Ridgewood Water

Over 100 Years of Service

2024 Annual *Drinking Water* *Quality* Report

Ridgewood Water - PWSID NJ0251001
Results from the Year 2023

New and Improved Website:
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 131 N Maple Avenue, Sydney V. Stoldt, Jr. Court Room 4th Floor, Ridgewood, NJ. Public meeting schedules, agendas, minutes, and videos can be viewed on the Village of Ridgewood website. 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.

Quick Fact:
One of Ridgewood Water's Employees has worked for the utility for over 35 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 has completed testing the final NJDEP prescribed well following GWUDI guidelines. This study revealed no evidence of surface water influence at the well and results have been supplied to the NJDEP for review.

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, 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 NJDEP 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, immune and endocrine systems. 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*.

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* 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 the charts contained in these pages.

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

LEAD AND COPPER - TESTED AT CUSTOMER'S TAP. TESTING IS DONE ANNUALLY						
Contaminant	NJDEP Action Level	Ideal Goal	90% of Tests	# of Tests >	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	90% of homes less than 15 PPB	0 PPB	5.12 PPB	0 out of 35	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	90% of homes less than 1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	0.225 PPM	0 out of 35	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	NA	5.16 PPB	ND - 5.16 PPB	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 PPM	2 PPM	0.923 PPM	0.0167 - 0.923 PPM	NO	Discharge from steel or pulp mills
Chromium	100 PPB	100 PPB	3.29 PPB	ND - 3.29 PPB	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	NA	NA	0.00449 PPM	ND - 0.00449 PPM	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrate	10 PPM	10 PPM	9.2 PPM	1.6 - 9.2 PPM	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrite	1 PPM	1 PPM	ND	ND	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 (2023 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	4.5 PCI/L	ND - 4.5 PCI/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -226	Combined 5 PCI/L	0 PCI/L	1.7 PCI/L	ND - 1.7 PCI/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -228	Combined 5 PCI/L	0 PCI/L	1.4 PCI/L	ND - 1.4 PCI/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	30 PPB	0 PPB	2.71 PPB	ND - 2.12 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	59 PPB	13.9 - 59 PPB	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids	60 PPB	NA	24.2 PPB	5.7 - 24.2 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	1.00 PPM	2.20 PPM	NO	Water additive to control microbes

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Ridgewood Water

On May 2nd, 2024 Ridgewood Water became aware that our system recently failed to collect a Water Quality Parameter sample, at a single Point of Entry, during the appropriate sampling period. The appropriate number of samples were collected but this series of samples did not align with the NJDEP's sampling schedule. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?

Immediately upon notification that Ridgewood Water was collecting Water Quality Parameters on a different schedule than the NJDEP, sampling schedules were adjusted.

For more information, please contact Ridgewood Water at (201) 670-5520 or 111 North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood NJ 07450.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for Ridgewood Water

On January 12th, 2024 Ridgewood Water became aware that we failed to submit a Disinfectant Residual Reporting Form during the appropriate month. This report contains information on the number of bacteriological samples collected monthly as well as the chlorine residual of the distribution system.

Although this situation does not create a health risk, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?

Once Ridgewood Water became aware that the report was not received by the NJDEP, the original was submitted immediately.

For more information, please contact Ridgewood Water at (201) 670-5520 or 111 North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood NJ 07450.

Ridgewood Water

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	2023	NA	ND - 0.076 PPM	N	Surfactants from detergents and cleansers
Chloride	2023	NA	70.8 - 437 PPM	N	Naturally occurring element
Hardness (as CaCO3)	2023	NA	210 - 418 PPM	Y	Naturally occurring element
Manganese	2023	NA	ND - 0.0153 PPM	N	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
pH	2023	NA	6.67 - 8.6 PPM	N	Natural property of water
Sodium	2023	NA	23.5 - 109 PPM	Y	Naturally occurring element, road salt
Sulfate	2023	NA	12.2 - 23.4 PPM	N	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	2023	NA	350 - 1190 PPM	Y	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	2023	NA	ND - 0.106 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	34.3 PPT	ND - 34.3 PPT	YES	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, photographic films
PFOS - Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	13 PPT	19.8 PPT	ND - 19.8 PPT	YES	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
PFNA - Perfluorononanoic acid	13 PPT	2.8 PPT	ND - 2.8 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHxS - Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	NA	9.21 PPT	ND - 9.21 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHpA - Perfluoroheptanoic acid	NA	6.4 PPT	ND - 6.4 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	7.18 PPT	ND - 7.18 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHxA - Perfluorohexanoic acid	NA	9.6 PPT	1.2 - 9.6 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 UCMR5 MONITORING				
Contaminant	Year	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2023	Range = ND - 12.5	PPT	Man-made chemical used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023	Range = 3.7 - 26.7	PPT	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023	Range = ND - 16.3	PPT	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2023	Range = ND - 7.2	PPT	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023	Range = ND -31.4	PPT	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023	Range = ND - 8.3	PPT	Man-made chemical used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023	Range = ND - 4.9	PPT	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023	Range = ND - 13.7	PPT	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
Lithium (Li)	2023	Range = ND - 11.9	PPB	Naturally occurring element

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Ridgewood Water

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Ridgewood Water Customer Service at (201) 670-5520.

This notice is being sent to you by Ridgewood Water. State Water System ID#: NJ0251001.

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	3.41 PPB	7.08 PPB	0	4	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	0.235 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**
Barium	2 PPM	2 PPM	0.0162 - 0.0162 PPM	NA	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	10 PPM	NA	ND - ND	ND - 1.6 PPM	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium	100 PPB	100 PPB	1.730 - 1.730 PPB	NA	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	NA	NA	0.001-0.001 PPM	ND - ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	1 PPM	1 PPM	0.72 - 0.72 PPM	ND-0.03	NO	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	10 PPM	10 PPM	ND - ND	0.02-2.3	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	38.6 PPB	35.9 PPB	16.6 - 60.5 PPB	17.4 - 51.5 PPB	NO	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids	60 PPB	NA	12.7 PPB	33.6 PPB	3.33 - 16.8 PPB	13.1 - 37.0 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	4.0 PPM	4.0 PPM	ND - 2.86 PPM	ND - 5.3 PPM	1.31 PPM	2.37 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**	**RAA**	**Range of Test Results**		**Violation**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources**
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid	14 PPT	11.3 PPT	9.2 PPT	11.0 - 18.7 PPT	7.17 - 10.4 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	5.5 PPT	3 PPT	5.7 - 9.3 PPT	5.7 - 4 PPT	NO	NO	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
PFHxS Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	NA	NA	2.53 PPT	ND - ND	NA	NO	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	NA	NA	4 PPT	ND - ND	NA	NO	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFBS Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	NA	NA	3.22 PPT	ND - ND	NA	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)**	**Highest Level Detected**		**RUL Exceeded**		Typical Sources
Chloride	2023	NA	124 PPM	250 PPM	N	N	Naturally occurring element
Hardness (as CaCO3)	2023	NA	282 PPM	156 PPM	Y	N	Naturally occurring element
pH	2023	NA	8.15	8.22	N	N	Natural property of water
Sodium	2023	NA	75 PPM	75 PPM	Y	Y	Naturally occurring element, road salt
Sulfate	2023	NA	19 PPM	12 PPM	N	N	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	2023	NA	505 PPM	372 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), North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) (PWS ID 1613001), Newark system (PWS ID 0714001), Jersey City (PWS ID 0906001) and Veolia (PWS ID 0238001) 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*.

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 contamination 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 resulted in the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may present in source waters.

Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)	(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium (3) Low	(4) Medium	(4) High	(4) Low	(4) Low	(4) High
NJDWSC (5 intakes)	(5) High	(5) High	(2) Medium (3) Low	(5) Medium	(5) High	(5) Low	0.8	(5) High
Newark (1 intake)	High	Low	Low	(2) Medium (3) Low	High	Low	ND	High
Jersey City (1 intakes)	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High
Veolia (Haworth plant) (14 intakes)	(8) High (5) Medium (1) Low	(7) High (7) Medium	(5) Medium (9) Low	(9) High (3) Medium (2) Low	(13) High (1) Medium	(5) High (3) Medium (6) Low	(8) High (6) Low	(8) High (6) Medium

2023 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Contaminants Treated Drinking Water at the Treatment Plant

Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001	Newark Water Pequannock-WTP PWSID: NJ0714001	Jersey City MUA JC Reservoir - WTO PWSID: NJ0906001	Veolia - New Jersey (Haworth Plant) PWSID - 0238001	Source of Substance	Violation?
Turbidity (NTU) 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
			0.121 (0.028-0.121)	0.66 (0.03-0.66)	0.5 (0.08 - 0.5)	0.22 (0.06 - 0.22)	0.20 (0.01 - 0.20)		
	NA	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	**Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits**						
			100%	99.96%		100%	99.5%		
Total Organic Carbon (%)	NA	TT= % removal or Removal Ratio	**% Removal**	**Removal Ratio**	**Removal Ratio Range**			Naturally present in the environment.	NO
			46.4 - 81.4 Required: 25-45	0.9 - 1.3		0.97 - 1.42	1.00 - 1.37		
Barium (PPM)	2	2	0.018 (0.016-0.018)	0.00961	0.00599	0.018	0.056	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Chromium (PPB)	100	100	ND	ND[1]	ND[1]	ND	0.8	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Fluoride (PPM)	4	4	0.06 (<0.05 - 0.06)	ND[1]	<0.1	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Nickel (PPM)	NA	NA	2.6 (2.1-2.6)	ND[1]	ND[1]	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Nitrate (PPM)	10	10	1.82 (0.62-1.82)	0.267 (ND - 0.267)	<0.1	0.4 (0.25-0.40)	2.3 (ND-2.3)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Combined Radium (PCI/L)	0	5	ND (2023 Data)	15 (2023 Data)	ND (2023 Data)	ND (2023 Data)	ND (2023 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	NO
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (PPT)	0	14[2]	5.52 highest running annual average (3.27-6.95)	3.63	ND	7.7 highest running annual average (6.0-7.7)	3.0 highest running annual average (2.01-4)	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	NO
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (PPT)	0	13[2]	7.99 highest running annual average (4.6-9.96)	4.38	ND	5.7 highest running annual average (4.0-6.1)	9.2 highest running annual average (7.14-10.4)	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	NO

[1] These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch. [2] MCL created by the Sate of New Jersey. Currently there is no Federal MCL for perfluorinated compounds.

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

PVWC samples our source water for Cryptosporidium and Giardia. The data collected in 2023 is presented in the table below.

Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	ND- 0.19	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
Giardia (Cysts/L)	ND-0.47	

Testing For Emerging Contaminants - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002

Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant	Range of Results	Test results presented in this table were collected in 2023 to monitor the occurrence of emerging contaminants. There are currently no EPA drinking water standards for these contaminants.
Chlorate (ppb)	210.5 149.8-283.0	
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07	
Perfluorobuta nesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<1.83-3.61	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drinking water monthly.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHp/A] (ppt)	<1.84-3.1	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	<1.84-3.49	
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2.87-10.6	

2023 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Parameters

Contaminant (units)	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002		NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001		Newark Water Pequannock-WTP PWSID: NJ0714001		Jersey City MUA JC Reservoir - WTO PWSID: NJ0906001		Veolia - New Jersey (Haworth Plant) PWSID: 0238001	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved?	Result	RUL Achieved?	Result	RUL Achieved?	Result	RUL Achieved?	Result	RUL Achieved?
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System											
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (PPB)	500	70-130	YES	<50.0	YES			ND	YES	ND	YES
Alkalinity (PPM)	NA	50-57.5	NA	40.0	NA	29.5	NA	29-78	NA	76-114	NA
Aluminum (PPB)	200	13.8-21.2	YES	37.3	YES	<150.0	YES	ND-50	YES	ND-140	YES
Chloride (PPM)	250	66.2-103.6	YES	52.2	YES	36.1	YES	62=106	YES	58-138	YES
Color (color units)	10	<5	YES	2	YES	2	YES	ND-3	YES	ND-3	YES
Copper (PPM)	<1	ND	YES	0.0152	YES	ND1	YES	ND-0.06	YES	ND	YES
Hardness, CaCO3 (PPM)	250	84-100	YES	70	YES	48.7	YES	57-92	YES	85-156	YES
Iron (PPB)	300	<100	YES	<200	YES	6	YES	ND-60	YES	ND	YES
Manganese (PPB)	50	9.9-17.7	YES	17.7	YES	59	NO[3]	ND	YES	ND	YES
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	7.0-14.0	NO[4]	<1.00	YES	<1.00	YES	<1.00[1]	NO	ND	YES
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (Optimum Range)	7.84-8.20	NO	8.15	YES	7.54	YES	6.97-7.70	YES	7.5-8.22	YES
Sodium (PPM)	50	50.2-81.1	NO[5]	33.0	YES	22.4	NO	32-55	NO	39-75	NO
Sulfate (PPM)	250	44.1-59.3	YES	8.11	YES	12	YES	10	YES	12	YES
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	500	203.5-327.5	YES	79.0	YES	104	YES	127-352	YES	200-372	YES
Zinc (PPB)	5000	1.4-22.8	YES	<10	YES	<200	YES	ND-60	YES	420-580	YES

[3] The recommended upper limit for Manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would not be encountered in drinking water.

[4] The Odor exceeds the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfection.

NA – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected

[5] PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL). The sources of sodium include natural soil run off, roadway salt runoff, upstream waste water treatment plants and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals, sodium levels are of less concern, however high sodium levels may be a concern with individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Definitions of Terms in Table of Water Quality Parameters:

ACTION LEVEL (AL) - 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.

HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5S) – Byproducts of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since Chlorine is important for disinfection, HAAs will be present, but they are monitored very closely by water utilities.

**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

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) – 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 (MCLG) – 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 LEVEL 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 contaminants.

NA – Not Applicable.

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

NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS (NTU) – A unit of Turbidity measurement. The higher the NTU, the more turbid the liquid is.

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

PARTS PER BILLION (PPB) OR MICROGRAMS PER LITER (UG/L) – An even finer measure of concentration. One part per billion corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000.

PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) OR MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (MG/L) – A measure of the concentration of a substance in a given volume of water. One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000.

PARTS PER TRILLION (PPT) OR NANOGRAMS PER LITER (NG/L) – An even finer measure of concentration. One part per trillion corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000,000.

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.

PICOCURIES PER LITER (PCI/L) – a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

RECOMMENDED UPPER LIMIT (RUL) – The highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended to protect aesthetic quality.

RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (RMCL) (G) – of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water (Goal).

RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE (RAA) – The average of all sample analytical results taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

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.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT) – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMS) – By-products of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since Chlorine is important for disinfection, TTHMs will be present, but they are monitored very closely by water utilities.

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

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.*

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

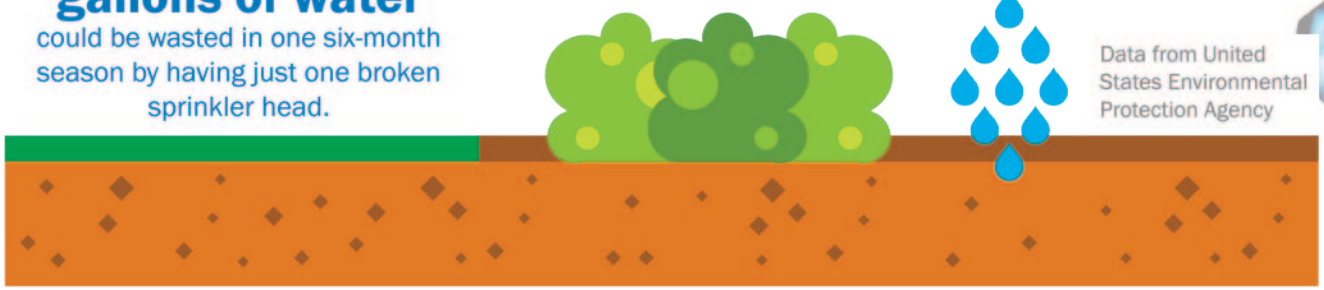
gallons of water

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

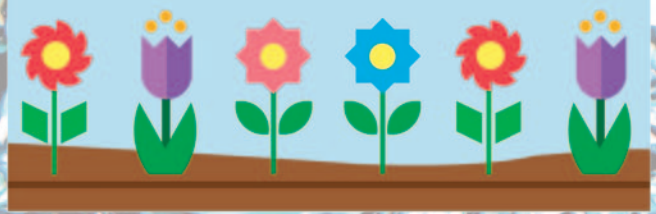
If water is applied too quickly, it can cause the water to run off of the landscape and into the street.

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