TOWNSHIP OF
RANDOLPH
NEW JERSEY
EST. 1805

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
For the Year 2024
PWS ID 1432003
Randolph Township Water Department
Morris County, New Jersey

May 16, 2025

Dear Customer:

We are pleased to present to you the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report as required by the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services that the Township of Randolph and the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority delivered to you for the year 2024.

The Township of Randolph is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements.

MARK OF EXCELLENCE

We provide our customers an average of 1.4 million gallons of water every day. Our commitment is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We collect and test 375+ water samples a year to continually monitor your water quality. Randolph Township is dedicated to delivering drinking water that meets or exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards. The Township will maintain our aim of providing you with the best quality drinking water.

This report was prepared by the Randolph Township Water Department and is based on analytical data prepared by Garden State Laboratories. The results of the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority 2024 Consumer Confidence Report for the year 2024 are also included.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The Randolph Township Council makes decisions regarding our water system. The Council meets regularly at the Municipal Building which is located at 502 Millbrook Avenue. You are invited to take part in the public meetings, which are generally held on the first and third Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. (please visit www.randolphnj.org for a complete listing of Council meetings). To confirm meeting dates and time please visit our office or call the Township Clerk's Office at (973) 989-7043.

In the event of a water emergency:
During business hours please call: 973-989-7066 the Engineering Department.
After business hours please call: 973-989-7000 the Randolph Police Department.

INTERNET INFORMATION - SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. For a brief summary of this report please see Page 7.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM and HOW IS MY WATER TREATED?

Our water is purchased from the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (MCMUA). The MCMUA continually sample and test their source water and treatment process to maintain high water quality standards. Their source is ground water, treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection and lime for pH adjustment.

The MCMUA water source is known as the Alamatong well fields. There are six wells located in Randolph and Chester Townships and two wells in Flanders Valley located in Mount Olive and Roxbury Townships. These wells draw from the Upper and Lower Stratified Glacier Drift and the Lower Liethsville Limestone Formations.

The MCMUA has provided to us their 2024 Consumer Confidence Report for the Year 2024 that indicates that concentrations of all the monitored contaminants did not exceed Federal or State action levels. In addition to MCMUA monitoring, we provide additional monitoring to assure your water quality.

A source water protection plan that provides more information, such as potential sources of contamination, is available for review at the MCMUA office located at 214 Center Grove Road, Randolph, New Jersey.

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person 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. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

SUBSTANCES EXPECTED TO BE IN DRINKING WATER

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-877-927-6337).
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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Organic Chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems;

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.

UCMR4: The Township of Randolph's water system was randomly selected by the USEPA to participate in the UCMR4 monitoring (unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA). The unregulated contaminants monitoring rule (UCMR4) purpose is to assist the USEPA in assessing which substances may be monitored in the future. Please be aware that the following results are not currently regulated by the USEPA and therefore the maximum containment level (MCL) have not been established.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions:

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing your teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

From May 1 through September 30 each year, residential lawn watering shall be permitted as follows for properties served by public water:

- Watering of properties having even numbered street addresses shall be permitted on the even numbered days of the month.
- Watering of properties having odd numbered street addresses shall be permitted on the odd numbered days of the month.
- No watering shall be permitted on the 31st day of the month.
- These restrictions shall apply only to properties which receive water provided by the Township of Randolph and the Town of Dover.
- Watering on the above dates shall be permitted during the hours from 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. only.

- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Test for sprinkler system leaks.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

Please contact the Engineering Department at 973-989-7066 if you have and concerns or questions regarding the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report.

Sincerely,

Michael Sellari

Michael Sellari
Water and Sewer Department

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP 2025 WATER QUALITY TABLE FOR THE YEAR 2024

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Measurements	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria Coliform Samples required per year (252)	NO	0		0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in < 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Chemical Characteristics:						
Iron Test Results 2024	NO	<0.05		0.2	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese Test Results Year 2024	NO	<0.004		0.04	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Asbestos (Required 2011-2019)	NO	0.37	Mf/L	0	7	Erosion of natural deposits and decay of asbestos cement water mains.
Lead Test Results Year 2023 (New Testing Req. 2026)	NO	0.0033 in 90% of 30 samples	Mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/erosions of natural deposits
Copper Test Results Year 2023 (New Testing Req. 2026)	NO	0.127 in 90% of 30 samples	Mg/L	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Volatile Organic Contaminants/Disinfection Byproducts:					
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detect Detect**	**Unit of Meas.**	**MCLG/ MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
TTHM'S Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2024	NO	ND – 8.26 Highest Locational Annual Average 15.11	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s Haloacetic Acids Test Results Year 2024	NO	ND – 2.53 Highest Locational Annual Average = 2.19	ppb	N/A / 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP 2025 WATER QUALITY TABLE FOR THE YEAR 2024

UCMR4: The Township of Randolph's water system was randomly selected be the USEPA to participate in the UCMR4 monitoring (unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA). The unregulated contaminants monitoring rule (UCMR4) purpose is to assist the USEPA in assessing which substances may be monitored in the future. Please be aware that the following results are not currently regulated by the USEPA and therefore the maximum containment level (MCL) have not been established.

UCMR4 SUBSTANCES: UNREGULATED COMPOUNDS MONITORING

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range
Dichloroacetic Acid	ug/L	NA	NA	0.388	0.202-0.503
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ug/L	NA	NA	0.428	0.346-0.478
Dibromoacetic Acid	ug/L	NA	NA	0.307	0.360-0.307

Secondary Contaminant: Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Non-detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l): One Part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter: One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Goal" MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL): Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants - RULs are recommendations, not mandates.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP 2025 WATER QUALITY TABLE FOR THE YEAR 2024

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water then the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who have undergone chemotherapy, persons who have undergone chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-927-6337).

Elevated lead levels, if present, can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Morris County M.U.A. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in drinking 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 , (1-800-927-6337) or at http:www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The following are the potential health effects on children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and others of the found contaminants listed in the table above:

Alpha emitters – Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing these alpha emitters in excess of the MCL, 15 (PPWS IDCi/L) over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Trihalomethanes – 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.

HAA5 and TTHM compliance is based on the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) calculated at each monitoring location.

Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
PWS ID NJ1432001
For the Year 2025, Results from the Year 2024

The Morris County MUA is pleased to provide you with our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2025. This report includes the water quality monitoring results from the Morris County MUA. These results are for you to incorporate into your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) with the additional sampling results from your distribution system. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water quality and delivery services we have provided over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Morris County MUA is exclusively a bulk water wholesaler. Our source is ground water, treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection and lime for pH adjustment.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be made by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section #3 of NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

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

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-877-927-6337).

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

• Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

• Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. • Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

• Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

• Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and drug administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Morris County M.U.A. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2024. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. State law also allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data though representative is more than one year old.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer who have undergone chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-877-927-6337).

Morris County MUA Test Results						
Contaminant	**Viola-tion Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Units of Measure-ment**	**MC LG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 0.001 – 0.1 Highest detect = 0.1	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = ND – 0.8 Highest detect = 0.8	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = ND - 0.13 Highest detect = 0.13	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 0.80 – 2.99 Highest detect = 2.99	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = ND – 0.6 Highest detect = 0.6	Ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:						
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = ND – 4.96 Highest detect = 4.96 Highest average = 4.81	Ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOA Perfluorooctane Acid Test results Yr. 2024	N	Range = 2.36 – 7.67 Highest detect = 7.67 Highest average = 7.03	Ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

Secondary Contaminant	**Level Detected**	**Units of Measurement**	**RUL**
Sodium Test results Yr. 2023	Range = 6 -57	Ppm	50

Sodium

We slightly exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for sodium at one of our wells. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Secondary Contaminant - Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Upper Limit - (RUL) Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. RULs are recommendations, not mandates.

DEFINITIONS

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

- **Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **Parts per million (ppm)** or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb)** or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000. Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanogram per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in $100,000,000.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)-** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at: https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOS-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM- (003).pdf

Sources of Lead in Drinking Water

The Morris County MUA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water For a full list of steps visit:

For a full list of steps visit:https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html

Run the cold water to flush out lead. Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.

Use cold, flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead; however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not soak into dishware or most clothes.

Use alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.

Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder. If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.

Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead. Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current definition of "lead free" from 2014 (as explained above). Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.
Remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures. Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.

Test your water for lead. Please call Superintendent of Water Operator, Anthony Milonas at (973-584-5503) to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

Get your child tested. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. New Jersey law requires that children be tested for lead in their blood at both 1 and 2 years of age and before they are 6 years old if they have never been tested before or if they have been exposed to a known source of lead.

Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

Water softeners and reverse osmosis units will remove lead from water but can also make the water more corrosive to lead solder and plumbing by removing certain minerals; therefore, the installation of these treatment units at the point of entry into homes with lead plumbing should only be done under supervision of a qualified water treatment professional.

<u>Health Effects of Lead</u>
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain

development. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. You can find out more about how to get your child tested and how to pay for it at https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/testing.shtml.

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

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels.

Potential Contaminants	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproducts Precursors		
Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 8		8		4	2	2		2	6	2		6		1	7	1	6	1	2	6		5	3	

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made.
Volatile Organic Compounds: Manmade chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components.
Pesticides: Manmade chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides.
Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are naturally occurring and manmade.
Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are naturally occurring and man-made.
Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment.
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection by products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) is used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material present in water.

If you have any questions regarding the source water assessment report, or summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or call 609-292-5550.

Special Notice: In July 2024; an Updated Drinking Water Service Line Inventory, a Lead Service Line Replacement Plan and an Annual Lead Service Line Replacement Progress Report was to be submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We were inadvertently late submitting our Annual Lead Service Line Replacement Progress Report, so we received a reporting violation. Once this information was received by NJDEP, the violation was returned to compliance on 1/12/2024. We do not have Service Lines.

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

Very truly yours,

Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority