



*Over 100 Years of Service*

2023

Annual

*Drinking*

*Water*

*Quality*

Report



Ridgewood Water - PWSID NJ0251001  
Results from the Year 2022

New and Improved Website:  
[water.ridgewoodnj.net](http://water.ridgewoodnj.net)

 @ridgewoodwater



# 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 111 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 the Passaic Valley Water Commission and Veolia Water.

## 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 production, 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 employees is 4th generation with a combined family experience of over 135 years!*

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 Drinking Water Quality 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

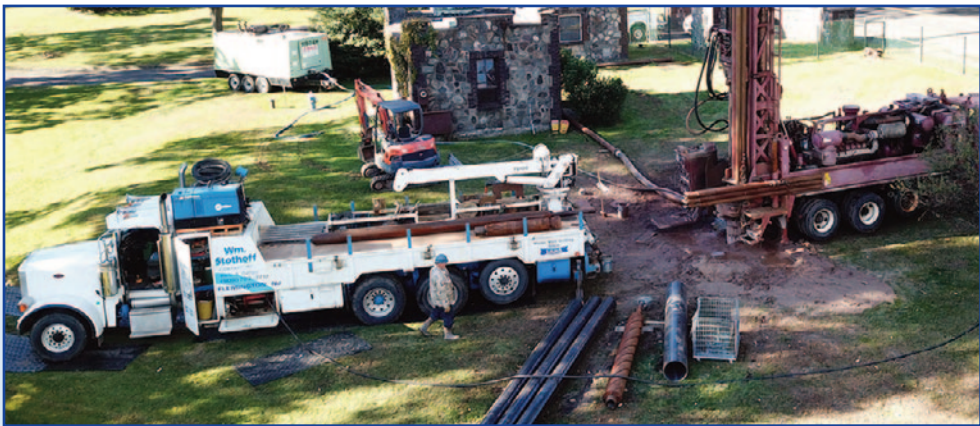
Ridgewood Water, the Veolia Water, and Passaic Valley Water Commission exceeded the recommended Upper Limit



(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

As you have read in our quarterly notifications to you over the past year, Ridgewood Water has exceeded the MCL for PFOA at 23 of our drinking water treatment facilities and we have exceeded the MCL for PFOS at 4 of our drinking water facilities. We have been working diligently to resolve this issue by installing new treatment on all our wells, with an estimated completion date of 2026. In the meantime, we are doing everything we can to minimize the level of PFAS in your water by favoring wells with the lowest levels of PFAS and purchasing water from sources that meet the PFAS standards. According to the New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH), some people who drink water containing PFOA or PFOS in excess of the MCL over



many years could experience health issues with their kidney, liver, reproductive or immune, and endocrine systems and it can also increase the risk of testicular or kidney cancer in men. For women, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood. For more information on the health effects of PFAS, please refer to NJDOH documentation at [www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/pfas\\_drinking%20water.pdf](http://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, Veolia Water, and Passaic Valley Water Commission, which are available at [www.state.nj.us/dep/swap](http://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

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	3.49 PPB	0 out of 31	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	90% of homes less than 1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	0.246 PPM	0 out of 31	NO	Corrosion 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	2.96 PPB	ND - 2.96 PPB	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 PPM	2 PPM	0.575 PPM	ND - 0.575 PPM	NO	Discharge from steel or pulp mills
Chromium	100 PPB	100 PPB	3.32 PPB	ND - 3.32 PPB	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.0069 PPM	ND - 0.0069 PPM	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrate	10 PPM	10 PPM	9.2 PPM	2.0 - 9.2 PPM	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrite	1 PPM	1 PPM	0.4 PPM	ND - 0.4 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	0.2 PPB	ND - 0.2 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	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	36.43 PPB	9.68 - 36.43 PPB	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids*	60 PPB	NA	15.77 PPB	3.14 - 15.77 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	1.33 PPM	1.70 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	2022	NA	ND	N		Surfactants from detergents and cleansers
Chloride	2022	NA	71.9 - 300 PPM	N		Naturally occurring element
Hardness (as CaCO3)	2022	NA	223 - 486 PPM	Y		Naturally occurring element
Manganese	2022	NA	ND - 0.0338 PPM	N		Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
pH	2022	NA	6.68 - 8.86 PPM	N		Natural property of water
Sodium	2022	NA	25.8 - 136 PPM	N		Naturally occurring element, road salt
Sulfate	2022	NA	ND - 77.9 PPM	N		Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	2022	NA	356 - 903 PPM	Y		Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	2022	NA	ND - 0.433 PPM	N		Naturally occurring element
PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS						
Contaminant		Highest Level Allowed	Highest RAA	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Source
PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid		14 PPT	34.8 PPT	ND - 34.8 PPT	YES	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS - Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid		13 PPT	16.6 PPT	ND - 16.6 PPT	YES	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
PFNA - Perfluorononanoic acid		13 PPT	2.32 PPT	ND - 2.32 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHxS - Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid		NA	10.9 PPT	ND - 10.9 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHpA - Perfluoroheptanoic acid		NA	6.31 PPT	ND - 6.31 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid		NA	4.53 PPT	ND - 4.53 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHxA - Perfluorohexanoic acid		NA	7.62 PPT	ND - 7.62 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFDA - Perfluorodecanoic acid		NA	ND	ND	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 occurring 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		





## VEOLIA WATER - PWSID NJ0220001/NJ02380001

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

			Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	
Contaminant	NJDEP Action Level	Ideal Goal	90% of Tests		# of Sites > Action Level		Violation	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	90% of homes less than 15 PPB	0	2.77 PPB	5.55 PPB	0	2	NO	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	0.204 PPM	0.06 PPM	0	0	NO	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

### INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

			Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001					
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Range of Test Results		Violation	Typical Sources			
Arsenic	5 PPB	N/A	0.503-0.503 PPB	ND-ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes			
Barium	2 PPM	2 PPM	0.0303-0.0303 PPM	0.075-0.0754 PPM	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits			
Chromium	100 PPB	100 PPB	6.570-6.570 PPB	0.563-0.563 PPB	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits			
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.004-0.004 PPM	0.001-0.001 PPM	NO	Erosion of natural deposits			
Nitrate as N	10 PPM	10 PPM	2.46-2.46 PPM	ND-0.68	NO	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits			

### DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

			Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest LRAA		Range of Test Results		Violation	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes	80 PPB	NA	38.0 PPB	39.1 PPB	17.4 - 50.8 PPB	10.9 - 62.6 PPB	NO	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids	60 PPB	NA	12.1 PPB	26.6 PPB	4.05 - 14.1 PPB	2.5 - 65.9 PPB	NO	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### REGULATED DISINFECTANTS

			Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001			
Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Range of Test Results		Max LRAA		Violation	Typical Source	
Chloramines as CL2	4.0 PPM	4.0 PPM	0 - 2.83 PPM	0 - 3.98 PPM	1.09 PPM	2.30 PPM	NO	Water additive to control microbes	

### PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS

		Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	RAA	Range of Test Results	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Typical Sources
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid	14 PPT	14.9 PPT	10.5 PPT	11.0 - 18.7 PPT	7 - 14 PPT	YES	NO	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	13 PPT	7.3 PPT	3.2 PPT	5.7 - 9.3 PPT	ND - 4 PPT	NO	NO	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
PFHxS Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	NA	N/A	N/A	ND - 2 PPT	ND - 3 PPT	NO	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	NA	N/A	N/A	2.4 - 3.6 PPT	2 - 5 PPT	NO	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFBS Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND - 3 PPT	NO	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

			Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001	Veolia Franklin Lakes NJ0220001	Veolia Hackensack NJ0238001		
Substance	Year Sampled	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Range of Test Results		RUL Exceeded		Typical Sources	
Chloride	2021	NA	94 - 119 PPM	73 - 216 PPM	N	N	Naturally occurring element	
Hardness (as CaCO3)	2021	NA	246 - 283 PPM	75 - 154 PPM	Y	N	Naturally occurring element	
pH	2021	NA	7.27 - 7.87	7.54 - 8.22	N	N	Natural property of water	
Sodium	2021	NA	55 - 61 PPM	44 - 121 PPM	Y	Y	Naturally occurring element, road salt	
Sulfate	2021	NA	21 - 21 PPM	14 - 14 PPM	N	N	Naturally occurring element	
Total Dissolved Solids	2021	NA	411 - 452 PPM	223 - 507 PPM	Y	Y	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water	



## Source Water Assessment:

NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems.

The Source Water Assessment for the PVWC system (PWS ID 1605002) and the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission

(NJDWSC) (PWS ID 1613001) can be found online at the NJDEP's source water assessment website- <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or [watersupply@dep.nj.gov](mailto:watersupply@dep.nj.gov).

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is – or will be – consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for con-

tamination of a source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any of those contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. The source water assessments performed on the intakes for each system list the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters:

## 2022 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID NJ1613001	Source of Substance	Violation?
Treated Drinking Water at the Treatment Plant						
<b>Turbidity (NTU)</b> Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is monitored as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can limit the effectiveness of disinfectants.	NA	Treatment Technique (TT) = 1 NTU	Highest Level Detected and Range (Low-High)		Soil Run-Off	NO
			0.13 (0.02 -0.13)	0.4 (0.03-0.4)		
	NA	TT= % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits			
			100%	99.98%		
<b>Total Organic Carbon (%)</b>	NA	TT= % removal or Removal Ratio	% Removal	Removal Ratio	Naturally present in the environment.	NO
			46.7-72.6 (25 - 45 required)	(0.9-1.4)		
<b>Barium (PPM)</b>	2	2	0.016-0.027	0.00654	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
<b>Fluoride (PPM)</b>	4	4	<0.05-0.05	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
<b>Nickel (PPB)</b>	N/A	N/A	2.01-2.76	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
<b>Nitrate (PPM)</b>	10	10	1.45 (0.71-2.76)	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
<b>Radium (PCI/L)</b>	0	5	ND (2014 Data)	ND (2014 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	NO
<b>Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (PPT)</b>	0	13*	5.37 highest running annual average (3.8-9.2)	3.63**	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	NO
<b>Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (PPT)</b>	0	14*	8.38 highest running annual average (5.7-12.8)	4.38**	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	NO

\*MCL created by the state of New Jersey. Currently there is no Federal MCL for perfluorinated compounds

\*\* These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch

## 2022 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Parameters

Contaminant	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID NJ1613001
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved?
		Result	RUL Achieved?
<b>Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System</b>			
<b>Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (PPB)</b>	500	110-220	YES
<b>Alkalinity (PPM)</b>	NA	48-82.5	NA
<b>Aluminum (PPB)</b>	200	17.4-29.3	YES
<b>Chloride (PPM)</b>	250	101.8-158.2	YES
<b>Color (color units)</b>	10	<5	YES
<b>Copper (PPM)</b>	<1	0.00087-0.00742	YES
<b>Hardness, CaCO<sub>3</sub> (PPM)</b>	250	90-168	YES
<b>Iron (PPB)</b>	300	<100	YES
<b>Manganese (PPB)*</b>	50	9.2-18.8	YES
<b>Odor (Threshold Odor Number)</b>	3	6-80	NO
<b>pH</b>	6.5 to 8.5	7.77-8.24	YES
<b>Sodium (PPM)</b>	50	62.8-135.6	NO**
<b>Sulfate (PPM)</b>	250	37.8-89.3	YES
<b>Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)</b>	500	262.5-487.5	YES
<b>Zinc (PPB)</b>	5000	2.7-26	YES

## 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,  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) - 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.

**PPM:** Parts per million (equivalent to milligrams per liter,  $\text{mg/L}$ ) - 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  $\text{ng/L}$ ) - 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](http://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](http://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. 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.

**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

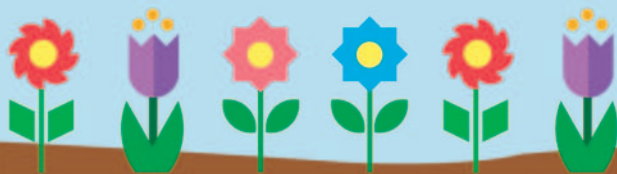
If water is applied too quickly, it can cause the water to run off of the landscape and into the street.

### 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.



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](http://www.smartirrigationmonth.com)