

**TOWNSHIP OF PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS
WATER DEPARTMENT**

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2026



TOWNSHIP OF

Parsippany-Troy Hills



*1001 Parsippany Boulevard
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054
Tel: (973) 263-7099*

WATER DEPARTMENT

**Sean M. Andres
Superintendent**

April 1, 2026

To All Township Residents:

Re: Annual Consumer Confidence Report 2026

The Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills feels it is important to inform residents of the quality of our drinking water and the system that delivers the water.

Attached are the results of the 2026 Consumer Confidence Report. Residents can access this report electronically in the following ways:

- There is a direct link/URL printed on customer water bills.
- There is a link on the Township's web site (www.parsippany.net).
- We advertise the availability of the CCR in the newspaper with a link to the web site.

Hardcopies may be obtained the following ways:

- In public places (Water Dept., Libraries, Town Hall, Health Dept., Community Center).
- We provide hardcopies to Nursing Homes, Daycare Facilities, Private Schools and the School District.
- We provide hardcopies to non-billed customers (i.e., apartment buildings).
- We advertise the availability of the CCR in the newspaper.
- We mail hardcopies upon request.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please reach out to me at (973) 263-7099 or by email at sandres@parsippany.net.

Sincerely,

Sean M. Andres

Sean M. Andres
Superintendent of Water

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2026
Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills
PWSID # NJ1429001
January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025

Introduction

The Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills (PTH) Water Department is pleased to present you with its annual Consumer Confidence Report. The purpose of this report is to provide the consumers of the Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills with a greater understanding of the quality of our drinking water and the system that delivers the water from the source to the user. This report contains information about the PTH Water System, addresses the many biological issues of water in general, and provides 2025 water monitoring information displaying the high quality and reliability of Parsippany's water.

The water for the Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills is derived from 19 active ground water wells, located within the Township. For those who reside to the east of I-287, the Jersey City Reservoir at Boonton supplements the Township's water supply in the summer months. A copy of the Jersey City MUA water quality table is included in this report.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Superintendent Sean Andres at (973) 263-7099. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any regularly scheduled Township Council Meeting located at Town Hall, 1001 Parsippany Blvd., Parsippany, New Jersey. Meetings are generally held every first and third Tuesday of the month. All meetings begin at 7:00 PM in the council chambers. Further information can be obtained from the Township's web page at www.parsippany.net.

Parsippany's Source Water Assessment

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection 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 Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. Listed below is a brief summary of this report.

The Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 19 wells, zero wells under the influence of surface water, zero surface water intakes, one purchased ground water source (MCMUA) and one purchased surface water source (JCMUA).

Parsippany's source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s): Glacial sand and gravel aquifer.

Parsippany has emergency interconnections with the following water system(s): Town of Boonton, Township of Denville and the Borough of Mountain Lakes.

Purchased Surface Water Source: Jersey City Municipal Utilities Authority via the Jersey City Reservoir.

Susceptibility Ratings for Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Sources

The table on the next page illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The contaminant categories are defined on the next page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

Continued Susceptibility Ratings for the Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Sources

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproducts Precursors		
	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 -19		16	3	19				5	14	19			14	5		4	15		19			6	13	
GUDI -0																								
Surface Water - 0																								

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant 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 concentration above allowable levels.

Definitions

- **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. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds**: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Pesticides**: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- **Inorganics**: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **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. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.
- **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.

Water Quality

To ensure that the water serving the community is of the highest quality, the PTH Water Department monitors and tests for physical, chemical, and bacterial contaminants in the water. The contaminants are monitored and regulated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the USEPA. Water samples are obtained at selected Township wells and within selected locations of the distribution system. The samples are collected and forwarded to certified accredited laboratories that are required to report the results of the tests to the NJDEP and indicate if a high level was detected.

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 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential areas.
- 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 results of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order 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.

Aesthetic qualities, such as odor, taste, hardness and appearance, are also monitored by the Township. These qualities are tested as secondary standards, since they impose no harmful impact on health. They cover minerals and nutrients such as Iron, Manganese, and Sodium. These secondary standards do not pose a health risk to healthy individuals. They can cause aesthetic problems such as taste, odor or visual appearance. The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water.

Waivers

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for Asbestos, Volatile Organic Compounds, and Synthetic Organic Chemicals. Our system received a monitoring waiver for Asbestos.

Special Considerations Regarding Children

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 Nitrates the effects on infants and children are considered health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Detected Contaminants

All drinking water, including bottled spring 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants detected in the Township's water system are shown on the subsequent page within a table listing the contamination level. The data shown in this table reflects sampling performed in 2025 and representative testing performed in previous years. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)**
- **Non-Detects (ND)**: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

- **No Standard (NS)**
- **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.
- **Parts per Trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L)**: One part per trillion - corresponds to one second in 32,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)**: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)**: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

As noted previously, the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA or DEP Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Any questions regarding the list of contaminants tested or any other issue regarding testing can be directed to the PTH Water Department.

Health Effects Language

Iron

The recommended upper limit for iron is based on the unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.

Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The PTH Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You share responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use filters certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are

concerned about lead in your water and may wish to have your water tested, contact the PTH Water Department. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> .

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

In accordance with EPA Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) this Consumer Confidence Report inventory statement provides instructions of how to access the Township's service line inventory information: [http://www.parsippany.net/ Content/pdf/LSL-Inventory-3-15-2024.pdf](http://www.parsippany.net/Content/pdf/LSL-Inventory-3-15-2024.pdf) .

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done 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 P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Call us at (973) 263-7099 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.

Manganese

Manganese is a naturally-occurring element that can be found ubiquitously in the air, soil and water. Manganese is an essential nutrient for humans and animals. Adverse health effects can be caused by inadequate intake or over exposure of manganese. Manganese deficiency in humans is thought to be rare because manganese is present in many common foods. The EPA recommends a concentration of manganese in drinking water not to exceed 0.05 mg/L to avoid staining of clothing and fixtures and is believed to be more than adequate to protect human health.

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 recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Other Facts About Drinking Water

In general, testing indicated that the Township's water contains hardness concentrations higher than the recommended level. Hardness is a relative measure of calcium and other minerals that naturally occur in water. Hard water has no impact on the health quality of the water, but the hard water affects the ability of the water to produce suds from soaps and detergents. Hard water also creates deposits in hot water heaters and plumbing. The hardness of our water is approximately 21 grains per gallon.

Security

The PTH Water Department in conjunction with the Mayor's Office and the PTH Police Department has taken up additional security measures in light of the events of 9/11. **We ask that if you see anything suspicious or someone tampering with the water system to please report it immediately.**

Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills Public Water System Notice

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

The Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Has Levels of Sodium and Manganese Above the Secondary Drinking Water Standards

In 2023 six well samples exceeded the recommended upper limit (RUL) for sodium in the drinking water. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do and what we are doing. We routinely monitor for the presence of secondary drinking water contaminants. Samples from late July and early August 2023 exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium. **The recommended upper limit for sodium is 50 milligrams per liter (mg/L).** The six samples exceeded the RUL with a reading of 62.2, 71.1, 99.6, 101.0, 102.0, 102.0 mg/L respectively. The remaining three samples were below the RUL. The range of results were from 17.2 mg/L to 102.0 mg/L.

In 2023 two well samples exceeded the recommended upper limit (RUL) for manganese in the drinking water. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do and what we are doing. We routinely monitor for the presence of secondary drinking water contaminants. Two samples one from late July and one from early August 2023 exceeded the recommended upper limit for manganese. **The recommended upper limit for manganese is 0.05 milligrams per liter (mg/L).** The samples exceeded the RUL with a reading of 0.0569 and 0.118 mg/L. The remaining 10 samples were below the RUL. The range of results were from non-detect to 0.118 mg/L.

What should you do?

No action is required. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

According to the DEP, 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, elevated levels of sodium may be a concern for persons on a sodium restricted diet. Similarly, manganese intake from drinking water is normally substantially lower than intake from food. If you have concerns please consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

Road salt run-off affecting our source water is the leading cause of elevated sodium levels in the drinking water supply.

Manganese is a naturally-occurring element that can be found ubiquitously in the air, soil and water. We are working on lowering the concentration of manganese in the drinking water.

The Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills is committed to providing safe drinking water to all its residents and businesses and will continue to sample and monitor in accordance with federal and state standards. For more information, please call the Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department at (973) 263-7099.

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

Township of Parsippany – Troy Hills Public Water System Notice

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants (UCMR5). Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customer, you have the right to know that this data is available. UCMR 5 data results from 2023 monitoring period can be found in the table of detected contaminants contained in this report. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact the Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department at (973) 263-7099.

For more information, please contact Superintendent Sean Andres at (973) 263-7099 or sandres@parsippany.net .

This notice is being sent to you by Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department.

State Water System ID# NJ14290001

Date Distributed: April 2026, April 2025, April 2024

TABLE OF DETECTED PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS (2025 DATA OR AS NOTED) PWSID # NJ1429001

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, 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 (800-426-4791). Cryptosporidium is a microscopic parasite that can be found in surface water, such as rivers and lakes. It is found in feces of humans and many domestic and wild animals. Since the Township system obtains its water from groundwater resources, the Township is not at risk from this microbe. Tests on the Township's water supply did not reveal any traces of Cryptosporidium within the system.

NAME OF CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	MEETS STANDARD (YES/NO)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	AVERAGE OF ALL SAMPLES	RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE (RAA)	LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVG. (LRAA)	SITES EXCEEDING
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INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (2023 DATA)

ARSENIC (ppb)	5	0	ND - 1.07	1.07	YES	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste.	0.212	N/A	N/A	N/A
BARIUM (ppb)	2,000	2,000	21.3 - 132	132.00	YES	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	52.18	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	0.575 - 2.02	2.02	YES	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	1.3892	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYANIDE (ppb)	200	200	ND - 10.5	10.50	YES	Discharge from some metal mining processes, plastic and fertilizers factories	0.875	N/A	N/A	N/A
NICKEL (ppb)	100	100	2.79 - 14.9	14.9	YES	Metal finishing And plating process. Erosion of natural deposits	4.995	N/A	N/A	N/A
SELENIUM (ppb)	50	50	ND - 1.65	1.65	YES	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits	0.576	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEAD (ppb) (2025 DATA)	AL=15 **	0	ND - 6.72	6.72	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing system. Erosion of natural deposits.	N/A	90th Percentile = 3.33*	N/A	0
COPPER (ppm) (2025 DATA)	AL=1.3 **	1.3	0.0349 - 0.7750	0.7750	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.	N/A	90th Percentile = 0.446*	N/A	0
NITRATE (ppm) (2025 DATA)	10	10	0.585 - 1.67	1.67	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.	0.91	N/A	N/A	N/A
NITRITE (ppm) (2025 DATA)	1	1	0.119	0.119	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.	0.119	N/A	N/A	N/A

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS STAGE 2 (DBP)

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (ppb) STAGE 2	80	N/A	2.52 - 94.16	94.16	YES	Treatment process; by-products of drinking water disinfection.	N/A	N/A	49.0	0*
HALOACETIC ACIDS 5 (ppb)	60	N/A	ND - 52.73	52.73	YES	Treatment process; by-products of drinking water disinfection.	N/A	N/A	21.5	N/A

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL MRDL MRDLG

CHLORINE (ppm)	4	4	0.20-1.58	1.58	YES	Water additive used to control microbes.	N/A	0.57	N/A	N/A
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MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

TOTAL COLIFORMS (% in monthly samples)	1%	N/A	0 - 1%	0.0	YES	Naturally present in the environment.	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
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RADIOLOGICALS

GROSS ALPHA (pCi/L)	15	0	ND - 3.20		YES	Erosion of natural deposits.	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.30 - 0.50		YES	Erosion of natural deposits.	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES (UCMR5 2023-2024 DATA)

PFBA (ppb)	NO MCL	NO MCLG	0 - 0.0059	0.0059	N/A	0.0012	N/A	N/A	N/A
PFHxS (ppb)	NO MCL	NO MCLG	0-0.0080	0.008	N/A	0.0032	N/A	N/A	N/A
PFBS (ppb)	NO MCL	NO MCLG	0-0.0070	0.007	N/A	0.0029	N/A	N/A	N/A
PFHxA (ppb)	NO MCL	NO MCLG	0-0.0083	0.0083	N/A	0.0030	N/A	N/A	N/A
PFPeA (ppb)	NO MCL	NO MCLG	0-0.0069	0.0069	N/A	0.002	N/A	N/A	N/A
PFHpA (ppb)	NO MCL	NO MCLG	0-0.0032	0.0032	N/A	0.0003	N/A	N/A	N/A

REGULATED PER - AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (ppb)	0.0130	N/A	ND - 0.00597	0.00597	YES	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.	0.00271	N/A	N/A	N/A
PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (ppb)	0.0140	N/A	ND - 0.01120	0.01120	YES	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.	0.00718	N/A	N/A	N/A

UNREGULATED PER - AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND HAZARD INDEX (PFAS)

PERFLUROBUTANE SULFONIC ACID (ppb)	NO MCL	NO MCLG	ND-0.00691	0.00691	N/A	0.00371	N/A	N/A	N/A
PERFLUROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (ppb)	NO MCL	NO MCLG	ND-0.00977	0.00977	N/A	0.00481	N/A	N/A	N/A
HAZARD INDEXES PFNA, GENX CHEMICALS, PFHxS, PFBS (UNITLESS)	1	NO MCLG	0-0.980	0.98000	N/A	0.422	N/A	N/A	N/A

SECONDARY STANDARDS (2023 DATA)

No MCL or MCLG for Secondary Standards - Only Recommended Upper Limits (RUL)

pH (SU)	6.5-8.5	N/A	7.27 - 8.34	8.34	N/A	Natural Property of water.	7.73	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL ALKALINITY (ppm)	N/A	N/A	150 - 210	210	N/A	Natural Property of water.	184.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
SODIUM (ppm)	50	N/A	17.2 - 102.0	102	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; roadway deicing.	50.32	N/A	N/A	N/A
SULFATE (ppm)	250	N/A	19.2 - 28.7	28.7	N/A	Erosion from natural deposit.	23.95	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORIDE (ppm)	250	N/A	90.3 - 359	359	N/A	Naturally occurring element.	217.43	N/A	N/A	N/A
IRON (ppm)	0.30	N/A	ND - 0.219	0.219	N/A	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes.	0.0219	N/A	N/A	N/A
MANGANESE (ppb)	50	N/A	ND - 118.0	118	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	17.49	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOILDS (ppm)	500	N/A	360 - 843	843	N/A	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water.	597.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL HARDNESS (ppm)	250	N/A	236 - 485	485	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	291.3	N/A	N/A	N/A

* The 90th Percentile means the 90% value for Lead or Copper when all samples are arranged from lowest to highest readings.

** There is no MCL or MCLG for Lead and Copper. They do; however, have recommended Action Levels (AL) as shown.

+ Location ISDE 15 sample 2nd quarter 2025 TTHM result was 94.16 ug/L. LRAA for ISDE 15 site remained below MCL of 80 ug/L.

The Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 (unless otherwise noted).

Total Dissolved Solids, Sodium and Manganese - We exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for sodium and manganese at a number of our wells. Please refer to our Public Water System Notice contained in this report for more information

Secondary Standards - Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary standards 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. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

VEOLIA & JERSEY CITY MUA WATER QUALITY DATA

Jersey City Reservoir at Boonton

PWSID # NJ0906001

January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025

Inorganic Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max		Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	ppb	0	5	0.57	0.57		2025	no	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.02	0.02		2025	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.11	0.35		2025	no	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.11	0.35		2025	no	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	LRAA		Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	N/A	80	32.3	77.6	54.4	2025	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	23.9	46.6	35.4	2025	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon Removal	MCLG	Required Minimum Level	Average Ratio (RAA)	Lowest Ratio (RAA)	Range of Ratio (Monthly Removal Ratio)				
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	N/A	RAA>=1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0-1.5				
	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Min	Max	MAX RAA		Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine as Cl2	ppm	4	4	0.19	1.44	0.88	2025	no	Water additive to control microbes
Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Pctl	# Sites>AL	Range of Results		Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (3)	ppb	0	15	5.6	1	ND-19.4	2025	no	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	0.008 to 0.16	2025	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
State OWQP									
Lead and Copper Water Quality Parameters	Units	Min*	Max*	Min	Max**	# of Excursion		Violation***	Sources in Drinking Water
Treatment Plant (TP001002)									
pH	SU	7.0	N/A	7.0	7.6	0	2025	no	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	0.2	N/A	0.8	1.2	0	2025	no	Water additive for corrosion control
Distribution System									
pH	SU	7.0	N/A	7.1	7.9	0	2025	no	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	0.1	N/A	0.9	1.3	0	2025	no	Water additive for corrosion control
Surface Water/GWUDI Systems	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected		Max		Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity ₁	NTU	N/A	TT	0.09-0.28		0.28	2025	no	Soil runoff
Turbidity ₂	NTU	N/A	TT	N/A		100	2025	no	Soil runoff

Microbiological	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max			Violation	
Total Coliforms	% positive	0	5%	0%	0.6%		2025	no	Naturally present in the environment
Regulated Contaminants	Units	MCL		Min	Max	MAX RAA	Year	Violation	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid PFOS	ppt	14		ND	6.5	5.1	2025	no	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Perfluorooctanoic acid PFOA	ppt	13		ND	5.6	4.4	2025	no	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
EPA Unregulated Contaminants	Units			Min	Max	Average	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
UCMR5-PFAS									
Perfluorohexanoic acid PFHxA	ppt			3.1	3.5	1.5	2023	no	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid PFHxS	ppt			2.6	4.4	3.3	2023	no	
Perfluorooctanoic acid PFOA	ppt			6.9	7.6	7.3	2023	no	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid PFOS	ppt			6.2	6.7	6.5	2023	no	
Perfluoropentanoic acid PFPeA	ppt			3.6	4.0	3.8	2023	no	
Unregulated PFAS Contaminants									
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt			ND	2.2	1.1	2025	no	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt			ND	2.9	3.7	2025	no	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt			3.0	4.0	1.4	2025	no	
Secondary Standards	Units		RUL	Min	Max		Year	RUL Exceeded?	Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity	ppm		N/A	38	67		2025	no	N/A
Aluminum	ppm		0.2	ND	0.1		2025	no	Naturally occurring element
Calcium	ppm		N/A	15	25		2025	N/A	Naturally occurring element
Chloride	ppm		250	75	140		2025	no	Naturally occurring element
Color	CU		10	ND	3		2025	no	Naturally occurring organic matter
Conductivity	umhos		N/A	357	703		2025		NA
Corrosivity	NA		Non-corrosive	NA	-1.41		2025	N/A	N/A
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm		250	64	98		2025	no	Naturally occurring element
Iron	ppm		0.3	ND	0.05		2025	no	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
Manganese (1)	ppm		0.05	ND	0.24		2025	Yes	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
pH	SU		6.5 - 8.5	7.0	7.7		2025	no	Natural property of water
Sodium (2)	ppm		50	39	91		2025	no	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	ppm		250	22	22		2025	no	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm		500	192	352		2025	no	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water

Notes:

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require the turbidity must always be below 1 NTU and that 95% of the turbidity samples collected (at the treatment system entry point) have measurements below 0.3 NTU. TT₁ requires no single measurement greater than 1 NTU; highest measurement reported. TT₂ requires at least 95% of monthly samples to be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU; lowest monthly percentage reported.
2. The Copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of copper values detected at your water system.
3. The Lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of lead values detected at your water system.

Lawn Watering Restrictions

A reminder to all residents and businesses, permanent lawn watering restrictions are in effect from June 1st through September 30th, per the Township Water Conservation Ordinance. The limits on lawn watering are listed below.

- **Residential Lawn Watering:** Properties having an even number street address are only permitted to water on even number days from 5 AM - 9 AM and 5 PM - 9 PM. Residential properties having an odd number street address are only permitted to water on odd number days from 5 AM - 9 AM & 5 PM - 9 PM. **No watering is permitted on Fridays or on the 31st day of the month.**
- **Non-Residential Lawn Watering:** Watering is permitted only on Mondays and Thursdays, from 5 AM - 9 AM and 5 PM - 9 PM. **No watering is permitted on the 31st day of the month.**

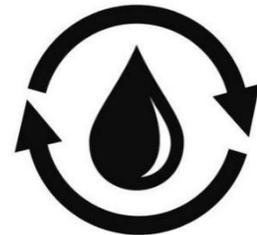


Water Conservation

We encourage our customers to use water wisely, even when supplies are abundant. If you don't conserve, you're pouring water, and money, down the drain. The average American can drink, shower, and flush between 40 and 130 gallons of water every day. You can reduce your water consumption by up to 25 % by taking just a few simple steps.

Here are some tips for conserving water inside your home:

- *Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.*
- *Never use your toilet as your wastebasket.*
- *Use a partially filled sink to rinse your razor.*
- *Take shorter showers or install water saving shower heads.*
- *Take a shallow bath instead of a shower.*
- *Chill tap water in the refrigerator for drinking.*
- *Run the washing machine and the dishwasher only with full loads.*



Here are some tips for conserving water outside your home:

- *Use a broom, not a hose, to clear debris from sidewalks.*
- *Set your lawn mower one notch higher. Longer grass allows less evaporation.*
- *Make sure your hose has a shut off nozzle.*
- *Cover your pool to reduce evaporation.*

Contact Numbers

We have provided in this report the necessary information for our customers to interpret and to rate for themselves our water quality. We realize; however, that all the numbers can be confusing. Therefore, should you have any questions or comments about this report, you can contact the following:

- PTH Water Department (973) 263-7099
- PTH Health Department (973) 263-7160
- USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791
- NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (609) 292-5550
- PTH Police Department (973) 263-4300 or 911 in an Emergency



For users of MCMUA water in the Puddingstone Area, consumer confidence reports from this utility are available at the PTH Water Department and will be forwarded to these users. We want all our valued customers to be informed about their Water Utility.

Summation

The Township is not content with simply providing water to all its residents and businesses. The PTH Water Department is constantly improving its system to enhance the water quality, reinforce the supply of water, and upgrade the distribution of water throughout the system. In its effort to educate the consumer, the goal of this report is to provide proof that the Township's water quality consistently meets the strict standards set forth by the regulations. This in turn should provide the residents of the Township assurance of their water safety. Thank you for helping the Township with providing clean, quality water during the past year.

English

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

Spanish

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

Mandarin

這份報告是有關您飲水的重要資料。
請找人翻譯，或請懂的人解釋給您聽。

Gujarati

આ અહેવાલ મેં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે
અગત્ય ની જાણકારી આપવા માં આવી છે.
એનો અર્થુષ્ટિ કરો એમના જેને સમજાવો પડતો
હોય તેની સાથે વાત કરો