled as "flushable" and other non-toilet paper items, should NOT be flushed in toilet. For more information, visit the CDC at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/water.html> and EPA at <https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/coronavirus-and-drinking-water-and-wastewater>.

Source of Drinking Water

Montague Water Company draws its water from 5 groundwater wells, 4 are located throughout High Point Country Club and 1 located in the Armstrong Tract. These wells are chlorinated and the water is sent to clearwells, which then provides water to 795 service connections.

Help Protect our Resources

Help put a stop to the more than **1 trillion gallons of water lost annually** nationwide due to household leaks. These easy to fix leaks waste the average family the amount of water used to fill a backyard swimming pool each year. Plumbing leaks can run up your family's water bill an extra 10 percent or more, but chasing down these water and money wasting culprits is as easy as 1—2—3. Simply check, twist, and replace your way to fewer leaks and more water savings:

- ⇒ **Check** for silent leaks in the toilet with a few drops of food coloring in the tank, and check your sprinkler system for winter damage.
- ⇒ **Twist** faucet valves; tighten pipe connections; and secure your hose to the spigot. For additional savings, twist a WaterSense labeled aerator onto each bathroom faucet to save water without noticing a difference in flow. They can save a household more than 500 gallons each year—equivalent to the amount water used to shower 180 times!
- ⇒ **Replace** old plumbing fixtures and irrigation controllers that are wasting water with WaterSense labeled models that are independently certified to use 20 percent less water and perform well.

For more information visit www.epa.gov/watersense

[We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.](#)

If You Have Questions Or Want To Get Involved

Montague Water Company does not hold regular public meetings. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Customer Service at 844-310-7770. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Visit us online at www.uiwater.com/new-jersey to view the Water Quality Reports. Also visit our website for water conservation tips and other educational material.

EPA Wants You To Know

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A. **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B. **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.
- C. **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D. **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E. **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

What measures are in place to ensure water is safe to drink?

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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Special notice from EPA for the elderly, infants, cancer patients and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system problems

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. USEPA/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).

Information Concerning Lead in Water

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. Montague Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water that remains stationary within your home plumbing for extended periods of time can leach lead out of pipes joined with lead-containing solder as well as brass fixtures or galvanized pipes. Flushing fixtures has been found to be an effective means of reducing lead levels. The flushing process could take from 30 seconds to 2 minutes or longer until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature. Faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. Visit the NSF Web site at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

Drain Disposal Information

Sewer overflows and backups can cause health hazards, damage home interiors, and threaten the environment. A common cause is sewer pipes blocked by grease, which gets into the sewer from household drains. Grease sticks to the insides of pipes. Over time, the grease can build up and block the entire pipe. Help solve the grease problem by keeping this material out of the sewer system in the first place:

- Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets. Scrape grease into a can or trash.
- Put strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps / solids for disposal.

Prescription Medication and Hazardous Waste

Household products such as paints, cleaners, oils, and pesticides, are considered to be household hazardous waste. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs poured down the sink or flushed down the toilet can pass through the wastewater treatment system and enter rivers and lakes (or leach into the ground and seep into groundwater in a septic system). Follow the directions for proper disposal procedures. **Do not flush hazardous waste or prescription and over-the-counter drugs down the toilet or drain.** They may flow downstream to serve as sources for community drinking water supplies. Many communities offer a variety of options for conveniently and safely managing these items. For more information, visit the EPA website at: www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw.

The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974 due to congressional concerns about organic chemical contaminants in drinking water and the inefficient manner by which states supervised and monitored drinking water supplies. Congress' aim was to assure that all citizens served by public water systems would be provided high quality water. As a result, the EPA set enforceable standards for health-related drinking water contaminants. The Act also established programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from contamination.

Understanding This Report In order to help you understand this report, we want you to understand a few terms and abbreviations that are contained in it.

Action level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The "goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
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 contaminants.
Not applicable (N/A)	Not applicable.
Not Detected (ND)	Analysis or test results indicate the constituent is not detectable at minimum reporting limit.
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 (ug/l)	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	A measure of radioactivity in the water.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The New Jersey Department of Environment Protection (NJDEP), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across New Jersey. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCS's). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Montague Water Company was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCS's within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

EPTDS ID	Source ID	Source Name	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	VOC's	Inorganics	Radio-nuclides	Radon	DBP's
			Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating
01	004	Well 1	M	M	L	L	L	M	H	H
01	007	Well 2	M	H	M	L	L	H	H	M
01	010	Well 3	M	H	M	L	L	M	H	M
02	013	Well 4	M	L	L	L	L	M	H	M
03	015	Well 5	M	M	L	L	L	M	H	M

L= Low M= Medium H = High

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Montague Water Company may be viewed on the Web at: www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/creport.htm. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems' potential to become contaminated by PCS's in the assessment area.

Monitoring Your Water

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2019.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, maybe more than one year old. *MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 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.*

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 synthetic organic chemicals.**

Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	8/2020	0.101	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	8/2020	2.98	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	10/10/18	N	6.8	5.34 - 6.8	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (ppb)	10/10/18	N	1.22	ND - 1.22	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Product Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	N	0.65	0.06 - 2.20	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHM (ppb)	2020	N	5.8	2.2 - 9.41	N/A	80	Byproduct of disinfection.
HAAs (ppb)	2020	N	<2	0 - <2	N/A	60	Byproduct of disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	N	1.28	<1.0 - 2.48	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	2018	N	0.330	0.251 - 0.412	0	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2018	N	0.704	< 0.5 - 1.7	0	No MCL	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l)	2020	N	<0.5	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Standards [primarily aesthetic] (Sampled 2018)

Chemical Characteristics (units)	Your Water (AVG)	Range (Low High)	Recommended Upper Limit (MCL)
Alkalinity (mg/l)	182.4	169 - 202	No MCL
Chloride (ppb)	15.3	6.6 - 22.1	250
Color (CU)	2.2	<3 - 5	10 Color Units
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	187.6	134 - 224	250
Odor (TON*)	0.4	< 1 - 1	3
PH (Standard Units)	7.3	7.05 - 7.72	6.5 - 8.5
Sodium (mg/l)	6.70	<5.0 - 10.7	50
Sulfate (mg/l)	44.0	21.4 - 78.0	250
Temperature (Centigrade)	12.7	9.7 - 12.7	No MCL
Zinc (mg/l)	0.0542	<0.25 - 0.271	5

*TON is the Threshold Odor Number.

Unregulated contaminants (Sampled 2020)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Contaminant	Your Water (AVG) (µg/L)	Range (µg/L)
Bromodichloromethane	1.55	<0.5 - 2.02
Chloroform	2.11	<0.5 - 2.34
Dibromochloromethane	0.57	<0.5 - 1.07
Xylenes, Total	0.89	<0.5 - 0.76

PFAS Testing

Montague Water Company continues efforts to conduct statewide drinking water testing for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). These man-made compounds are used in the manufacturing of products resistant to water, grease or stains including firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, paints, adhesives and insecticides. PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air and is likely present in the blood of humans and animals all over the world. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a health advisory level at 70 parts per trillion.

Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) were tested during 2020 with no detection. No detection means the constituent is not detectable at the minimum reporting limit. 2.0 ng/L is the minimum level the lab is reporting a detection for these parameters. Nanograms per liter (ng/L) equals Parts per trillion (ppt) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

For more information visit <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>.

Montague Water Company is committed to providing safe, reliable, and cost-effective drinking water services to all of our customers.

Violations: In 2020, Montague Water Company performed all required monitoring for contaminants and did not exceed any allowable levels of these contaminants. In addition, we received no violations and was in compliance with applicable testing and reporting requirements.

To access your utility account anytime, anywhere, please register for our customer portal & download MyUtilityConnect at <https://connect.myutility.us/connect/>