**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**[System] Has Levels of [Perfluorononanoic Acid** **(PFNA)], [Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)], and/or [Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)] Above A Drinking Water Standard**

 **[System] Failed to Take Permanent Action to Bring Our Water into Compliance with the [Perfluorononanoic Acid** **(PFNA)], [Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)], and/or [Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)] Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Within One Year**

Our water system recently violated a New Jersey drinking water MCL and requirement, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did/are doing to correct this situation.

Repeat the above statement and “For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address].” in all languages predominantly spoken (10% or more of a population within a municipality based on US Census data) in the service area.

You were previously notified of the [contaminant(s)] MCL violation at [applicable Point(s) of Entry] in public notice(s) issued on [dates of previously issued public notices for the contaminant(s) at point(s) of entry]. The most recent public notice and update regarding this matter are available at [website location of public notice and updates or public location of public notice and updates].

We routinely monitor for the presence of federal and state regulated drinking water contaminants. During [first monitoring period RAA exceeded, e.g., January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2021] we initially exceeded the MCL for [contaminant(s)] at [applicable point(s) of entry]. 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. Our water system failed to remediate the [contaminant(s)] MCL violation at [applicable point(s) of entry] by the one-year deadline of [insert comply with MCL deadline date].

FOR PFNA: New Jersey adopted a standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for PFNA in 2018 and monitoring began for [System] in [Year]. The MCL for PFNAis 0.013 parts per billion (ppb)and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. On [date], we received notice that the sample(s) collected on [date(s)] showed that our system exceeds the PFNA MCL. **[OPTION 1: Running Annual Average Calculated]** The RAA for PFNA based on samples collected over the last year is [level] ppb **OR** **[OPTION 2: High Value Detected and Will Continue to Exceed]** PFNA was found at [level] ppb which caused the RAA to exceed the MCL regardless of the next [number] quarter results.

FOR PFOA: New Jersey adopted a standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for PFOA in 2020 and monitoring began in 2021. The MCL for PFOAis 0.014 parts per billion (ppb) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. On [date], we received notice that the sample(s) collected on [date(s)] showed that our system exceeds the PFOA MCL. **[OPTION 1: Running Annual Average Calculated]** The RAA for PFOA based on samples collected over the last year is [level] µg/L **OR** **[OPTION 2: High Value Detected and Will Continue to Exceed]** PFOA was found at [level] ppb which caused the RAA to exceed the MCL regardless of the next [number] quarter results.

FOR PFOS: New Jersey adopted a standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for PFOS in 2020 and monitoring began in 2021. The MCL for PFOSis 0.013 parts per billion (ppb) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. On [date], we received notice that the sample(s) collected on [date(s)] showed that our system exceeds the PFOS MCL. **[OPTION 1: Running Annual Average Calculated]** The RAA for PFOS based on samples collected over the last year is [level] ppb **OR** **[OPTION 2: High Value Detected and Will Continue to Exceed]** PFOS was found at [level] ppb which caused the RAA to exceed the MCL regardless of the next [number] quarter results.

FOR PFNA: **What is PFNA?**

Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFNA has been historically used as a processing aid in the manufacturing of high-performance plastics that are resistant to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. Major sources of PFNA in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used. Although the use of PFNA has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

FOR PFOA: **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 greaseproof 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.

FOR PFOS: **What is PFOS?**

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various

commercial products. PFOS 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 greaseproof food packaging. Major sources of PFOS 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 PFOS 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?**

**FOR PFNA:** *\*People who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over time could experience problems with their liver; kidney; immune system; or, in males, reproductive system. For females, drinking water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over time may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant.*

**FOR PFOA:** *\*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 PFOS:** *\*People who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over time could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over time may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system 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> and <https://www.nj.gov/dep/pfas/index.html>.

**What should I do?**

* If you have specific health concerns, a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at higher risk than other individuals and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.
* The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as juice, should be prepared with bottled water when [PFNA, PFOA, and/or PFOS] is elevated in drinking water.
* Pregnant, nursing, and women considering having children may choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to [PFNA, PFOA, and/or PFOS].
* Other people may also choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to [PFNA, PFOA, and/or PFOS]. FOR PFOA and/or PFOS: Or use a home water filter that is certified to reduce levels of [PFOA and/or PFOS]. Home water treatment devices are available that can reduce levels of [PFOA and/or PFOS]. For more specific information regarding the effectiveness of home water filters for reducing [PFOA and/or PFOS], visit the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International website, <http://www.nsf.org/>.
* Boiling your water will not remove [PFNA, PFOA, and/or PFOS].

For more information, see <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pfas/>.

**What is being done?**

[Describe corrective action.] We anticipate resolving the problem within [estimated time frame] **OR** [the problem was resolved on [give date]].

\*For community water systems, if only one portion of the service area is impacted and you were granted permission from the state to limit the distribution of the public notice, it is highly recommended to include a map of the afflicted area. The system should copy and paste a map below if it elects to include one\*

**OPTION**: Only a portion of our service area, specifically [AREA] is affected by this public notice. Please see find a map illustrating the affected area [attached/enclosed/below].

For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address].

*\*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 [system]. State Water System ID#: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Date distributed: \_\_\_\_\_ \_.