



**Ridgewood
Water**

*Celebrating 100 Years
of Service*

2021

Annual

Drinking

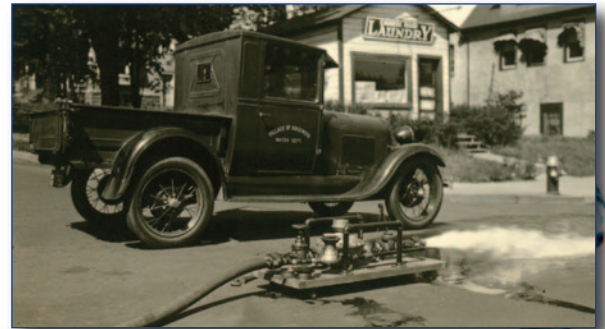
Water

Quality

Report

New and Improved Website:
water.ridgewoodnj.net

 @ridgewoodwater



Ridgewood Water - PWSID 0251001
Results from the Year 2020

Introduction

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, which is designed to inform you about the quality of the water supplied to your premises. Our goal is to provide you with a safe, continuous, and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and routinely monitor and test the water for a host of parameters. The results of some of this monitoring and testing are presented in this report as required by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Some of the language in this report is prescribed by the NJDEP and much of the information is rather technical. If you have any questions about this report or Ridgewood Water (RW), please contact us at 201-670-5520.

Customer Participation

We want our customers to be informed. Therefore, we strongly recommend attending regularly scheduled Village Council public meetings at 131 North Maple Avenue. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p.m. Public meeting agendas, minutes and videos can be viewed on the Village of Ridgewood website. Ridgewood Water plans to host a series of Open Houses or a Webinar in the Fall; please look out for updates on this in September.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Ridgewood Water's source is primarily groundwater from wells. We own and operate fifty-two deep wells which are located throughout the service area in the Borough of Glen Rock, the Borough of Midland Park, the Township of Wyckoff, and the Village of Ridgewood. We also purchase water from Suez Water and, during peak summertime demands, the Hawthorne Water Department.

Tap or Bottled Water?

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 also 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, the Environmental Protection

Quick Fact:
One of Ridgewood Water's 52 Groundwater Wells is as deep as the Empire State Building is tall. It is over 1200 ft deep!

Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar protection for public health. EPA/NJDEP regulations are more stringent than FDA regulations.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Ground Water Under The Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDI)

Ridgewood Water is presently further testing 4 wells, under GWUDI guidelines. The results of the initial study found no evidence of surface water influence at the wells and all further testing indicates the same results. Finalized results will be outlined in next year's Consumer Confidence Report.

More information on the study is available at water.ridgewoodnj.net

Nitrate and your drinking water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an

(Continued on page 5)

Ridgewood Water - Source Water Assessment

The NJDEP has completed and issued Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for Ridgewood Water, the Hawthorne Water Department and Suez Water NJ, which are available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact Ridgewood Water to obtain information regarding these Source Water Assessments. Ridgewood Water's source water susceptibility ratings are shown below and a list of potential contaminant sources are listed on page 6.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, NJ DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 52	1	47	4	28	24	0	0	21	31	49	0	3	31	21	0	26	26	0	52	0	0	0	0	52

*See abbreviations and definitions on last page



NJ0251001 – REGULATED SUBSTANCES
 Directly related to the safety of drinking 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD AND COPPER - TESTED AT CUSTOMER'S TAP. TESTING IS DONE ANNUALLY

Contaminant	NJDEP Action Level	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	90% of Tests	# of Tests > NJDEP Action Level	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 ppb	0 ppb	0 out of 63	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.00645 ppm	0 out of 63	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (NJDEP MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic	5 ppb	N/A	3.52 ppb	ND - 3.52 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.53 ppm	0.0795 - 0.53 ppm	NO	Discharge from steel or pulp mills
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	6.06 ppb	ND - 6.06 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.00651 ppm	ND - 0.00651 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	7.5 ppm	0.9 - 7.5 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrite	1 ppm	1 ppm	0.01 ppm	ND - 0.01 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (NJDEP MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Tetrachloroethylene	1 ppb	0 ppb	0.231 ppb	ND - 0.231 ppb	NO	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

RADIONUCLIDES (2017 DATA)

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (NJDEP MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
NJ Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	8.64 pCi/L	0.040 pCi/L - 8.64 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -226	Combined 5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.983 pCi/L	ND - 0.983 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -228	Combined 5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.99 pCi/L	ND - 0.990 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	30 ppb	0 ppb	2.71 ppb	0.443 ppb - 2.71 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (NJDEP MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest LRAA	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	NA	17.84 ppb	3.25 - 33.3 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids	60 ppb	NA	6.44 ppb	ND - 16.56 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS

Substance	MRDL	MRDLG	Minimum	Maximum	Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.36 ppm	2.21 ppm	NO	Water additive to control microbes

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES - RELATED TO THE AESTHETIC QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER

Substance	Year Sampled	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Range of Test Results	RUL Exceeded	Typical Source
ABS/LAS	2020	NA	ND	N	Surfactants from detergents and cleansers
Chloride	2020	NA	64.2 - 300 ppm	N	Naturally occurring element
Hardness (as CaCO3)	2020	NA	115 - 500 ppm	Y	Naturally occurring element
Manganese	2020	NA	ND - .0146 ppm	N	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
pH	2020	NA	6.74 - 8.38	N	Natural property of water
Sodium	2020	NA	11 - 128 ppm	Y	Naturally occurring element, road salt
Sulfate	2020	NA	13.6 - 40.2 ppm	N	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	2020	NA	100 - 997 ppm	Y	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	2020	NA	ND - 0.0702 ppm	N	Naturally occurring element

REGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Source
PFNA - Perfluorononanoic acid	13 ppt	2.76 ppt	ND - 2.76 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS

**PFOS - Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	13 ppt	19.3 ppt	ND - 19.3 ppt	NO	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
**PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid	14 ppt	32.3 ppt	ND - 32.3 ppt	NO	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFHxS - Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	NA	9.94 ppt	ND - 9.94 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHpA - Perfluoroheptanoic acid	NA	7.41 ppt	ND - 7.41 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	6.82 ppt	ND - 6.82 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHxA - Perfluorohexanoic acid	NA	11.8 ppt	ND - 11.8 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFDA - Perfluorodecanoic acid	NA	0.534 ppt	ND - 0.534 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHpA - Perfluoroheptanoic acid	NA	7.41 ppt	ND - 7.41 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant

EPA UCMR4 MONITORING (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Round 4)

Contaminant	Year	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Typical Source
Bromochloroacetic Acid	2018-2019	Range = 1.04 - 2.21	ppb	Naturally occurring element
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	2018-2019	Range = ND - 0.990	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	2018-2019	Range = ND - 0.938	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid	2018-2019	Range = 2.21 - 3.81	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid	2018-2019	Range = 0.476 - 1.19	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Monobromoacetic Acid	2018-2019	Range = ND - 0.537	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

** Refer to the Ridgewood Water website for PFAS Resources and Public Notification Supplement 2021 for additional information on these contaminants.

*See abbreviations and definitions on last page



Hawthorne Water Department Sources:

The Hawthorne Water Department drew groundwater from 21 wells throughout the Borough.

ough. The following is a list of our sources:
Wagaraw Road Wellfield (6 wells), and wells at Cedar and Maitland Avenue.
Goffle Road Wellfield (5 wells), and wells at First Avenue, Rea Avenue and Bamford Avenue.
South Wagaraw Road Wellfield (3 wells), Goffle Hill Road Well, and Utter Avenue Well.

As a precautionary measure, water from all wells are disinfected with chlorine. Water from the South Wagaraw well field is treated with a greensand filter for removal of iron and manganese. Water from the South Wagaraw Road, Wagaraw Road, and the North Goffle Road Station wells are treated by an air stripper system to remove organic compounds.

Hawthorne Water Department Test Results

Results of Monitoring For Contaminants In Drinking Water PWS ID RS1604001

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation Yes/No	Range	Potential Source
Total Coliform (2020)	Present /Absent /100 ml	<1	<1	<1	N	1 of 243 samples were positive	Leaking septic system, runoff from streams
Nitrate (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppb	10,000	10,000	5,690, 6,450 5,550, 3,960	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 TTHM Trihalomethanes (2020)	ppb	80	NA	Average LRAA: 17	N	5 – 29	Disinfectant Byproduct
Stage 2 HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (2020)	ppb	60	NA	Average LRAA: 3	N	0.3 – 6	Disinfectant Byproduct
Copper (2018)	ppm	1.3 AL	1.3	0.1	N	ND – 0.14	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2018)	ppb	15 AL	0	6	N	ND – 19	Corrosion of household plumbing
Arsenic (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppb	5	0	ND, ND 1.35, ND	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppm	2	2	0.002, 0.298 0.539, 0.326	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppb	100	100	1.09, 0.673 0.581, 0.772	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Erosion of natural deposits; found in the earth's crust
Selenium (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppb	50	50	ND, 1.14 ND, ND	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Erosion of natural deposits; found in the earth's crust
Nickel (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND, 2.22 3.03, 2.6	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Erosion of natural deposits; found in the earth's crust
PFOA (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppt	14	N/A	25, 29 21, 18	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
PFOS (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppt	13	N/A	17, 17, 8, 3	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Chlorine Residual (2019)	ppm	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	Average: 0.8	N	0.2 – 1.6	Water additive used to control microbes
Other Substances These are considered secondary standards and are not considered health risks.	Units	RMCL	RMCLG	Average Level Detected	Exceeds RMCL Yes/No	Range	Potential Source
Aluminum (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppm	0.2	0.2	ND, ND 6.001, ND	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Treatment Process
Chloride (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppm	13	N/A	25, 29 21, 18	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Naturally Occuring
Hardness (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppm	250	250	10, 194 312, 256	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Naturally Occuring
Sodium (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppm	50	50	36, 61 39, 20	N, Y N, N	1 sample per location	Naturally Occuring
Sulfate (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppm	250	250	17, 20 19, 24	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Naturally Occuring
Total Dissolved Solids (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppm	500	500	481, 484 499, 443	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Naturally Occuring
Zinc (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppm	5	5	ND, ND 0.006, 0.002	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Naturally Occuring

MRDL(G)= Max. Residual Disinfectant Level (Goal)
 LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
 NA = Not Applicable
 ND = Not Detected

RMCL(G)=Recommended Max. Containment Level (Goal)
 PPM= parts per million
 ppb= parts per billion
 MCL(G)= Maximum Containment Level (Goal)

The Hawthorne Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring

for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. Radiomucilides were tested in 2017 and all results were within USEPA standards.

infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Sodium and your drinking water

Ridgewood Water, the Hawthorne Water Department and Suez Water exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not very significant be-

cause a much greater intake of sodium is from salt in the diet. However, Sodium levels above the RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.



Suez Water NJ Test Results PWSID NJ0220001

LEAD AND COPPER - Tested at customer's tap. Testing is done annually

Contaminant	NJDEP Action Level	Ideal Goal	90% of Tests	# of Sites > AL	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0	7.41 ppb	2	NO	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.492 ppm	1	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic	5 ppb	N/A	0.72 ppb	ND - 0.72 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.169 ppm	0.032 - 0.169 ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	11 ppb	2 - 11 ppb	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.003 ppm	0.001 - 0.003 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	4.13 ppm	ND - 4.13 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Toluene	1 ppb	0 ppb	0.001 ppm	ND - 0.001 ppm	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries

RADIONUCLIDES (2015 DATA)

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Combined Radium	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	2.1 pCi/l	ND - 2.1 pCi/l	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest LRAA	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	NA	41.5 ppb	15.5 - 44.3 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	NA	12.0 ppb	3.85 - 20.1 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	10 ppb	0 ppb	1.1 ppb	ND - 5.5 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS

Substance	MRDL	MRDLG	Min	Max	Max LRAA	Typical Sources
Chloramines as CL2	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.02	2.62	1.01	Water additive to control microbes

PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Source
PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid	14 ppt	21 ppt	7 - 21 ppt	NO	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS - Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	13 ppt	9 pt	2 - 9 ppt	NO	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
PFHxS - Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	NA	3 ppt	ND - 3 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFHpA - Perfluoroheptanoic acid	NA	5 ppt	2-5 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	3 ppt	ND-3 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.

Secondary Substances - Related to the Aesthetic Quality of Drinking Water

Substance	Year Sampled	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Range of Test Results	RUL Exceeded	Typical Source
Chloride	2020	NA	70 - 168 ppm	N	Naturally occurring element
Hardness (as CaCO3)	2020	NA	86 - 303 ppm	Y	Naturally occurring element
pH	2020	NA	6.83 - 8.19	N	Natural property of water
Sodium	2020	NA	43 - 103 ppm	Y	Naturally occurring element, road salt
Sulfate	2020	NA	13 - 26 ppm	N	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	2020	NA	195 - 510 ppm	Y	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	2020	NA	ND - 0.44 ppm	N	Naturally occurring element

* See abbreviations and definitions on last page.

Abbreviations And Definitions

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

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 reacts with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

*For Total Halocetic Acids (HAA5s) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), which are disinfection byproducts, compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

INORGANICS: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

L, M, H: Low, Medium, High Susceptibility

NUTRIENTS: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

PATHOGENS: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal waste.

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.

RADIONUCLIDES: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

RADON: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs natu-

rally in the environment. For more information go to www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level-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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level- 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.

ND: Non-Detectable - the concentration of the constituent (if present at all) is below the minimum detectable level of the laboratory.

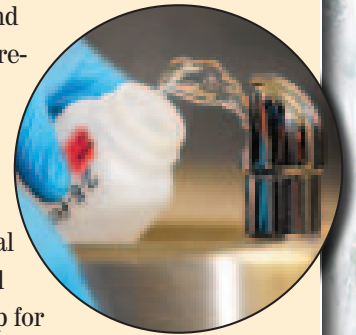
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - a measure of the clarity of the water (as opposed to its cloudiness). 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

PCI/L: Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

PPB: Parts per billion (equivalent to micrograms per liter, $\mu\text{g/L}$) - a representation of the concentration of the constituent. One ppb corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Ridgewood Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in interior 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 and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, Lead Testing Kits are available at Ridgewood Water's main office with a nominal fee to be provided to the testing lab. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



PPM: Parts per million (equivalent to milligrams per liter, mg/L) - a representation of the concentration of the constituent. One ppm corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

PPT: Parts per trillion (equivalent to one nanograms per liter) - a representation of the concentration of the constituent. One ppt is roughly equivalent to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a penny in \$10,000,000,000.

RUL: Recommended Upper Limit-Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RULs are recommendations, not mandates.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT-The Federal law, administered by the NJDEP which defines and requires drinking water quality.

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.

TT: Treatment Technique-a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



New resource Jersey Water Check connects you to learn more about New Jersey's water.

Curious about drinking water and wastewater services in our state? Want to know more than water quality? Explore Jersey WaterCheck, a new online accessible resource by Jersey Water Works that helps you understand New Jersey's water systems. Look us up on this new dashboard.

Jersey WaterCheck ur:
<https://www.njwatercheck.com/>

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