



CITY  
OF **NEWARK**  
Mayor Ras J. Baraka

**City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities**  
**2021 Water Quality Report (2020 data)**  
**PWS ID 0714001**

Dear Fellow Newark Resident,



I am happy to present the City of Newark Water Quality Report to our residents within the Newark water system.

The City's Department of Water and Sewer has not only worked tirelessly to ensure that our water is in compliance with the regulatory drinking water standards by continuing to make improvements in our water distribution system and treatment plant but we have also been committed to ensuring that our water system is of the highest quality for our residents. These improvements include our groundbreaking Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) program, which will replace 100% of the 19,000+ lead service lines at no cost to you, (this project is currently in progress with more than 20,000 replaced to date). Several improvements have been made to our City's Water Treatment Plant, which include the installation of an Orthophosphate corrosion-control treatment with the seal of approval from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) to protect our service lines from lead. During the LSLR, the City has distributed more than 41,000 filters with cartridges and water bottles to the impacted users at no charge. We anticipate to have completed the LSLR program well before the end of 2021.

Please visit [www.newarkleadservice.com](http://www.newarkleadservice.com) for up to date pertinent information regarding lead sources, health impacts, the steps to take to reduce the impact of lead, and the efforts put forward by the City of Newark to combat lead exceedance and be a part of our progress.

Thank you for being a valued customer and it is only by working together that we can move forward with a common vision and actions to create viable and sustainable solutions to move Newark Forward!

Sincerely,

Ras J. Baraka, Mayor

Contact us by email at [waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us](mailto:waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us) or call us at (973) 733-6303 to obtain a translated copy of the CCR-2020 or to request assistance in appropriate language.

Contacte-nos pelo e-mail [waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us](mailto:waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us) ou chame para (973) 733-6303 para obter uma cópia traduzida da CCR-2020 ou para solicitar assistência no seu idioma.

Contáctenos por correo electrónico en [waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us](mailto:waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us) o llámenos al (973) 733-6303 para obtener una copia traducida del CCR-2020 o para solicitar asistencia en el idioma apropiado.

## OUR PLEDGE

Newark is committed to providing a reliable supply of safe, quality drinking water to more than 500,000 people in 10 communities. We also pledge to meet and exceed safe drinking water quality standards as members of the Partnership for Safe Water Program. The Partnership is a voluntary cooperative effort between the EPA, drinking water professional organizations, and more than 200 drinking water utilities



across the country. All water utilities that join the Partnership agree to adopt stringent performance standards to protect the water supply against microbiological contamination. Each year we provide this report on the quality of the water delivered by the City of Newark. This report 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 City of Newark has a water treatment plant where it treats and filters our water to ensure its safety and portability. Newark routinely monitors and tests the water at rivers, lakes and streams that supply its reservoirs. Newark continually monitors the quality of water throughout the distribution system, which finds its way to you, the consumer.

## SOURCE WATER

Newark withdraws water from the Pequannock Watershed in West Milford, New Jersey and treats it at the Pequannock Water Treatment Plant. Water quality monitoring stations are operated by the U.S. Geological Survey upstream of the Pequannock WTP intake, in West Milford, and at the Charlotteburg Reservoir. These monitoring stations provide continuous data for important water quality parameters, and help provide advanced warning of adverse changes in water quality.

Newark can also receive water from North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). NJDWSC treats surface water from the Wanaque Reservoir at the Wanaque Water Treatment Plant.

Inter connections exist with other towns or cities throughout the system. These include townships of Belleville, Bloomfield, Pequannock, Nutley and Elizabeth.

# SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment for the Newark system (PWS ID 0714001) and NJDWSC system (PWS ID 1613001) can be obtained by accessing NJDEP's source water assessment web site at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or [watersupply@dep.nj.gov](mailto:watersupply@dep.nj.gov). If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is – or will be – consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of a source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any of those contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. The source water assessments performed on the intakes for each system lists the susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters as seen in the tables below.

Surface Water Intakes	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds
Newark	High	Low	Low	Low
NJDWSC (5)	High (5)	High (5)	Medium (2) Low (3)	Medium (5)

Surface Water Intakes	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
Newark	High	Low	Low	High
NJDWSC (5)	High (5)	Low (5)	Low (5)	High (5)

## WHAT TO EXPECT FROM YOUR WATER



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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow

monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for Asbestos, Volatile Organic Chemicals and synthetic organic materials.

# SUBSTANCES THAT COULD BE IN WATER

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Substances that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial Contaminants – such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;
- Inorganic Contaminants – such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- Pesticides and Herbicides – 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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- Radioactive Contaminants - can be naturally occurring or may be the result 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. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health

# CHLORINE TREATS OUR WATER

For almost 100 years, water suppliers in America and other countries have used chlorine to treat or disinfect drinking water. According to the EPA and other health agencies, chlorine is currently one of the most effective disinfectants used to kill harmful microorganisms. Federal and state laws and regulations, including the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Surface Water Treatment Rule, require disinfection of all public water supplies. Water supplied by the City of Newark is disinfected by a state of the art onsite hypochlorite generation system at the Pequannock Water Treatment Plant. Water is chlorinated before and after treatment, and further chlorinated at Montclair chlorination station before entering the distribution system.

# TESTING AND TREATMENT

Newark takes multiple steps in our testing and treatment processes to make sure the water we deliver to your home is safe to drink and meets the contaminant level standards. Your water goes through a thorough treatment process, which includes removing small debris, filtering, and disinfecting. In addition, Newark regularly collects and tests approximately 300 water samples a day to ensure that the water our customers receive meets and exceeds federal and state drinking water quality standards. Our commitment to providing you, our customers, with quality drinking water is proven through the comprehensive testing and treatment processes we employ. The table of detected contaminants is shown below:



# ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO NEWARKERS

Lakes, rivers, and reservoirs may contain Cryptosporidium, which is a microscopic parasite that can cause respiratory and gastrointestinal illness in people. It is found in human feces and many domestic and wild animals. We test for Cryptosporidium on a monthly basis in our Pequannock finished water surface water supplies. It has never been detected in a viable state in any of our treated water supplies nor has it been found in the Wanaque Supply.



Levels above 10 ppm in drinking water is a health risk for infants less than six months old and can cause blue baby syndrome. Levels may rise quickly for short periods because of rainfall or agricultural activity. \*If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.



To ensure that tap water is safe to drink; EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.



A measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.



## LEAD

Newark had lead exceedance in the first half and second half of 2017, 2018 and 2019. The City took appropriate actions as mentioned below and as a result, in 2020, the City's Lead 90<sup>th</sup> percentile result was less than the action limit of 15 ppb for both the six months sampling. Out of 276 samples, 24 samples were above 15 ppb. The City is committed to providing clean, safe and reliable

drinking water to all of the City's residents. The City is implementing both immediate and long-term measures to minimize lead levels throughout the system. The City has undertaken the following steps:

The City is conducting a Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) Program, which is anticipated to be completed by end of 2021 with 100% replacement of lead service lines in the City of Newark at no charge to the homeowners. The City will continue to implement its Lead Service Line Replacement Program regardless of whether or not it exceeds the lead action level.

As of June 2021, over 20,000 LSLs have been replaced. The City has distributed over 41,000 lead safe water filters and over 36,000 replacement cartridges boxes to the impacted residents free-of-charge. The City of Newark has evaluated our existing corrosion control treatment in both the Pequannock and Wanaque service areas by conducting a desktop study. Corrosion Control Treatment Study recommendations were submitted to the NJDEP and were approved by the State. The final report was submitted in May 2021.

The City of Newark with the approval of the state has installed a temporary Zinc Orthophosphate injection system for the corrosion control treatment at Valley Road Re-Chlorination Station that was placed into operation on May 7, 2019. Currently the City of Newark is in the process of operating and submitting progress reports to NJDEP on a quarterly basis starting from August 1, 2019. The progress reports provide a determination of the effectiveness of zinc orthophosphate in the City's water distribution system. Sequential sampling of the water after the injection of zinc orthophosphate commenced in May 2019.

## LEAD - CONTINUED

Sequential sampling is the process of collecting a series of samples in a row at an interior tap to evaluate the water quality from the various portions of the plumbing and service line to the water main in the street. As anticipated, data indicated that the orthophosphate addition began reducing lead levels in the distribution system shortly after installation of the re-chlorination station. Reduced lead levels are observed in sequential sampling performed in October, November and December 2019. The City strongly encourages residents to run their water including showering, flushing toilets and washing dishes in order to continue to coat the pipes and further work towards optimizing the new corrosion control treatment. The City has also initiated a water sample-testing program from the homes where the lead service line have been replaced with copper lines. The results are very encouraging. The City continues to work closely with the Governor's office, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the water filter manufacturer.

*"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 City of Newark is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may have your water tested for free. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."*

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may have your water tested. If you suspect that your home has a lead service line, contact the Department of Water & Sewer Utilities by phone at (973) 733-6303 or by email at [waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us](mailto:waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us). We will inspect and assess your water at no cost to you. Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791, or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Also, please visit [www.leadservice.com](http://www.leadservice.com) to get all pertinent information regarding lead sources, health impacts, the steps to be taken to reduce the impact of lead and the efforts put forward by the City of Newark in combating with lead exceedance.

*Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).*

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 your drinking water meets health standards.

Regarding SOC (Synthetic Organic Carbon), NJDEP issued SOC waivers to many systems for the current 3-year compliance period (2017-2019). Our water system received a SOC waiver from the NJDEP.

## \* HAA5

The Newark water system violated the drinking water standard for HAA5 in 2020. Although this incident was not an emergency you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results from 1/1/20 to 12/31/20 showed that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for HAA5 at five of twelve sample locations during the first quarter of 2020.

The standard for HAA5 is 60 ppb. It is determined by averaging all the samples collected at each sampling location for the past 12 months (a locational running annual average (LRAA)). The HAA5 LRAA for the five locations are as shown below.

### **What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

### **What does this mean?**

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours. HAA5's are five haloacetic acid compounds, which form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water.

*\*People who drink water containing haloacetic acids and/or trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer\**

### **What is being done?**

The City obtained state approvals for new treatment processes to minimize the formation of HAA5 compounds while ensuring we maintain an adequate level of disinfectant. We have taken additional steps to reduce natural organic matter to enable reduced disinfectant levels, and increased flushing of water lines and investigative sampling to determine if our efforts have been effective.

Based on these treatment modifications initiated in 2019, we can now report that since the first quarter of 2020, HAA5 LRAA levels are now below the MCL

## CCR

The City received a reporting violation for the 2019 CCR for not distributing this report to its customers by July 1, 2020. The City did, however, upload the CCR to the City's website by the deadline as was agreed upon with NJDEP but due to COVID-19 we were not able to physically distribute the CCR to customers before July 1, 2020. The actual customer distribution was completed by bulk mail with postal receipt on July 7, 2020.

## DRINKING WATER TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

### **What should I do?**

There was nothing you needed to do. You did not need to boil your water or take other actions. We do not know of any contamination, and none of our testing had shown disease-causing organisms in the drinking water.

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers

about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### **What does this mean?**

At this time, this is not an emergency, however, as a result of high turbidity levels on 9/25/2020 and 9/26/2020 Newark did not meet their treatment requirements and there was an increased chance that the water may have contained disease-causing organisms.

*\*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, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

*\*Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.\**

These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

### **What was done?**

The intermittent elevated level of turbidity units and insufficient contact time during this two-day period were due to an equipment failure of a valve feeding our turbidity reducing treatment chemical system.

### **Corrective Action Taken**

We identified valve failure, and it was repaired on the afternoon of 9/26/20.

## **WATER QUALITY TABLES**

The following tables list all the drinking water analytes that were detected during calendar year 2020. The presence of these analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from January 1 through December 31, 2020. The state requires us to monitor the water for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.



Radiological Contaminants	City of Newark	NJDWSC	Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Combined Radium (pCi/L)-2017	1.5	N/A	5	Yes	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper	City of Newark (90th percentile)		Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Jan-Jun 140Samples	Jul-Dec 136Samples				
Lead (ppb) 2020	13.9	13.0	AL=15	Yes	15	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; and, Leaching from wood preservatives.
	NJDWSC (90th percentile)			Yes		
	Jun-Sept 5 Samples					
	2.91					
Copper (ppb) 2020	City of Newark (90th percentile)		AL=1300	Yes	1300	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; and, Leaching from wood preservatives.
	Jan-Jun 123Samples	Jul-Dec 131Samples				
	81.3	66.6				
	NJDWSC (90th percentile)					
	Jun-Sept 5 Samples					
	159					
Turbidity	City of Newark		Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Min 0.01	Max 0.40				
	2.11 -highest single measurement		TT= 1 NTU	No ** see Treatment Requirements explanation		Soil run-off
	99.6 % lowest monthly-percent of samples <0.3 NTU		95%- percentage of samples <0.3 NTU	Yes	N/A	Soil run-off
	.10- Average					
	NJDWSC		Federal/State MCL			
	0.9 - highest single measurement		TT= 1 NTU			
	99.1% - lowest monthly percent of samples <0.3 NTU		95%- percentage of samples <0.3 NTU			
	0.1- Average					
Total Organic Carbon	City of Newark	NJDWSC	Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
TOC (ppm)	Running Average = 2.23 Removal Ratio 1.79-1.88	Running Average = 1.0 Removal Ratio 0.8-1.1	TT= Meeting alternative criteria removal ratio of 1.0	Yes	N/A	Naturally present in environment

Secondary Compounds	City of Newark	NJDWSC	Unit Measure	Federal/State Secondary Standards (optimal)	Source of Contamination	
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate and Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate	N/A	<0.05	ppm	500	Naturally present in environment	
Alkalinity	26.9	39	ppm	NS	A characteristic of water caused by carbonate and bicarbonates	
Aluminum	0.0372	0.077	ppm	≤0.200	By-product of water treatment using aluminum salts	
Chloride	36.5	47.2	ppm	≤250	Erosion of natural deposits	
Color	2	2	CU	≤10	Presence of manganese and iron, plankton, humus, peat and weeds	
Copper	<0.005	0.012	ppm	≤1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Hardness	45.7	53	ppm	50-250	Caused primarily by salts of calcium and magnesium	
Iron	0.007	0.104	ppm	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits	
Manganese	0.038*	0.0053	ppm	≤0.05		
Odor	<1	<1.0	TON	≤3	Algae and plant matter	
pH	7.56	8.05	units	6.5-8.5	Presence of carbonate, bicarbonates and carbon dioxide	
Sodium	23.5	23.4	ppm	≤50	Runoff from road salt and some water softening process	
Sulfate	11.0	7.54	ppm	≤250	Erosion of natural deposits	
Total Dissolved Solids	110	104	ppm	≤500		
Zinc	<0.2	0.013	ppm	≤5	Erosion of natural deposits, pipe corrosion and/or runoff	
Inorganic Contaminants	City of Newark	NJDWS C	Federal /State MCL	MCL Meets Standard ?	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	<0.5	N/A	5.0/5.0	Yes	0	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass electronics and production wastes
Barium (ppm)	0.00665	0.0078	2.0/2.0	Yes	2	Discharge of drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits.
Beryllium Total (ppm)	<0.0003	N/A	0.004	Yes	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries/coal-burning factories; or from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	<0.05	N/A	0.5	Yes	0.5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	<0.1	N/A	0.1	Yes	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills ;erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	0.0014	N/A	0.2	Yes	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	0.073	N/A	≤2.0	Yes	4.0	Water additive that promotes strong teeth, natural deposit erosion, discharge from fertilizer/aluminum factories
Mercury (ppm)	<0.0002	N/A	0.002/0.002	Yes	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries/ factories, runoff from landfills and croplands
Nickel (ppm)	<0.0005	N/A	0.1	yes	0.1	leaching from metals in contact with drinking-water
Selenium (ppb)	<2	N/A	0.5	Yes	0.5	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium Total (ppm)	<0.0003	N/A	0.0020	yes	0.0005	Leaching from ore-processing sits, discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Nitrate (ppm as Nitrogen)	<0.1	0.154	10.0/10.0	Yes	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage and erosion of natural deposits.

\*Newark's took 12 samples during 2020, out of which 3 of them exceeded the secondary MCL of 0.05 ppm. The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels, which would not be encountered in drinking water.

Micro-biological	City of Newark 2055samples	NJDWSC	Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG	
Total Coliform	0	0	Testing Positive < 5% per month	Yes	0	
Volatile Organic Compounds	City of Newark	Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	Typical Source of Contaminant		
VOC's (ppb)	ND	Dependent on specific VOC	Yes	Industrial factory discharge. They include benzene, toluene and naphthalene.		
Regulated Disinfectants	City of Newark		NJDWSC	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contamination
	Min	Max				
	0.05	1.86				
Distribution System Chlorine, ppm	0.484	0.8	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes	
Source (Raw) Water Pathogen Monitoring	City of Newark		NJDWSC	Source of Contamination		
	Min	Max				
Giardia Cyst	0	0	N/A	Microbial Pathogens found in all untreated water. Chlorination will inactivate Giardia		
Giardia, Cyst/L	0	0	0 - 0.4	Surface Water Causes Giardiasis		
Cryptosporidium, Oocysts/L	N/A		0 - 0.1	Microbial Pathogens found in surface water.		
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC)				Asbestos		
Waiver granted until 12/31/2019, Next cycle 2020- 2023 will be analyzed in 2021				Non detectable		
Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	Min		Max	LRAA Federal/State MCL 60ppb • See TTHM/HAA5 explanation		
Site 1	35.0		55.0	63.2 - Q1*		
Site 2	34.0		58.2	47.7		
Site 3	33.9		60.5	61.2 - Q1*		
Site 4	36.2		61.7	65.9 - Q1*		
Site 5	37.2		70.3	51.2		
Site 6	5.87		53.8	32.7		
Site 7	36.9		52.0	45.7		
Site 8	22.0		47.6	37.5		
Site 9	35.3		69.4	51.7		
Site 10	38.6		59.3	51.2		
Site 11	39.0		56.0	61.2 - Q1*		
Site 12	39.0		62.8	64.8 - Q1*		
NJDWSC Annual (August 2020) OTP – 19, Admin Building – 16						
By Product of Drinking Water Chlorination						
Stage 2 Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Min		Max	LRAA Federal/State MCL 80ppb		
Site 1	42.5		79.0	56.8		
Site 2	43.3		84.9	60.5		
Site 3	42.5		81.6	57.8		
Site 4	44.3		80.3	61.2		
Site 5	43.8		81.4	66.2		
Site 6	56.0		80.3	65.8		
Site 7	48.9		81.0	58.8		
Site 8	62.0		89.0	70.6		
Site 9	51.2		78.0	62.6		
Site 10	43.0		82.0	58.8		
Site 11	43.9		80.0	59.5		
Site 12	47.5		84.5	60.2		
NJDWSC Annual (August 2020) OTP – 31, Admin Building – 27						

## UCMR-4:

The City of Newark participated in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Unregulated contaminants (UCMR) are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA and NJDEP in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. Our results are available upon request. For testing conducted within our service area, the following substances were found:

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR-4) requirement for 2020				
545 UCMR4 Algal Toxins	Analytical Method: EPA 545			
Analyte	Results	Unit	Reporting Limit	MDL
Anatoxin	<0.030	ppb	0.03	0.01
Cylindrospermopsin	<0.090	ppb	0.09	0.03
546 Total Microcystins, ELISA	Analytical Method: EPA 546			
Analyte	Results	Unit	Reporting Limit	MDL
Total Microcystins	<0.15	ppb	0.3	o.1

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR-4) requirement for 2019					
Metals Assessment Monitoring					
Contaminant	Units	MRL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
Manganese	ppb	0.40	2.4	2.0-2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Germanium	ppb	<0.30	ND	ND	
Haloacetic Acid (HAA) Group Assessment Monitoring					
HAABr Group					
Contaminant	Units	MRL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	NA	1.7	.89 - 2.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodibromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	2.1	1.6 - 3.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	NA	30.1	1.2 - 51.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	NA	3.2	4.1 - 6.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Tribromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	NA	58.8	2.5 - 93.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Semivolatiles Group Assessment Monitoring					
Contaminant	Units	MRL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
Butylated Hydroxyanisole	pob	NA	ND	ND	
Bromodibromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	ND	ND	
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	ND	
Alcohols Group Assessment Monitoring					
Contaminant	Units	MRL	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
n-Butanol	pob	NA	ND	ND	
2-Methoxyethanol	ppb	NA	ND	ND	
2-Orioeb-1-ol	ppb	NA	ND	ND	

# KEY TERMS & ACRONYMS

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

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

**CU:** Color Units.

**EPA:** United States Environmental Protection Agency

**Inorganic Contaminants:** 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. These contaminants may be present in source water.

**LRAA:** Locational running annual average

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**mfI:** Million fibers per liter.

**mrem/year:** Millirems per year, a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**ND:** Not detectable at testing limit.

**NS:** No standard.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

**picoCurie (pCi):** A unit used to describe the level of activity or decay of a radioactive element.

**pCi/l:** PicoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

**ppb (parts per billion):** 1 drop in 10,000 gallons, 1 inch in 16,000 miles, or one penny in \$10,000,000.

**ppm (parts per million):** 1 drop in 10 gallons, 1 inch in 16 miles, or one penny in \$10,000.

**ppq:** Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter.

**ppt:** Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.

**RUL:** Recommended Upper Limit.

**Secondary Contaminants:** Federal drinking water measurements for substances that are not health related. These are recommended levels and reflect aesthetic qualities of water.

**SMCL:** Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level.

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

**TON:** Threshold Odor Number.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Newark Water & Sewer website: <a href="https://waterandsewer.newarknj.gov/">https://waterandsewer.newarknj.gov/</a>	Newark Water & Sewer: 973-256-4965
EPA Drinking Water website: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater">www.epa.gov/safewater</a>	EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
NJDEP Water Supply website: <a href="http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply">www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply</a>	NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 609-292-5550
American Water Works Association (AWWA) website: <a href="http://www.awwa.org">www.awwa.org</a>	AWWA New Jersey website: <a href="http://www.njawwa.org">www.njawwa.org</a>

# NEWARK CITY COUNCIL

The public was invited to attend city council meetings to participate in decisions that affect drinking water quality.

## 2021 CALENDAR Conferences and Meetings of The Newark Municipal Council

**RAS J. BARAKA – Mayor**

### MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

**MILDRED C. CRUMP**

*Council President/Council Member-at-Large*

**AUGUSTO AMADOR**  
*Council Member, East Ward*

**CARLOS M. GONZALEZ**  
*Council Member-at-Large*

**JOHN SHARPE JAMES**  
*Council Member, South Ward*

**JOSEPH A. MCCALLUM, JR.**  
*Council Member, West Ward*

**LAMONICA R. McIVER**  
*Council Member, Central Ward*

**EDDIE OSBORNE**  
*Council Member-at-Large*

**LUIS A. QUINTANA**  
*Vice President – Council Member-at-Large*

**ANIBAL RAMOS, JR.**  
*Council Member, North Ward*



### Important Dates

- |       |       |  |
|-------|-------|--|
| Jan.  | 1     | New Year's Day                                   |
| Jan.  | 18    | Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday (Observed) |
| Feb.  | 12    | Lincoln's Birthday                               |
| Feb.  | 22    | Washington's Birthday (Observed)                 |
| Apr.  | 2     | Good Friday                                      |
| May   | 31    | Memorial Day                                     |
| June  | 8     | Primary Election                                 |
| July  | 5     | Independence Day (Observed)                      |
| Sept. | 7     | Labor Day  |
| Oct.  | 12    | Columbus Day                                     |
| Nov.  | 3     | Election Day                                     |
| Nov.  | 11    | Veterans' Day                                    |
| Nov.  | 25-26 | Thanksgiving                                     |
| Dec.  | 24    | Christmas Day (Observed)                         |

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	28	29	30	31	28	29	30	31					
31																				

  

APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	27	28	29	30									



- ...PRE-MEETING CONFERENCE
- ...REGULAR MEETING
- ...SPECIAL MEETING/CONFERENCE
- ...MUNICIPAL HOLIDAY
- ...OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

In response to the crisis created by the COVID-19 Pandemic the Newark Municipal Council is issuing this six-month schedule of all Pre-meetings, Regular, Special and Conference meetings for the period of January through June 2021.

All public meetings of the Municipal Council during the period of January through June 2021 will be held via Zoom the electronic media platform on the internet. The public will be able to listen to the meeting and view it by way of Optimum Cable TV on channels 18, 19 and 78 and on Verizon Fios channel 28.

Meetings may also be viewed through live streaming also on the internet on YouTube at: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAUtaJRkwnQm71TRkl9Rg/> and through the Granicus link on the City of Newark web site at: [http://newark.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?camera\\_id=2](http://newark.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?camera_id=2)

The public may participate during the Hearings of Citizens, the thirty (30) minute public comment portion during Special/Conference Council Meetings and on any ordinance on public hearing, second reading and final passage (PSF).

During the Hearings of Citizens only the individuals that have signed up to speak, by the closing deadline will be called to speak, using the number provided on the meeting sign-up form. The City Clerk will call speakers in the order

in which their names appear on the meeting agenda. If the speaker fails to answer the call the meeting will move on to the next speaker and no additional calls will be made to the individual.

When the City Clerk calls for citizens interested in speaking on an ordinance before the Municipal Council for a vote on PSF, the public may call the number posted on the bottom of the meeting video (973) 733-6364. After calling for speakers the City Clerk will wait 30 seconds for the first speaker to call. The City Clerk will wait 15 seconds for the calls from citizens that wish to speak after the first caller. Speakers will be allowed three (3) minutes to speak and must speak to the ordinance before the Municipal Council at the time; no other topics may be discussed. Speakers who violate this requirement or the time restriction run the risk of being disconnected.

Citizens who wish to speak during the public comment portion of the meeting may do so by calling the phone number posted on the bottom of the meeting video, 973 733-6364. Citizens should be mindful of the fact that this is a thirty-minute period in which callers will be given three (3) minutes to speak and the timer will be visible on the video of the Council Meeting. The City Clerk will wait 30 seconds for the first speaker to call and 15 seconds for the next citizen that wishes to speak after the first caller.

Citizens may also submit written comments/questions to the Council through the City Clerk's office at:

**City Hall - 920 Broad Street - Room 306  
Newark, NJ 07102  
or [louis@ci.newark.nj.us](mailto:louis@ci.newark.nj.us)**

The City Clerk or a staff member will read the comments/questions into the meeting record.

Unless otherwise indicated in the calendar the first Regular Meeting of each month will be held on the first Wednesday at 12:30 P.M. followed by a Hearing of Citizens. The second Regular Meeting of each month will be held on the third Wednesday at 12:30 P.M. followed by a Hearing of Citizens. Special/Conference Meetings begin at 10:00 A.M. followed by a thirty (30) minute public comment session.

The agenda for all Council Meetings will be posted on the City of Newark Web site. Copies of documents to be discussed at a meeting will also be posted. In the event that a speaker comes before the Council and provides a document, which was not posted, a copy will be posted or provided following the meeting.

**It should be noted that the procedures presented above are a temporary amendment to the Rules of the Municipal Council as part of the effort to deal with the situation created by the COVID-19 Pandemic.**



Mayor Ras J. Baraka



**Department of Water and Sewer  
Utilities  
Newark City Hall Room B-31F  
920 Broad Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07102**

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**Ras J. Baraka**  
Mayor

**Municipal Council**

**Mildred C Crump**  
Council President, Council Member-At-Large

<b>Augusto Amador</b> Council Member, East Ward	<b>LaMonica R. McIver</b> Council Member, Central Ward
<b>Carlos M. Gonzalez</b> Council Member-At-Large	<b>Eddie Osborne</b> Council Member-At-Large
<b>John Sharpe James</b> Council Member, South Ward	<b>Luis A. Quintana</b> Council Member-At-Large
<b>Joseph A. McCallum, Jr.</b> Council Member, West Ward	<b>Anibal Ramos, Jr.</b> Council Member, North Ward
<b>Business Administrator</b> Eric Pennington	<b>Department of Water and Sewer Utilities</b> Kareem Adeem, Director