Township of Sparta
Water Utility
65 Main St
Sparta, NJ 07871

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID #NJ1918003
HIGHLAND WATER SYSTEM
For the Year 2024, Test Results from the Year 2023

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

WATER SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is wells. The wells for this system draw groundwater from Precambrian Rock Aquifer Systems.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

We are pleased to provide this report, which shows our water quality and what it means.

NEED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cory Long at 973/729-7133. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Township Council meetings at Town Hall, 65 Main Street. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. Also contact the Sparta web site at *www.spartanj.org*

MONITORING PROGRAM & RESULTS

The Sparta Water Utility routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023, unless otherwise noted. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table are only the contaminants detected in your water.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Test Results						
Contaminant	**Viola-tion Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Units of Measure-ment**	**MC LG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 0.009 – 0.05 Highest detect = 0.05	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Result at 90th Percentile Test results 1st ½ of 2023	Y	1.6 4 sample out of 20 exceeded the action level.	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Result at 90th Percentile Test results 2nd ½ of 2023	N	1.1 No samples exceeded the action level.	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 0.12 – 0.16 Highest detect = 0.16	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Result at 90th Percentile Test results 1st ½ of 2023	N	2.0 No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead Result at 90th Percentile Test results 2nd ½ of 2023	N	2.0 No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = ND – 0.38 Highest detect = 0.38	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 0.10 – 5.66 Highest detect = 5.66	ppb	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Test results Yr. 2021	N	Range = 1.6 – 1.9 Highest detect = 1.9	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants / Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = 7.6 – 22 Highest detect = 22	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = ND - 1.4 Highest detect = 1.4	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Ethylbenzene Test results Yr. 2023	N	ND – 0.8	ppb	0.7	0.7	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Total Xylenes Test results Yr. 2023	N	0.9 – 3.8	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:						
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = ND – 7.7 Highest detect = 7.7 Highest average = 7.3	ppt	N/A	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
PFOA Perfluorooctane Acid Test results Yr. 2023	N	Range = ND - 14 Highest detect = 14 Highest average = 12.6	ppt	N/A	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Alpha emitters Test results Yr. 2022	N	4	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	N	1.5	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Test results Yr. 2021						

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2023	Range = 0.36 – 1.11 ppm Average = 0.66 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	RUL
Manganese Test results Yr. 2023	Range = ND - 153	ppb	50
Iron Test results Yr. 2023	Range = ND - 560	ppb	300

Iron: We exceeded the secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for iron which is based on 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 RUL could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs in the body. Iron is a naturally occurring element in soil, groundwater, and some surface waters. Iron bacteria are considered harmless to health however they may give water an off taste or color, cause splotchy yellow stains on laundry, and clog water systems.

Manganese: We exceeded the secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for manganese which 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. Manganese is a naturally occurring element in soil, groundwater, and some surface waters. Manganese is considered harmless to health however it may give water an off taste or color, cause splotchy yellow stains on laundry, and clog water systems.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report 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 NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was 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. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at:
https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOS-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-(003).pdf

DEFINITIONS

In the table you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 nanogram per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in $100,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 -The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
Secondary Contaminant - Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants 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. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RULs are recommendations, not mandates.

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic compounds.

Sources of Lead in Drinking Water

The Sparta Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

For a full list of steps visit: https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html

Run the cold water to flush out lead. Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.
Use cold, flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.
Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead; however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not soak into dishware or most clothes.
Use alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.
Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder. If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.
Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead. Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current definition of "lead free" from 2014 (as explained above). Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.
Remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures. Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.
Test your water for lead. Please call 973/729-7133 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**.**
Get your child tested. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. New Jersey law requires that children be tested for lead in their

blood at both 1 and 2 years of age and before they are 6 years old if they have never been tested before or if they have been exposed to a known source of lead.

Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

Water softeners and reverse osmosis units will remove lead from water but can also make the water more corrosive to lead solder and plumbing by removing certain minerals; therefore, the installation of these treatment units at the point of entry into homes with lead plumbing should only be done under supervision of a qualified water treatment professional.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. You can find out more about how to get your child tested and how to pay for it at https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/testing.shtml.

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

Special considerations regarding children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and others:

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Special Notice:

In July 2023; a Lead Service Line Replacement Plan was to be submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We were inadvertently late submitting and received reporting violations. Once this information was received by NJDEP, the violations were returned to compliance on 1/17/2023.

Special Notice:

Public community water systems must comply with the E. coli sampling rule. In September of 2023, E. coli samples were submitted incorrectly and we received a violation for this. Once samples were submitted correctly, the violation was returned to compliance on 12/19/2023.

Special Notice:

Public community water systems must take water quality samples following any action level exceedance for Lead and Copper testing. We inadvertently missed taking samples during the required time period, but took samples once we learned of this violation. Once samples were submitted correctly, the violation was returned to compliance.

Special Notice:

Public community water systems must comply with the Consumer Confidence Rule, which requires community water systems to prepare a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) / Water Quality Report annually, containing the previous year's drinking water monitoring data, and submit to both their customers and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) by July 1st and a CCR Certification Form to NJDEP by October 1st of each year. For the year 2023 we inadvertently submitted this water system's CCR and CCR Certification Form to NJDEP late.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas projection, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to 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.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Special considerations regarding children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and others:
Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Susceptibility Ratings for Highland Water System Sources

The source water assessment performed on our eight (8) sources determined the following:

The table below 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.

Highlands	**Pathogens**			**Nutrients**			**Pesticides**			**Volatile Organic Compounds**			**Inorganics**			**Radio-Nuclides**			**Radon**			**Disinfection Byproduct Precursors**		
Sources	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 – 6		**3**	**3**		**6**				**6**	**1**		**5**			**6**		**3**	**3**	**1**	**5**			**6**	
Stonebridge	**Pathogens**			**Nutrients**			**Pesticides**			**Volatile Organic Compounds**			**Inorganics**			**Radio-Nuclides**			**Radon**			**Disinfection Byproduct Precursors**		
Sources	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 – 2			**2**		**1**	**1**			**2**			**2**			**2**			**2**		**2**			**2**	

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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 concentrations above allowable levels.

NJDEP found the following potential contaminant sources within the source water assessment areas for our sources:

- **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.

INFORMATION ON PHARMACEUTICALS

- Protecting the health of our customers is our mission. While we understand that pharmaceuticals are an issue of interest, to date research has not demonstrated an impact on human health from pharmaceutical compounds at the trace levels discovered in drinking water.
- These compounds are not regulated in drinking water and there are no established monitoring requirements, no standard detection methods, or even a list of recommended sentinel contaminants.
- Our utility conducts thousands of analyses every year to ensure the water we provide meets or surpasses Safe Drinking Water Act standards, which were created to protect customers.
- Unfortunately, there is no "blanket" water test, and there are literally tens of thousands of individual compounds for which we could search.
- With the absence of any known health benefit and given the amount of resources required to conduct tests for pharmaceutical compounds, we have chosen not to conduct these tests in our community at this time.
- We will continue to work closely with others in the drinking water community to advance the science and understanding of this issue and will take whatever steps are necessary to protect the health of our customers.

Township of Sparta Ordinance, Chapter XIX Water, Section 19-10,

PERMANENT WATER CONSERVATION RESTRICTIONS AND GUIDELINES

A. Outdoor water of lawns, gardens or other vegetation by lawn sprinklers of the portable type or permanent irrigation installation shall be **restricted to 6am to 9am and 6pm to 9pm** for hours of operation and are requested to follow the **odd/even restrictions** set forth in paragraph b, 2 of this section.

B. ***Voluntary restrictions***. During the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October of each year, all residential customers, tenants and business being served by the Sparta Township Water Utility are requested to observe the following voluntary water use restrictions:

(1) Indoor conservation measures.

(2) Outdoor water usage between the hours of 9am to 6pm shall be restricted to hand held hoses for the watering of gardens, shrubs, flower beds, car and equipment and buildings and decks shall be restricted to alternate days, with usage on even-numbered days for those residents or businesses whose dwelling, building or box number are even and on odd-numbered days for those residents or businesses whose dwelling, building or box number are odd. There shall be no such outdoor water usage on the 31st day of any month within the voluntary restriction period.

The Sparta Water Utility works hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Fire hydrant use is strictly limited to fire protection and authorized agents/employees of the Township. Any unauthorized activities should be reported immediately. If you are concerned or observe any unusual activities on or near a water tank or well site, please notify our office at (973) 729-7133 or contact Sparta Police Dept. at (973) 729-6121. For emergencies call 911