

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Essex Fells Water System Had Levels of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Above A Drinking Water Standard.

The Essex Fells Water System Incurred a One-Year Violation Because Our Permanent Treatment Facility Was Not in Operation by August 17, 2022, One Year After the Date of Our Initial PFOA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Exceedance.

January 18, 2024

As you know, our water system previously violated a New Jersey drinking water standard for PFOA. The level of PFOA in the water being delivered to you is now within the New Jersey standard, but we must take additional steps to remediate the original PFOA violation on a permanent basis at all of our treatment facilities. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we have already done and are doing to correct this situation.

You were previously notified of the PFOA maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations in public notices issued on September 16, 2021, December 15, 2021, March 15, 2022, June 15, 2022, October 19, 2022, January 19, 2023, April 19, 2023, July 19, 2023 and October 18, 2023. Per the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, we will continue to provide you with an updated public notice every 3 months until we complete all approved remedial measures and return to compliance with the MCL at all of our treatment facilities, including those that are currently offline. The most recent public notice and updates regarding this matter are available at <https://www.essexfellsboro.com/pages/PFOA>.

Essex Fells Water Department routinely monitors for the presence of federal and state regulated drinking water contaminants. New Jersey adopted a maximum contaminant level (MCL), for PFOA in 2020 and monitoring began in 2021. The MCL for PFOA is 0.014 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (or 14 parts per trillion) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. During the third quarter of 2021 (July 1, 2021 to September 30, 2021) we initially exceeded the MCL for PFOA at all three (3) of our treatment plants (TPs). Per the New Jersey Safe Drinking Water Act, our water system is required to take any action necessary to bring the water into compliance with the applicable MCL within one year from the initial violation.

Treatment plants (TPs) TP002015 and TP003020 remain above the standard but since September 2021 have been offline, not delivering water to the public. It should be noted that, for these treatment plants, the RAA for PFOA is based on samples collected previously as there are no current results since the source is no longer being used. See the table and “What is being done” below for more information.

TP001001 is the only treatment plant currently in use and the most recent results are within the drinking water standard. Please see the table below. This was initially accomplished in October 2021 by shutting down some of the 13 wells that supply TP001001 and adjusting operational protocols. We also constructed an interim PFOA treatment facility for two (2) of our other wells at TP001001, which began operating on May 19, 2022. In March 2023 we received NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) approval to construct a larger, permanent PFOA treatment facility at TP001001, which we expect to be completed in 2024. See “What is being done” below for more information. Nevertheless, since the larger, permanent treatment facility was not operating at TP001001 by August 17, 2022, one year after the date of our initial PFOA MCL exceedance, our water system incurred an additional violation of the New Jersey Safe Drinking Water Act.

A sample of water leaving treatment plant TP001001 taken on December 27, 2023 had a PFOA level of 0.0103 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (10.3 parts per trillion). With these latest results, the RAA for PFOA based on samples collected over the last year is now 0.01175 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (11.75 parts per trillion).

The fourth quarter 2023 PFOA value, the RAA based on samples collected during the past four quarters, and the current status of each treatment plant are summarized in the table below.

Treatment Plant (TP)	Most Recent Sample Collection Date	Fourth Quarter 2023 PFOA Values	Running Annual Average	Current Status of Treatment Plants
TP001001	12-27-2023	0.0103 µg/L	0.01175 µg/L	Online and in service. Interim treatment facility in operation as of 5-19-2022 on 2 of 13 wells. In 2023, we received NJDEP approval for and began construction of a larger, permanent treatment facility for all 13 wells. We anticipate completing the permanent facility in mid-2024.
TP003020	N/A	N/A	N/A	Offline as of 9-24-2021. Design plans for the installation of a PFOA treatment system at this treatment plant, which treats 2 wells, were submitted to the NJDEP in June 2023 and are under review. Subject to third party approvals, public contract bidding and supply chain contingencies, we hope to complete construction in late 2024 or early 2025, at which point this treatment plant and the 2 wells will be returned to service.
TP002015	N/A	N/A	N/A	Offline as of 9-24-2021. Design plans for the installation of a PFOA treatment system at this treatment plant, which treats 1 well, were submitted to the NJDEP in June 2023 and are under review. Subject to third party approvals, public contract bidding and supply chain contingencies, we hope to complete construction in 2025, at which point this treatment plant and the applicable well will be returned to service.

We are required to keep you informed of the status of any treatment plant with a PFOA MCL violation even if it has been shut off and is no longer delivering water, as the violation persists. That is why TP003020 and TP002015 are listed in the above table, even though they are presently offline.

What is PFOA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses, based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOA has also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and it is found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Major sources of PFOA in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used and the release of aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOA has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

What does this mean?

**People who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, the reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects may persist through childhood.*

* For specific health information, see https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/pfas_drinking%20water.pdf.

What should I do?

- Anyone concerned about their health should consult with their personal healthcare provider.
- The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as plain water or juice, should be prepared with bottled water when PFOA is elevated in drinking water.
- Pregnant, nursing, and women considering having children may choose to use bottled water or a home filter designed to remove PFOA for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA.
- Other people may also choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA or a home water filter that is certified to reduce levels of PFOA.
- Home water treatment devices are available that can reduce levels of PFOA. If a water treatment device is used, it is important to follow the manufacturer's guidelines for maintenance and operation. For more specific information regarding the effectiveness of home water filters for reducing PFOA, visit the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International website, <http://www.nsf.org/>. NSF does not certify reduction of PFOA to the NJ MCL for PFOA.
- Boiling your water will not remove PFOA.

For more information on the New Jersey state standards, see <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pdf/pfoa-pfos-faq.pdf> or <https://www.nj.gov/dep/pfas/drinking-water.html>.

For additional information regarding PFOA from the federal government, including fact sheets and answers to frequently asked questions, please refer to the following resources from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>. Note that EPA has not established standards for PFOA.

What is being done?

As indicated above, Essex Fells has constructed a PFOA treatment facility for two (2) of our wells at TP001001 and has shut down the other two treatment plants (TP002015 and TP003020). We have also adjusted operational protocols, including the manner in which we blend our water sources that remain in service, in order to reduce the overall level of PFOA in the water being delivered to our customers.

Design plans for a larger permanent PFOA treatment facility at TP001001 were submitted to the NJDEP in August 2022 and approved by the NJDEP in March 2023. Construction commenced in 2023. Subject to the timely fabrication and delivery of key equipment, we anticipate this facility will be completed by mid-2024. Upon completion, the new treatment facility will remove PFOA contaminants from the water drawn from 13 of our 16 wells.

Design plans and specifications for the installation of two additional PFOA treatment systems, at TP002015 and TP003020, were submitted to the NJDEP in June 2023. Once approved and constructed, these additional projects will remove PFOA on a permanent basis from water drawn from our 3 remaining wells and allow us to bring those 3 wells back into service. Subject to third party approvals, public contract bidding and supply chain contingencies, we anticipate the new treatment system at TP002015 will be completed in late 2024 or early 2025 and the new treatment system at TP003020 will be completed in 2025.

To view all the drinking water quality data collected by Essex Fells Water Department visit https://www9.state.nj.us/DEP_WaterWatch_public/index.jsp and enter NJ0706001 for the PWSID.

For more information, please contact William Ryden at 973-650-1029 or wryden@anderson-denzler.com. You may also contact the Essex Fells Water Department by mail at 318 Runnymede Road, Essex Fells, NJ 07021.

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 is being sent to you by Essex Fells Water Department, Water System ID#: NJ0706001.

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