



Nutley

WATER DEPARTMENT

Commissioner Dr. Joseph P. Scarpelli
Director of Public Works

About the Nutley Water Department and the Sources of Your Drinking Water

The Nutley Water Department is a division within the Township of Nutley's Department of Public Works, and operates solely on revenue received for the services rendered. This means that tax dollars are not necessary for this utility to function under normal conditions.

Nutley receives the majority of its potable water from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). Its main facility is the Little Falls Water Treatment Plant in Totowa, NJ. Water is diverted from the Passaic and Pompton Rivers, is treated, filtered and disinfected at the plant. In drought conditions or other emergencies, water from the Point View Reservoir in Wayne, NJ can be used to supplement river sources. Treated water is then mixed at PVWC's main pumping station with treated water from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission's Wanaque Reservoir treatment plant. Water is then pumped into underground transmission lines running through Nutley. Nutley has four (4) intake pit areas along this transmission line located at:

Coeyman Avenue • Ridge Road • Centre Street • Meacham Avenue

At these intakes, the water goes into our distribution system. The water is then conveyed into all homes or businesses connected to the system.

The City of Newark serves 436 Nutley households with Pequannock Reservoir Water. This area is located west of Ridge Road and Van Winkle Avenue and bordered by Glenview Road, the Township of Nutley / Bloomfield boundary line and East Passaic Avenue.

The Nutley Water Department is a public community water system and purchases water from the following water systems:

- Passaic Valley Water Commission - PWSID # NJ1605002
- North Jersey District Water Supply Commission - Wanaque North System - PWSID # NJ1613001
- Newark Water Department - PWSID # NJ0714001

Monitoring and Testing of Drinking Water

The Nutley Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report covers the period from January 1, 2025 thru December 31, 2025. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water including bottled drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is very important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

For the year 2025, Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) did all the required testing of our water supply. The Township of Nutley in 2025 sampled and tested water throughout the township for:

- Chlorine Residuals
- Coliforms
- Haloacetic Acids
- Iron and Manganese
- Lead and Copper
- Radionuclides (tested by the State in 2001)
- Trihalomethanes

For Additional Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning the Nutley Water Department, please kindly contact Mr. Dominic Ferry, Licensed Water and Sewer Operator at (973) 284-4984 or dferry@nutleynj.org.

Public Input

The Board of Commissioners of the Township of Nutley meet on the first and third Tuesday of every month. For dates and times of these meetings, please contact the offices of the Department of Public Works at (973) 284-4959 or visit the Township of Nutley's website at www.nutleynj.org.

Health and Educational Information

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that 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.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to insure 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The standards for these contaminants are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) that are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

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

Additional Information on Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Nutley Water Department 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 two 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 Conservation Tips from Commissioner Scarpelli...

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

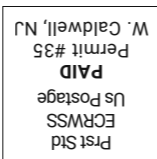
Download the Guide to Water Conservation and view the Water Conservation Ordinance at www.nutleynj.org/water-conservation.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Additional Water Information Resources

- **Nutley Water Department website:** www.nutleynj.org/water
- **Nutley Stormwater Regulations:** www.nutleynj.org/stormwater-management
- **USEPA's Drinking Water website:** www.epa.gov/safewater
- **NJDEP Water Supply website:** www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply
- **American Water Works Association website:** www.awwa.org
- **Nutley Water Department - Water Service:** (973) 284-4984
- **Nutley Water Department - Water Billing:** (973) 284-4962 or waterbilling@nutleynj.org
- **USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:** 1-800-426-4791
- **NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water:** (609) 292-5550

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.



*****ECRWSS EDDM**
POSTAL CUSTOMER
NUTLEY, NJ 07110



Dear Customer,
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations require that all public water systems issue an annual Water Quality Report. The intent of this regulation is to inform consumers about the source and quality of their drinking water, and to assemble this information in an easy to read format.

This is the annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Township of Nutley. It meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirement for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants.

The purpose of this report is to provide our customers with information on the sources of their drinking water, how this water gets to each customer, potential substances that may be found in drinking water, some related health information, and a listing of the substances present in our water and how their levels compare to the state and federal drinking water regulations.

I am pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

The Nutley Water Department has also taken an aggressive program to identify and remove any lead service lines within our system and is actively implementing other improvements to our water system to provide you with a better quality of drinking water. These improvements include: water system valve exercising, hydrant flushing, along with examining our ability to access other sources of water.

The Township of Nutley is committed to providing our customers and the community with high quality drinking water through prompt service, courteous and helpful communication, and excellence in the distribution of our most valued resource... water.

Dr. Joe
Commissioner Dr. Joseph P. Scarpelli
Director of Public Works

2025 Water Quality Report

PWSID # NJ0716001

Source Water Assessment Summary

A State Review of Potential Contamination Sources Near Your Drinking Water

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment and related questions can be obtained by logging onto the NJDEP's source water assessment website at www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. 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 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. The source water assessments performed on the intakes for each system lists the following susceptibility rated as indicated in the following table.

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR PASSAIC VALLEY WATER COMMISSION, CITY OF NEWARK WATER, AND NORTH JERSEY DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION-WANAQUE NORTH SYSTEMS SOURCES								
Intakes	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Compounds	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproducts Precursors
PVWC 4 - Surface Water	4 - High	4 - High	1 - Medium 3 - Low	4 - Medium	4 - High	4 - Low	4 - Low	4 - High
NJDWSC 5 - Surface Water	5 - High	5 - High	2 - Medium 3 - Low	5 - Medium	5 - High	5 - Low	5 - Low	5 - High
Newark 1 - Surface Water	1 - High	1 - Low	1 - Low	1 - Low	1 - High	1 - Low	1 - Low	1 - High

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 and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Water Quality Chart Definitions

- ABS/LAS:** Alkylbenzene Sulfonate and Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (surfactants)
- Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- CDC:** Center for Disease Control
- CU:** Color Unit
- Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.
- HAA5:** Haloacetic Acids (sum of five compounds)
- Inorganic Contaminants:** Salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring, or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. These contaminants may be present in source water.
- Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- LRAA:** Locational running annual average
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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 risk to health. MCLGs 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 contamination.
- 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.
- MPN:** Most Probable Number
- N/A:** Not Applicable
- ND:** Not Detected
- NJDEP:** New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
- NJDWSC:** North Jersey District Water Supply Commission
- NS:** No Standard
- Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** A unit of Turbidity measurement. The higher the NTU, the more turbid the liquid is.
- Nutrients:** Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- Organic Contaminants/Volatile Organic Compounds:** Compounds 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. Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- Pesticides (Herbicides, Insecticides, Fungicides, Rodenticides):** Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses and may be present in source water. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine and insecticides such as chlordane.
- 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.
- Primary Standards:** Maximum allowable levels set by Federal drinking water regulations, which are based on human health criteria.
- PWSID:** Public Water System Identification
- RAA:** Running Annual Average
- Radioactive Contaminants/Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment.
- Recommended Upper Limit (RUL):** The highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended to protect aesthetic quality.
- RUL Achieved:** Yes entry indicates the state recommended upper limit was not exceeded. A no entry indicates the state recommended upper limit was exceeded.
- TON:** Threshold Odor Number
- TTHM:** Total Trihalomethanes (sum of four compounds)
- Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Turbidity:** A measure of the particulate matter or "cloudiness" of the water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Water Quality Data Table

Substances not listed in the following tables were not detected in the treated water supply during the year 2025. The presence of the following analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	TREATED DRINKING WATER AT THE TREATMENT PLANT HIGHEST RESULT AND RANGE OF RESULTS (LOW TO HIGH)			Typical Source
			PVWC	NJDWSC	NEWARK	
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	0.141 (0.023 - 0.141)	0.40 (0.02 - 0.40)	0.32 0.05 - 0.32	Soil runoff
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.03 NTU (min 95%)	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Levels			
			100%	99.97%	100%	
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N/A	Low	Percent (%) Removal	Percent (%) Removal & Removal Ratio Ranges		Naturally present in the environment
			55.56 - 79.06 Required: 25 - 45	31 - 51 1.0 - 1.4	43.97 - 61.18 1.44	

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST MONTHLY RESULTS				Typical Source
			PVWC	NJDWSC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	
Total Coliform Bacteria (%)	N/A	5% of monthly samples are positive				1 out of 363 Total Coliform Positive	Naturally present in the environment

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULT ANJD RANGE OF RESULTS				Typical Source
			PVWC	NJDWSC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027 (0.017 - 0.027)	0.014	0.008	ND	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.08 (<0.05 - 0.08)	0.1 ¹	<0.1	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppm)	0.002	0.002	ND	ND	0.000247	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	N/A	3.52 (1.77 - 3.52)	ND ¹	ND ¹	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.35 (ND - 2.91)	0.192	<0.1	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS										
Contaminant	NJ RUL	PVWC		NJDWSC		NEWARK		NUTLEY		Typical Source
		Result	Achieved	Result	Achieved	Result	Achieved	Result	Achieved	
A.B.S./L.A.S. (ppb)	500	<50.0 - 190.0	Yes	<20.0	Yes	ND	Yes	-	-	
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS	54.0 - 89.0	N/A	44.0	N/A	34.0	N/A	32 - 75	N/A	A characteristic of water primarily caused by carbonate, bicarbonate, and hydroxide ions
Aluminum (ppb)	200	181 - 35.4	Yes	18.0	Yes	<150.0	Yes	-	-	Byproduct of water treatment using aluminum salts
Chloride (ppm)	250	1216 - 185.1	Yes	55.4	Yes	35.3	Yes	-	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (cu)	<10	<5	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	-	-	Presence of manganese and iron, plankton, humus, peat and weeds
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes	<1 ¹	Yes	ND ¹	Yes	-	-	
Hardness, CaCO ₃ (ppm)	250	106.0 - 242.0	Yes	42.0	Yes	52.6	Yes	-	-	A characteristic of water caused primarily by salts of calcium and magnesium
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes	<200	Yes	6.9	Yes	See Public Notice		Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50	11.09 - 38.36	Yes	4.7	Yes	38.5	Yes	See Public Notice		Sloughing from distribution pipes
Odor (TON)	3	7.0 - 80.0	No ²	<1 - 8	No ²	<1.0	Yes	-	-	Algae and plant matter
pH (optimum range)	6.5 - 8.5	7.92 - 8.38	Yes	7.78	Yes	7.62	Yes	7.6 - 8.4	Yes	Presence of carbonate, bicarbonates and carbon dioxide
Orthophosphate (ppm)	NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7 - 1.0	N/A	Used for lead and copper control
Sodium (ppm)	50	49.29 - 138.8	No ³	34.7	Yes	21.6	Yes	-	-	Natural mineral, road salt
Sulfate (ppm)	250	53.76 - 92.39	Yes	6.99	Yes	11.6	Yes	-	-	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	353.0 - 533.0	No ⁴	170.0	Yes	99.4	Yes	-	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.43 - 10.4	Yes	<10	Yes	<200	Yes	-	-	

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	PVWC	NJDWSC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	Typical Source
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 Data)	<1 (2025 Data)	<1 (2023 Data)	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15.0	ND	ND	<1.00	ND	Erosion of natural deposits

Vulnerable Populations Statement

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS							
Contaminant	MCLG	NJ MCL	PVWC	NJDWSC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	Typical Source
Perfluorotanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	0	13 *	5.25 - RAA (3.1 - 5.9)	2.95 (1.47 - 2.95)	<1.9	ND	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	0	14 *	8.62 - RAA (5.7 - 11.0)	4.47 (2.74 - 4.47)	<1.9	ND	

* MCL created by the State of New Jersey. The EPA's new regulatory threshold PFAS, which must be included in the CCR, will take effect on April 26, 2027.

SOURCE WATER PATHOGEN MONITORING

Contaminant	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	

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

DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS - NUTLEY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	RAA and Range	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	116 (1.0 - 1.3)	Water additive used to control microbes

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING - NUTLEY RESIDENTIAL TAPS

Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06595 (June) 0.05100 (Dec)	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead (ppm)	0	1.5	0.00000 (June) 0.00045 (Dec)	

- Semi-Annual testing completed in May/June and November/December 2025.
- Lead and Copper compliance is based on the 90th percentile results. INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN ARE TYPICALLY MORE VULNERABLE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION. INFANTS AND CHILDREN WHO DRINK WATER CONTAINING LEAD IN EXCESS OF THE ACTION.
- Call us at (973) 284-4984 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.

REPORT FOOTNOTES

- ¹ These values taken from New Jersey Water Watch
- ² The odor results exceed the NJ's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfection.
- ³ PVWC's finished water was above NJ's Recommended Upper Limit. The sources of sodium include soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstrem 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.
- ⁴ High TDS level can lead to hard water causing issues like scale build up on appliances and fixtures, colored water, staining, salty taste.

REPORT COMMENTS

- Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
- Coliform is bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
- 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 systems and may have an increased risk of cancer.
- We do not add fluoride to your drinking water.
- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall.
- Sulfate is regulated for reason of aesthetic quality only.

WAIVERS

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. The Nutley Water Department received monitoring waivers for asbestos for 1/1/2020 - 12/31/2028.

NJ DRINKING WATER VIEWER

Drinking Water Viewer from the NJDEP enables users to view drinking water information for NJ water systems. Visit <https://waterviewer.nj.gov> for more details and information.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY AND REPLACEMENT

In July 2021, P.L.2021, Ch.183 was enacted, requiring all community water systems to replace lead service lines in their service area within 10 years. Under the law, the Nutley Water Department is required to notify customers, non-paying consumers, and any off-site owner of a property (e.g., landlord) when it is known they are served by a lead service line. Our service line inventory is available upon request and on our website www.nutleynj.org/water.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - NUTLEY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant	Site	MCL	Locational RAA and Range of Results	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N-1	60	9.75 (ND - 28.10)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	N-1A		19.29 (8.98 - 27.07)	
	N-7		23.76 (11.32 - 29.10)	
	N-8		25.93 (13.80 - 38.90)	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	N-1	80	53.30 (51.50 - 55.90)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	N-1A		44.10 (37.0 - 52.80)	
	N-7		46.68 (40.80 - 50.90)	
	N-8		45.75 (42.0 - 47.80)	

- Stage 2 HAA5 and TTHM compliance is based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated at each monitoring location.
- Monitoring is conducted at four (4) locations throughout the Township of Nutley. This result is the locational running annual average in 2025.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Nutley Water Department

We are aware that our system failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 compliance period, we did not complete all monitoring or testing.

- Water Quality Parameter (WQP) Monitoring** at the Passaic Valley Water Commission distribution system sampling point (DSWQI), as required by our approved sampling plan.
- Iron and Manganese Monitoring** - One annual sample was required but was not collected.

What should I do?
There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?
This monitoring violation is related to an ongoing issue first identified in 2024. The Nutley Water Department is working with the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) to establish a permanent sampling location at the interconnection where PVWC water enters the Nutley distribution system. This will allow the required monitoring to be completed in accordance with regulatory requirements.

In addition, the required Iron and Manganese sample will be collected and analyzed during 2026.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice published by the Nutley Water Department.
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For more additional information and public notices please visit our website at www.nutleynj.org/water or contact Dominic Ferry, Licensed Water Operator at (973) 284-4984 or dferry@nutleynj.org.