Ridgewood Water

Over 100 Years of Service

2022 Annual *Drinking Water* Quality Report

Rebuilding your system to sustain another 100 years of operation!

New and Improved Website:
water.ridgewoodnj.net

@ridgewoodwater

Ridgewood Water - PWSID NJ0251001
Results from the Year 2021

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 an Open House or 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.

Quick Fact:
One of Ridgewood Water's employees has worked for the utility for over 34 years!

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 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 1 well under GWUDI guidelines. The results of the initial study found no evidence of surface water influence at the well and all further testing indicates the same results. Finalized results will be outlined in next year's Consumer Confidence Report.

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 infant you should ask advice from your healthcare 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 because 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.

PFAS and Your Drinking Water

We have exceeded the MCL for PFOA at 19 of our drinking water treatment plants and PFOS at 1 of our drinking water plants, of which you have been notified quarterly. We are working with NJDEP to resolve this issue by installing PFAS Treatment at Ridgewood Water Points of Entry, with an estimated completion date of 2026. Together, the length of violations for PFOA were from July 2021 to June 2022 (Present) and the length of violations for PFOS were from October 2021 to June 2022 (Present).

According to information from the New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH), some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood

serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant.

Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years 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 can persist through childhood.

For more information on health affects, please refer to NJDOH documentation at *www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/pfas_drinking%20water.pdf*.

Special Notes

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 individuals should seek advice from their healthcare providers about drinking this water.

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).

Refer to the Ridgewood Water website for additional Water Quality Information and PFAS Resources.

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 7.

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, NJDEP 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
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

Ridgewood Water

NJ0251001 – REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Directly related to the safety of drinking water.

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	Corrision of household plumbing
Copper	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.0964 ppm	0 out of 63	NO	Corrision of household plumbing
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS						
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic	5 ppb	N/A	3.66 ppb	ND - 3.66 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.545 ppm	ND - 0.545 ppm	NO	Discharge from steel or pulp mills
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	4.55 ppb	ND - 4.55 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.0044 ppm	ND - 0.0044 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	6.8 ppm	1.8 - 6.8 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	ND	ND	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	0.990 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	23.5 ppb	4.66 - 39.2 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids*	60 ppb	NA	5.5 ppb	0.84 - 7.99 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
REGULATED DISINFECTANTS						
Substance	MRDL	MRDLG	Maximum		Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	1.52 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	2021	NA	ND	N		Surfactants from detergents and cleansers
Chloride	2021	NA	71.9 - 298 ppm	N		Naturally occuring element
Hardness (as CaCO3)	2021	NA	142 - 443 ppm	Y		Naturally occuring element
Manganese	2021	NA	ND - 0.0396 ppm	N		Naturally occuring element, leaching from metal pipes
pH	2021	NA	6.71 - 8.42 ppm	N		Natural property of water
Sodium	2021	NA	17.1 - 123 ppm	N		Naturally occuring element, road salt
Sulfate	2021	NA	4.2 - 29 ppm	N		Naturally occuring element
Total Dissolved Solids	2021	NA	280 - 1090 ppm	Y		Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	2021	NA	ND - 0.0881 ppm	N		Naturally occuring element
REGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS						
Contaminant		Highest Level Allowed	Highest RAA	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Source
PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid		14 ppt	28.15 ppt	ND - 34.3 ppt	YES	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS - Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid		13 ppt	16.47 ppt	ND - 19.8 ppt	YES	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
PFNA - Perfluorononanoic acid		13 ppt	2.76 ppt	ND - 2.82 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS						
PFHxS - Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid		NA	9.67 ppt	ND - 14.3 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHpA - Perfluoroheptanoic acid		NA	5.84 ppt	ND - 7.49 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid		NA	3.32 ppt	ND - 4.79 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHxA - Perfluorohexanoic acid		NA	9.34 ppt	ND - 12.4 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
EPA UCMR4 MONITORING						
Contaminant	Year	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Typical Source		
Manganese	2018-2019	Range = 0.403 - 26.1	ppb	Naturally occuring element		
Bromochloroacetic Acid	2018-2019	Range = 1.04 - 2.21	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
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 page 7 for abbreviations and definitions.

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	4.76 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	0.276 ppm	0	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	0.708 ppb	ND - 0.708 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.169 ppm	0.075 - 0.169 ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	7 ppb	2 - 7 ppb	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.003 ppm	0.003 - 0.003 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	10 ppm	10 ppm	4.13 ppm	0.02 - 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

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Substance	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest LRAA	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	NA	35.6 ppb	17.0 - 54.2 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids	60 ppb	NA	11.8 ppb	5.44 - 12.0 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	10 ppb	0 ppb	1.7 ppb	ND - 3.0 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS

Chloramines as CL2	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.05	2.78	1.01	Water additive to control microbes

PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Highest LRAA	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Source
PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid	14 ppt	11.3 ppt	8 - 19 ppt	NO	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS - Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	13 ppt	5.5 pt	3 - 9 ppt	NO	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
PFHxS - Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	NA	NA	ND - 0.004 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFHpA- Perfluoroheptanoic acid	NA	NA	2 - 4 ppt	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	NA	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	2021	NA	76 - 228 ppm	N	Naturally occuring element
Hardness (as CaCO3)	2021	NA	88 - 228 ppm	Y	Naturally occuring element
pH	2021	NA	7.27 - 8.33	N	Natural property of water
Sodium	2021	NA	45 - 131 ppm	Y	Naturally occuring element, road salt
Sulfate	2021	NA	13 - 21 ppm	N	Naturally occuring element
Total Dissolved Solids	2021	NA	229.3 - 552 ppm	Y	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	2021	NA	ND - 0.45 ppm	N	Naturally occuring element

Hawthorne Water Department Sources:

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

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 is disinfected with calcium hypochlorite. 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 PWSID RS1604001

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation Yes/No	Range	Potential Source
Total Coliform (2021)	Present /Absent /100 ml	<1	<1	1	N	1 of 243 samples were positive	Leaking septic system, runoff from streams
Nitrate (2021) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppb	10,000	10,000	2,960, 3,360, 3,590, 3,270	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 TTHM Trihalomethanes (2021)	ppb	80	NA	Highest LRAA: 31	N	3 - 40	Disinfectant Byproduct
Stage 2 HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (2021)	ppb	60	NA	Highest LRAA: 4	N	ND - 6	Disinfectant Byproduct
Copper (2021) Result at 90th Percentile	ppm	1.3 AL	1.3	0.1 0>AL	N	ND - 0.46	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2021) Result at 90th Percentile	ppb	15 AL	0	4 1>AL	N	ND - 89	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	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
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	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion
Nickel (2020) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppb	100	100	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
PFNA (2021) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppt	13	N/A	Highest LRAA: 0.4, 0.3 0.2, ND	N, N N, N	1 sample per location	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
PFOA (2021) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppt	14	N/A	Highest LRAA: 25, 28 21, 20	Y, Y Y, Y	1 sample per location	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
PFOS (2021) North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill, Utter Ave	ppt	13	N/A	Highest LRAA: 19, 18, 8, 3	Y, Y N, N	1 sample per location	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Chlorine Residual (2021)	ppm	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	Average: 0.9	N	0.2 - 2.2	Water additive used to control microbes
Other Substances: These are 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 Y, Y	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

The Hawthorne Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

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*

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.*

NA: *Not Applicable.*

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.*

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.*

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

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.*

PPB: *Parts per billion (equivalent to micrograms per liter, µg/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.*

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 nanogram per liter ng/L) – a representation of the concentration of the constituent. One ppt is roughly equivalent to one second per thirty two years*

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.

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 www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.*

RMCL(G): *Recommended Maximum Contaminant Level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water (Goal).*

RUL: *Recommended Upper Limit – Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's 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.*

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

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 url:
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.

LANDSCAPE INDUSTRY

Improving Irrigation Efficiency

9 billion

gallons of water per day is used for residential outdoor water use.

25,000

gallons of water

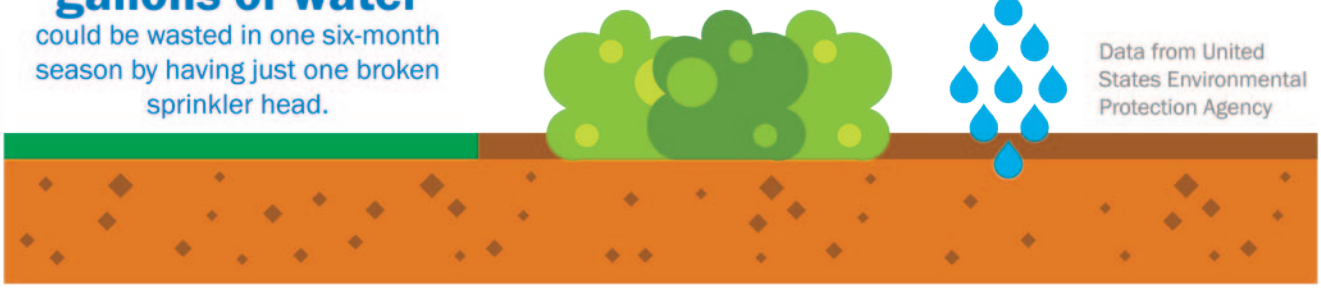
could be wasted in one six-month season by having just one broken sprinkler head.

As much as

50%

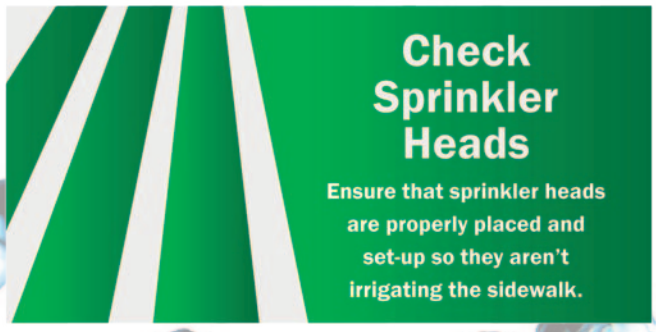
of the water we use outdoors is wasted due to inefficient watering methods and systems.

Data from United States Environmental Protection Agency



Slow the Flow

If water is applied too quickly, it can cause the water to run off of the landscape and into the street.

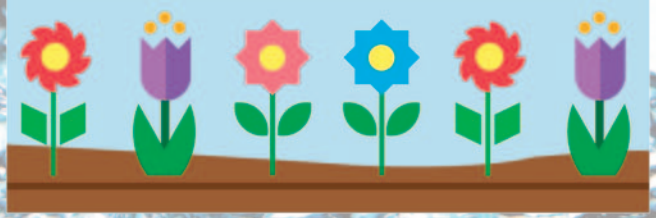


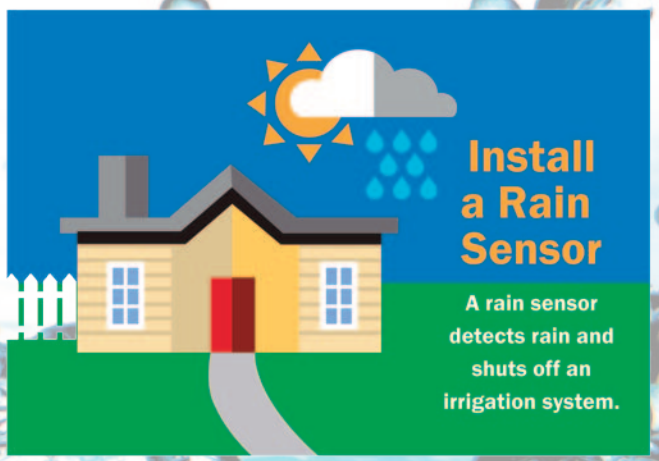
Check Sprinkler Heads

Ensure that sprinkler heads are properly placed and set-up so they aren't irrigating the sidewalk.

Use Low Volume Irrigation

Use drip irrigation, micro-sprinklers, or bubbler irrigation for planting beds and narrow strips of vegetation.





Install a Rain Sensor

A rain sensor detects rain and shuts off an irrigation system.

JULY SMART IRRIGATION MONTH

Smart Irrigation Month is an Irrigation Association initiative to increase awareness of the value of water use ... and grow demand for water-saving products, practices and services.

For more great resources, visit: www.smartirrigationmonth.com