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RIDGEWOOD WATER – PWSID 0251001 – DRINKING WATER
2022 FIRST QUARTER UPDATE - PUBLIC NOTICE

Ridgewood Water remains in violation of two New Jersey drinking water standards, and as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. In accordance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (40 C.F.R. 141.203), Ridgewood Water is required to conduct public notification every three months to customers regarding the violations of recently adopted New Jersey drinking water standards. The previous public notification was provided on November 29th, 2021, via mailing and posting on Ridgewood Water's website at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net>. Beginning June 1, 2020, New Jersey set standards for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS are two specific compounds within the class of contaminants known as Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS.

We routinely monitor for the presence of contaminants in drinking water. On February 22nd, 2022, we received notice that the samples collected for the first quarter of 2022, showed that Ridgewood Water continues to exceed the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for PFOA at fifteen (15) of the system's active twenty-three (23) treatment plants, and exceeds the MCL for PFOS at one (1) of the system's active twenty-three (23) treatment plants.

The New Jersey MCL for PFOA is 14 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. The RAA for PFOA, based on samples collected over the last four quarters at the exceeding treatment plants, are between 18.1 – 29.4 parts per trillion (ppt). A full list of the system's treatment plant exceedances and their RAA can be found on the fourth page of this notice.

The New Jersey MCL for PFOS is 13 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a running annual average (RAA). The RAA for PFOS, based on samples collected over the last four quarters at the exceeding treatment plant, is 16.0 parts per trillion (ppt). A full list of the system's treatment plant exceedances and their RAA can be found on the fourth page of this notice.

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



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Ridgewood Water Has Levels of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) & Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Above Drinking Water Standards

What does this mean?

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 of these developmental effects may persist through childhood.

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 may persist through childhood.

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

What should I do?

- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be in a risk group, and we recommend that you seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.
- The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as juice, should be prepared with bottled water when PFOA and/or PFOS is elevated in drinking water.
- Pregnant, nursing, and women considering having children may choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS.
- Other people may also choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS or a home water filter that is certified to reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. Home water treatment devices are available that can reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. For more specific information regarding the effectiveness of home water filters for reducing PFOA and/or PFOS, visit the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International website, <http://www.nsf.org/>.
- Boiling your water will not remove PFOA or PFOS.

What is being done?

Ridgewood Water has been aware of PFOA and PFOS detections and has sought to educate our customers for years, through public forums and governmental action, about their presence in our water, as well as the utility's plan to remove these contaminants. Ridgewood Water completed its Master Treatment Plan for addressing PFAS in mid-May 2020. The plan details an operational strategy of blending water sources, and cost-efficient installation of additional treatments and maintenance to ensure water quality is the best it can be into the future. The plan was developed by a state licensed engineering firm and based on expert evaluation of all available treatment methods for PFAS and assessment of our current resources. One of the twelve recommended treatment plants for PFAS removal has already been built and is fully operational, the second

has been awarded for construction, and the remainder are all under engineering design. A copy of the Master Plan can be found on the Ridgewood Water website PFAS page: <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/> We anticipate resolving the violations as each new treatment plant comes online, with three more breaking ground for construction in 2022 and the last plant scheduled for completion in 2026. Please see our website for a complete list of the most recent project updates.

For more system specific information, please contact Ridgewood Water at (201) 670-5520 or (201) 670-5526.

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

Date distributed: 3/18/2022.



Ridgewood Water Additional Information on PFAS

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”) are a group of man-made chemicals that includes PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, GenX, and many others. PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries in the United States, and around the globe, since the 1940s. PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. Both chemicals are very persistent in the environment and in the human body—meaning they don’t break down and they can accumulate over time. There is evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse human health effects. The two prominent PFAS compounds found in the Ridgewood Water groundwater sources are PFOA and PFOS.

What is PFOA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses, based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOA has also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and it is found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and greaseproof food packaging. Major sources of PFOA in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used and the release of aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOA has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

What is PFOS?

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS has also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and it is found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and greaseproof food packaging. Major sources of PFOS in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used, and the release of aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

Ridgewood Water has created a PFAS Resources page on its website at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/>.

- The PFAS Resources page contains:
 - A Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section
 - Previously issued Public Notification Supplements on PFAS from 2018 and 2021
 - A copy of the PFAS Master Plan
 - A copy of the presentation from recent virtual PFAS Information Sessions that were hosted on September 28th, October 5th, and October 19th, 2021

If you have additional questions, please email Customer Service at cswater@ridgewoodnj.net. Thank you.

For the 1st quarter of PFOA sampling, fifteen (15) of the twenty-three (23) active treatment plants (TP)* had an RAA exceeding the MCL:

TP001001 – RAA – 29.4 PPT
TP004012 – RAA – 18.7 PPT
TP005023 – RAA – 24.0 PPT
TP010030 – RAA – 23.6 PPT
TP014038 – RAA – 18.1 PPT
TP019049 – RAA – 18.4 PPT
TP020051 – RAA – 18.5 PPT
TP021053 – RAA – 25.7 PPT
TP024060 – RAA – 27.8 PPT
TP025062 – RAA – 21.4 PPT
TP028068 – RAA – 24.9 PPT
TP030072 – RAA – 23.5 PPT
TP032076 – RAA – 19.0 PPT
TP035083 – RAA – 22.1 PPT
TP018047 – RAA – 23.9 PPT

For the 1st quarter of PFOS sampling, one (1) of the twenty-three (23) active treatment plants (TP)* had an RAA exceeding the MCL:

TP001001 – RAA – 16.0 PPT

For the 1st quarter of sampling, the following treatment plants were inactive/not in violation of MCL:

TP017044	TP026064
TP043097	TP040092
TP002003	TP003006
TP016042	TP022055
TP036086	TP041094
TP033079	TP044099
TP034081	TP049126
TP023057	Ravine (**)

* Ridgewood Water has thirty-one (31) total treatment plants in its service area. Twenty-three (23) treatment plants are currently active, with eight (8) offline for repairs and/or replacement. Given fluctuations in seasonal demand between off-peak (winter) and peak (summer) water usage, some treatment plants are made active or inactive based on the hydraulic needs of the service area. As a result, Ridgewood Water expects some treatment plants to be listed in one quarter's notice, but not in the subsequent quarter's notice. This pattern will continue until all PFAS-associated treatment construction is completed.

**NJDEP has not assigned Ravine POE a Treatment Plant ID at present time.

BULK MAIL

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RIDGEWOOD WATER – PWSID 0251001 – DRINKING WATER
2022 SECOND QUARTER UPDATE - PUBLIC NOTICE

Ridgewood Water remains in violation of two New Jersey drinking water standards, and as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. In accordance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (40 C.F.R. 141.203), Ridgewood Water is required to conduct public notification every three months to customers regarding the violations of recently adopted New Jersey drinking water standards. The previous public notification was provided on March 18th, 2022, via mailing and posting on Ridgewood Water's website at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net>. Beginning June 1, 2020, New Jersey set standards for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS are two specific compounds within the class of contaminants known as Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS.

We routinely monitor for the presence of contaminants in drinking water. On June 6, 2022, we received notice that the samples collected for the second quarter of 2022, showed that Ridgewood Water continues to exceed the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for PFOA at seventeen (17) of the system's active twenty-three (23) treatment plants, and exceeds the MCL for PFOS at one (1) of the system's active twenty-three (23) treatment plants.

The New Jersey MCL for PFOA is 14 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. The RAA for PFOA, based on samples collected over the last four quarters at the exceeding treatment plants, are between 17.4 – 28.4 parts per trillion (ppt). A full list of the system's treatment plant exceedances and their RAA can be found on the fourth page of this notice.

The New Jersey MCL for PFOS is 13 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a running annual average (RAA). The RAA for PFOS, based on samples collected over the last four quarters at the exceeding treatment plant, is 15.7 parts per trillion (ppt). A full list of the system's treatment plant exceedances and their RAA can be found on the fourth page of this notice.

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



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Ridgewood Water Has Levels of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) & Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Above Drinking Water Standards

What does this mean?

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 of these developmental effects may persist through childhood.

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 may persist through childhood.

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

What should I do?

- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be in a risk group, and we recommend that you seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.
- The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as juice, should be prepared with bottled water when PFOA and/or PFOS is elevated in drinking water.
- Pregnant, nursing, and women considering having children may choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS.
- Other people may also choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS or a home water filter that is certified to reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. Home water treatment devices are available that can reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. For more specific information regarding the effectiveness of home water filters for reducing PFOA and/or PFOS, visit the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International website, <http://www.nsf.org/>.
- Boiling your water will not remove PFOA or PFOS.

What is being done?

Ridgewood Water has been aware of PFOA and PFOS detections and has sought to educate our customers for years, through public forums and governmental action, about their presence in our water, as well as the utility's plan to remove these contaminants. Ridgewood Water completed its Master Treatment Plan for addressing PFAS in mid-May 2020. The plan details an operational strategy of blending water sources, and cost-efficient installation of additional treatments and maintenance to ensure water quality is the best it can be into the future. The plan was developed by a state licensed engineering firm and based on expert evaluation of all available treatment methods for PFAS and assessment of our current resources. One of the twelve recommended treatment plants for PFAS removal has already been built and is fully operational, the second is

under construction, and the remainder are all under engineering design. A copy of the Master Plan can be found on the Ridgewood Water website PFAS page: <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/> We anticipate resolving the violations as each new treatment plant comes online, with two more breaking ground for construction in 2022 and the last plant scheduled for completion in 2026. Please see our website for a complete list of the most recent project updates.

For more system specific information, please contact Ridgewood Water at (201) 670-5520.

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

Date distributed: 6/15/2022.



Ridgewood Water Additional Information on PFAS

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”) are a group of man-made chemicals that includes PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, GenX, and many others. PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries in the United States, and around the globe, since the 1940s. PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. Both chemicals are very persistent in the environment and in the human body—meaning they don’t break down and they can accumulate over time. There is evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse human health effects. The two prominent PFAS compounds found in the Ridgewood Water groundwater sources are PFOA and PFOS.

What is PFOA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses, based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOA has also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and it is found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and greaseproof food packaging. Major sources of PFOA in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used and the release of aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOA has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

What is PFOS?

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS has also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and it is found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and greaseproof food packaging. Major sources of PFOS in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used, and the release of aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

Ridgewood Water has created a PFAS Resources page on its website at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/>.

- The PFAS Resources page contains:
 - A Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section
 - Previously issued Public Notification Supplements on PFAS from 2018 and 2021
 - A copy of the PFAS Master Plan
 - A copy of the presentation from recent virtual PFAS Information Sessions that were hosted on September 28th, October 5th, and October 19th, 2021

If you have additional questions, please email Customer Service at cswater@ridgewoodnj.net. Thank you.

For the 2nd quarter of PFOA sampling, seventeen (17) of the twenty-three (23) active treatment plants (TP)* had an RAA exceeding the MCL:

TP001001 – RAA – 28.4 PPT
TP004012 – RAA – 18.2 PPT
TP005023 – RAA – 24.0 PPT
TP010030 – RAA – 22.2 PPT
TP014038 – RAA – 17.7 PPT
TP018047 – RAA – 21.4 PPT
TP019049 – RAA – 17.4 PPT
TP020051 – RAA – 17.7 PPT
TP024060 – RAA – 25.4 PPT
TP025062 – RAA – 21.4 PPT
TP028068 – RAA – 24.7 PPT
TP030072 – RAA – 23.4 PPT
TP032076 – RAA – 18.8 PPT
TP033079 – RAA – 24.6 PPT
TP035083 – RAA – 21.8 PPT
TP023057 – RAA – 25.6 PPT
TP002003 – RAA – 20.7 PPT

For the 2nd quarter of PFOS sampling, one (1) of the twenty-three (23) active treatment plants (TP)* had an RAA exceeding the MCL:

TP001001 – RAA – 15.7 PPT

For the 2nd quarter of sampling, the following treatment plants were inactive/lab results not yet available/not in violation of MCL:

TP017044	TP003006
TP043097	TP022055
TP036086	TP041094
TP034081	TP044099
TP026064	TP049126
TP040092	TP016042
TP021053	Ravine (**)

* Ridgewood Water has thirty-one (31) total treatment plants in its service area. Twenty-three (23) treatment plants are currently active, with eight (8) offline for repairs and/or replacement. Given fluctuations in seasonal demand between off-peak (winter) and peak (summer) water usage, some treatment plants are made active or inactive based on the hydraulic needs of the service area. As a result, Ridgewood Water expects some treatment plants to be listed in one quarter's notice, but not in the subsequent quarter's notice. This pattern will continue until all PFAS-associated treatment construction is completed.

**NJDEP has not assigned Ravine POE a Treatment Plant ID at present time.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Ridgewood Water Has Levels of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) Above a Drinking Water Standard

Ridgewood Water Did Not Bring Our Water into Compliance with PFOA and PFOS Drinking Water Standards Within One Year; However, Ridgewood Water is Taking Action to Implement System-Wide Treatment

As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. For more information, please contact Customer Service at (201) 670-5520 or cswater@ridgewoodnj.net.

You were previously notified that our water system is in violation of the New Jersey drinking water PFOA and PFOS standards or maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the points of entry listed on page four of this public notice. The most recent public notice and update regarding this matter are also available at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/>. We will continue to provide you with an updated public notice every 3 months until we complete all approved remedial measures and return to compliance with the PFOA and PFOS MCLs.

During the third quarter 2021 sampling period ending on September 30, 2021, we initially exceeded the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS at nine (9) points of entry. Our water system is required to take any action necessary to bring the water into compliance with the applicable MCL within one-year from the initial violation. Our water system did not remediate the PFOA and PFOS MCL violations at these nine (9) points by the one-year deadline of July 23, 2022.

New Jersey adopted a standard, or MCL, for PFOA in 2020 and monitoring began in 2021. The MCL for PFOA is 14 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. The RAA for PFOA, based on samples collected over the last four quarters at the exceeding treatment plants, are between 17.6 – 30.6 ppt. A full list of the system's treatment plant exceedances and their RAA can be found on page four of this public notice.

New Jersey adopted a standard, or MCL, for PFOS in 2020 and monitoring began in 2021. The MCL for PFOS is 13 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a RAA, in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. The RAA for PFOS, based on samples collected over the last four quarters at the exceeding treatment plants, are between 16.2 – 16.6 ppt. A full list of the system's treatment plant exceedances and their RAA can be found on page four of this notice.

What is being done?

Ridgewood Water has been working closely with New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) on this issue since 2020. Our Master Plan for designing, purchasing, integrating, and testing a permanent PFAS treatment system was completed in 2020, approved by the Village of Ridgewood Council in February 2021. NJDEP reviewed Ridgewood Water's PFAS treatment Master Plan in November 2021. As part of the Master Plan, Ridgewood Water is centralizing PFAS treatment by consolidating from thirty-one (31) treatment plants to twelve (12) treatment plants to provide the most efficient treatment.

Implementation of that Plan is well underway. A PFAS treatment system was constructed and made active at the Carr Treatment Plant in 2019. A second PFAS treatment system was

recently installed at the Twinney Treatment Plant in August 2022 and is pending NJDEP approval. We have awarded contracts and are in the permit approval process with NJDEP for the Ames, Cedar Hill, Wortendyke, & Prospect PFAS Treatment Plants. A permit has already been approved for the Ravine/Marr Treatment Plant. We plan to break ground on all of those projects in 2023. Design, permitting, and construction of treatment systems at other Ridgewood Water plants will continue this year and into 2023 and 2024. Additionally, Ridgewood Water purchases water from Veolia, and has established and activated a new interconnection with Passaic Valley Water Commission for additional water supply. Both purchased water sources are compliant with PFAS regulations.

Integrating PFAS treatment systems into our existing treatment plants to address the contamination is complex, time-consuming, expensive – and necessary. We are dedicated to clean up the contamination, which was caused by others. We are in court to hold those companies who are responsible for the contamination accountable, so that they, not you, pay the costs of getting the job done.

Ridgewood Water has created a PFAS Resources page on its website at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/>.

If you have additional questions, please email Customer Service at cswater@ridgewoodnj.net or (201) 670-5520. Thank you.

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”) are a group of man-made chemicals that includes PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, GenX, and many others. PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries in the United States, and around the globe, since the 1940s. PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. Both chemicals are very persistent in the environment and in the human body—meaning they don’t break down and they can accumulate over time. There is evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse human health effects. The two prominent PFAS compounds found in the Ridgewood Water groundwater sources are PFOA and PFOS.

What is PFOA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses, based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOA has also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and it is found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and greaseproof food packaging. Major sources of PFOA in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used and the release of aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOA has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

What is PFOS?

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS has also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and it is found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery

and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and greaseproof food packaging. Major sources of PFOS in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used, and the release of aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

What does this mean?

FOR PFOA: **People who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, the reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects may persist through childhood.*

FOR PFOS: **People who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over time could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over time 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 may persist through childhood.*

** For specific health information see*

https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/pfas_drinking%20water.pdf and <https://www.nj.gov/dep/pfas/index.html>.

What should I do?

- If you have specific health concerns, a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at higher risk than other individuals and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.
- The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as juice, should be prepared with bottled water when PFOA and/or PFOS is elevated in drinking water.
- Pregnant, nursing, and women considering having children may choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS.
- Other people may also choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS or a home water filter that is certified to reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. Home water treatment devices are available that can reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. For more specific information regarding the effectiveness of home water filters for reducing PFOA and/or PFOS, visit the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International website, <http://www.nsf.org/>.
- Boiling your water will not remove PFOA or PFOS.

For more information, see <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pfas/>.

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

This notice is being sent to you by Ridgewood Water. State Water System ID#: NJ0251001
Date distributed: October 15, 2022

Ridgewood Water has thirty-one (31) total treatment plants in its service area. Twenty-four (24) treatment plants are currently active, with seven (7) offline for repairs and/or replacement. Given fluctuations in seasonal demand between off-peak (winter) and peak (summer) water usage, some treatment plants are made active or inactive based on the hydraulic needs of the service area.

Treatment Plants Exceeding the PFOA MCL

The MCL for PFOA is 14 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged.

Point of Entry (Treatment Plants)	RAA 3Q2022 (ppt)	POE exceeded 1 year deadline
TP001001	30	X
TP004012	19	
TP005023	26	
TP010030	22	X
TP014038	18	
TP018047	23	X
TP019049	18	
TP020051	18	
TP024060	26	X
TP025062	21	
TP028068	26	X
TP030072	25	
TP032076	20	
TP033079	23	X
TP035083	22	X
TP023057	25	
TP002003	22	
TP041094	22	Temporary treatment installed pending NJDEP approval
TP043097	21	X
TP021053	25	X

Treatment Plants Exceeding the PFOS MCL

The MCL for PFOS is 13 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged.

Point of Entry (Treatment Plants)	RAA 3Q2022 (ppt)
TP001001	17
TP041094	16

Treatment Plants Not Exceeding the PFOA or PFOS MCLs

1. TP049126 Carr Treatment Plant (A PFAS treatment system was installed in 2019)
2. TP044099
3. TP036086
4. TP022055
5. TP016042
6. TP003006

Treatment Plants Currently Inactive

1. TP017044
2. TP026064
3. TP034081
4. TP038149
5. TP040092

**Ridgewood
Water**





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IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Ridgewood Water Has Levels of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) Above a Drinking Water Standard

Ridgewood Water Did Not Bring Our Water into Compliance with PFOA and PFOS Drinking Water Standards Within One Year; However, Ridgewood Water is Taking Action to Implement System-Wide Treatment

As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. For more information, please contact Customer Service at (201) 670-5520 or cswater@ridgewoodnj.net.

You were previously notified that our water system is in violation of the New Jersey drinking water PFOA and PFOS standards or maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the points of entry listed on page four of this public notice. The most recent public notice and update regarding this matter are also available at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/>. We will continue to provide you with an updated public notice every 3 months until we complete all approved remedial measures and return to compliance with the PFOA and PFOS MCLs.

During the fourth quarter 2021 sampling period ending on December 31, 2021, we initially exceeded the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS at eighteen (18) points of entry. Our water system is required to take any action necessary to bring the water into compliance with the applicable MCL within one-year from the initial violation. Our water system did not remediate the PFOA and PFOS MCL violations at these eighteen (18) points by the one-year deadline of November 30, 2022.

New Jersey adopted a standard, or MCL, for PFOA in 2020 and monitoring began in 2021. The MCL for PFOA is 14 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. The RAA for PFOA, based on samples collected over the last four quarters at the exceeding treatment plants, are between 15.3 – 26.8 ppt. A full list of the system's treatment plant exceedances and their RAA can be found on page four of this public notice.

New Jersey adopted a standard, or MCL, for PFOS in 2020 and monitoring began in 2021. The MCL for PFOS is 13 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a RAA, in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. The RAA for PFOS, based on samples collected over the last four quarters at the exceeding treatment plants, are between 13.5 – 14.7 ppt. A full list of the system's treatment plant exceedances and their RAA can be found on page four of this notice.

What is being done?

Ridgewood Water has been working closely with New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) on this issue since 2020. Our Master Plan for designing, purchasing, integrating, and testing a permanent PFAS treatment system was completed in 2020, approved by the Village of Ridgewood Council in February 2021. NJDEP reviewed Ridgewood Water's PFAS treatment Master Plan in November 2021. As part of the Master Plan, Ridgewood Water is centralizing PFAS treatment by consolidating from thirty-one (31) treatment plants to twelve (12) treatment plants to provide the most efficient treatment.

Implementation of that Plan is well underway. A PFAS treatment system was constructed and made active at the Carr Treatment Plant in 2019. A second PFAS treatment system was recently installed at the Twinney Treatment Plant in August 2022 and is pending NJDEP approval. We have awarded contracts and are in the permit approval process with NJDEP for the Ames, Cedar Hill, Wortendyke, & Prospect PFAS Treatment Plants. A permit has already been approved for the Ravine/Marr Treatment Plant. We plan to break ground on all of those projects in 2023. Design, permitting, and construction of treatment systems at other Ridgewood Water plants will continue this year and into 2023 and 2024. Additionally, Ridgewood Water purchases water from Veolia, and has established and activated a new interconnection with Passaic Valley Water Commission for additional water supply. Both purchased water sources are compliant with PFAS regulations.

Integrating PFAS treatment systems into our existing treatment plants to address the contamination is complex, time-consuming, expensive – and necessary. We are dedicated to clean up the contamination, which was caused by others. We are in court to hold those companies who are responsible for the contamination accountable, so that they, not you, pay the costs of getting the job done.

Ridgewood Water has created a PFAS Resources page on its website at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/>.

If you have additional questions, please email Customer Service at cswater@ridgewoodnj.net or (201) 670-5520. Thank you.

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”) are a group of man-made chemicals that includes PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, GenX, and many others. PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries in the United States, and around the globe, since the 1940s. PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. Both chemicals are very persistent in the environment and in the human body—meaning they don’t break down and they can accumulate over time. There is evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse human health effects. The two prominent PFAS compounds found in the Ridgewood Water groundwater sources are PFOA and PFOS.

What is PFOA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses, based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOA has also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and it is found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and greaseproof food packaging. Major sources of PFOA in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used and the release of aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOA has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

What is PFOS?

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) is a member of the group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various

commercial products. PFOS has also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and it is found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and greaseproof food packaging. Major sources of PFOS in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used, and the release of aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

What does this mean?

FOR PFOA: **People who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, the reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects may persist through childhood.*

FOR PFOS: **People who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over time could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over time 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 may persist through childhood.*

** For specific health information see*

https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/pfas_drinking%20water.pdf and <https://www.nj.gov/dep/pfas/index.html>.

What should I do?

- If you have specific health concerns, a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at higher risk than other individuals and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.
- The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as juice, should be prepared with bottled water when PFOA and/or PFOS is elevated in drinking water.
- Pregnant, nursing, and women considering having children may choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS.
- Other people may also choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS or a home water filter that is certified to reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. Home water treatment devices are available that can reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. For more specific information regarding the effectiveness of home water filters for reducing PFOA and/or PFOS, visit the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International website, <http://www.nsf.org/>.
- Boiling your water will not remove PFOA or PFOS.

For more information, see <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pfas/>.

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

This notice is being sent to you by Ridgewood Water. State Water System ID#: NJ0251001
Date distributed: January 15, 2023

Ridgewood Water has thirty-one (31) total treatment plants in its service area. Twenty-five (25) treatment plants are currently active, with six (6) offline for repairs and/or replacement. Given fluctuations in seasonal demand between off-peak (winter) and peak (summer) water usage, some treatment plants are made active or inactive based on the hydraulic needs of the service area.

Treatment Plants Exceeding the PFOA MCL

The MCL for PFOA is 14 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged.

Point of Entry (Treatment Plants)	RAA 4Q2022 (ppt)	POE exceeded 1 year deadline
TP001001 *	23	X
TP004012	20	X
TP005023	26	X
TP010030	23	X
TP014038	18	X
TP018047	24	X
TP019049	18	X
TP020051	18	X
TP024060	27	X
TP025062	21	X
TP028068	27	X
TP030072	25	X
TP032076	22	
TP033079	25	X
TP035083	22	X
TP023057	26	X
TP002003	23	X
TP043097	23	X
TP021053	25	X
TP022055	19	
TP044099	15	
TP016042	17	

Treatment Plants Exceeding the PFOS MCL

The MCL for PFOS is 13 parts per trillion (ppt) and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged.

Point of Entry (Treatment Plants)	RAA 4Q2022 (ppt)	POE exceeded 1 year deadline
TP033079	14	
TP023057	15	

Treatment Plants Not Exceeding the PFOA or PFOS MCLs

1. TP049126 Carr Treatment Plant (A PFAS treatment system was installed in 2019)
2. TP003006
3. TP041094 - **Temporary treatment installed pending NJDEP approval**

Treatment Plants Currently Inactive

1. TP017044
2. TP026064
3. TP034081
4. TP038149
5. TP040092
6. TP036086

*TP001001 (Active but offline Q4)





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