



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 six 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.

As of the 1st quarter 2024 sampling period, ending on March 31st, 2024, we have exceeded the MCL for PFOA at twenty-two (22) points of entry and the MCL for PFOS at four (4) points of entry. Our water system is required to take any action necessary to bring the water system 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 twenty (22) points by the one-year deadline.

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 facilities, are between 17 – 31 ppt. A full list of the system's treatment facility exceedances and their RAA can be found on page six of this 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 facilities, are between 14 – 17 ppt. A full list of the system's treatment facility exceedances and their RAA can be found on page six 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. In May 2023, Ridgewood Water entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO), continuing to acknowledge the need for comprehensive treatment, **setting a goal to have all treatment facilities online by the end of 2026**. Our PFAS Treatment Master Plan for designing, purchasing, integrating, and testing a permanent PFAS treatment system was completed in 2020, and 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 facilities to twelve (12) treatment facilities to provide the most efficient treatment.

Implementation of that Master Plan is well underway.

- Carr PFAS Treatment Facility, Ridgewood Water's first installation, went active in 2019.
- Twinney PFAS Treatment Facility, the second installation, went online in 2022.
- In 2022, an interconnection with Passaic Valley Water Commission was completed.
- In 2023, construction began at the Prospect and Ravine PFAS Treatment Facilities.
- In 2024, construction begins on the Ames PFAS Treatment Facility and the Raw Water Mains to connect satellite wells to Ames, Cedar Hill, Prospect and Wortendyke.
- In 2024, design, permitting, and construction of additional treatment facilities will continue.

Additionally, Ridgewood Water purchases water from Veolia and Passaic Valley Water Commission for additional water supply, which is compliant with NJDEP PFAS regulations.

Integrating PFAS treatment systems into Ridgewood Water's existing treatment facilities to address the contamination is complex, time-consuming, expensive – and necessary. Ridgewood Water is dedicated to providing treatment for this contamination, which was caused by others, and is 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 Information page on its website at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/>.

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

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. Ridgewood Water has thirty-one (31) total treatment facilities in its service area. During the first quarter of 2024, fourteen (14) of the twenty-five (25) active treatment facilities were running, and six (6) were permanently offline for repairs and/or replacement. Of the fourteen (14) facilities running, twelve (12) facilities had exceedances, and two (2) facilities have treatment in place and thus do not exceed the NJ PFAS standards. Given fluctuations in seasonal demand between off-peak (winter) and peak (summer) water usage, some treatment facilities are made active or inactive based on the hydraulic needs of the service area. **Please conserve water. When you conserve, we are able to deliver water with lower levels of PFAS.**

Treatment Facilities 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 Facilities)	RAA 1Q2024 (ppt)	Treatment Facilities Running 1Q2024	POE exceeded 1 year deadline
TP004012	18	X	X
TP005023	24	X	X
TP010030	22	X	X
TP014038	17	X	X
TP019049	18	X	X
TP020051	19		X
TP025062	21	X	X
TP028068	27	X	X
TP002003	26		X
TP044099	18	X	X
TP001001	31		X
TP018047	23	X	X
TP024060	27		X
TP030072	26		X
TP032076	21	X	X
TP033079	25		X
TP035083	23		X
TP023057	26		X
TP043097	24		X
TP021053	25	X	X
TP016042	17		X
TP022055	27	X	X

Treatment Facilities Not Exceeding PFOA or PFOS MCLs

1. TP049126 Carr PFAS Treatment Facility
2. TP003006 Mountain
3. TP041094 Twinney PFAS Treatment Facility

Treatment Facilities Currently Inactive

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

Treatment Facilities 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 Facilities)	RAA 1Q2024 (ppt)	Treatment Facilities Running 1Q2024	POE exceeded 1 year deadline
TP001001	17		X
TP023057	15		X
TP033079	14		X
TP022055	14	X	

April 8, 2024

Repeat Notice



111 North Maple Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

PRST STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT #29
PARAMUS, NJ

*****ECRWSEDDM*****

Postal Customer

July 9th, 2024

Repeat Notice



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.

As of the 2nd quarter 2024 sampling period, ending on June 30th, 2024, we have exceeded the MCL for PFOA at twenty-two (22) points of entry (POE) and the MCL for PFOS at four (4) 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 twenty-two (22) points by the one-year deadline.

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 facilities, are between 17 – 31 ppt. A full list of the system's treatment facility exceedances and their RAA can be found on page six of this 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 facilities, are between 13 – 17 ppt. A full list of the system's treatment facility exceedances and their RAA can be found on page six 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. In May 2023, Ridgewood Water entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO), recognizing the need for comprehensive treatment, **setting a goal to have all treatment facilities online by the end of 2026**. Our PFAS Treatment Master Plan for designing, purchasing, integrating, and testing a permanent PFAS treatment system was completed in 2020, and 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 facilities to twelve (12) treatment facilities to provide the most efficient treatment.

Implementation of that Master Plan is well underway.

- In 2019, Carr PFAS Treatment Facility went online and is currently active.
- In 2022, Twinney PFAS Treatment Facility went online and is currently active.
- In 2022, Passaic Valley Water Commission Interconnection was constructed and is active.
- In 2023, construction began at the Prospect and Ravine PFAS Treatment Facilities.
- In 2023, installation of the Raw Water Mains, to connect satellite wells to treatment facilities, also began.
- In 2024, construction began at Ames PFAS Treatment Facility
- In 2024, West End and East Ridgewood PFAS Treatment Facility construction contracts were also awarded and will break ground this summer.
- Throughout 2024, design, permitting, and construction of the last five treatment facilities continues.

Additionally, Ridgewood Water purchases water from Veolia and Passaic Valley Water Commission for additional water supply, which is compliant with NJDEP PFAS regulations.

Integrating PFAS treatment systems into RW's existing treatment facilities to address the contamination is complex, time-consuming, expensive – and necessary. Ridgewood Water is dedicated to providing treatment for this contamination, which was caused by others, and is 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 Information page on its website at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/>.

If you have additional questions, please contact 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. Ridgewood Water has thirty-one (31) total treatment facilities in its service area. During the 2nd quarter of 2024, twenty-two (22) of the twenty-five (25) active treatment facilities were running, and six (6) were permanently 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. **Please conserve water. When you conserve, we are able to deliver water with lower levels of PFAS.**

Treatment Facilities 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 Facilities)	POE Common Name	RAA 2Q2024 (ppt)	Treatment Facilities Running 2Q2024	POE exceeded 1 year deadline
TP004012	Wortendyke	18	X	X
TP005023	Cedar Hill	22	X	X
TP010030	Ames	24	X	X
TP014038	Van Houten	18	X	X
TP019049	Midland	17	X	X
TP020051	Waldo	18	X	X
TP025062	Main	21	X	X
TP028068	Prospect	25	X	X
TP002003	Eder	26	X	X
TP044099	Salem	18	X	X
TP001001	Meer	31	X	X
TP018047	Weisch	22	X	X
TP024060	Lafayette	26	X	X
TP030072	Stevens	24	X	X
TP032076	East Ridgewood	20	X	X
TP033079	Irving	25		X
TP035083	West End	22	X	X
TP023057	Lakeview	25	X	X
TP043097	East Saddle River	24	X	X
TP021053	College	23	X	X
TP016042	Farview	17		X
TP022055	Russell	27	X	X

Treatment Facility Not Exceeding PFOA or PFOS MCLs

1. TP049126 Carr PFAS Treatment Facility
2. TP003006 Mountain
3. TP041094 Twinney PFAS Treatment Facility

Treatment Facility Currently Inactive

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

Treatment Facilities 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 Facilities)	POE Common Name	RAA 2Q2024 (ppt)	Treatment Facilities Running 2Q2024	POE exceeded 1 year deadline
TP001001	Meer	17		X
TP023057	Lakeview	15	X	X
TP033079	Irving	14		X
TP022055	Russell	13	X	X

July 9th, 2024

Repeat Notice



111 North Maple Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Prsrt Std
ECRWSS
US Postage
PAID
Permit # 29
Paramus, NJ

*****ECRWSEDDM*****

Postal Customer

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 was unable to Bring Our Water into Compliance with PFOA and PFOS Drinking Water Standards Within One Year;

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 below of this public notice. The most recent public notice and update regarding this matter are also available at <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/>.

New Jersey adopted standards, as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), for PFOA and PFOS in 2020 and monitoring began in 2021. The MCL is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged.

- MCL for PFOA is 14 parts per trillion (ppt)
- MCL for PFOS is 13 parts per trillion (ppt)

As of the 3rd quarter 2024 sampling period, ending on September 30th, 2024, we have exceeded the MCL for PFOA at twenty-two (22) points of entry (POE) with an RAA ranging between 19-32 ppt and the MCL for PFOS at four (4) points of entry with an RAA ranging between 13-17 ppt.

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 was not able to remediate the PFOA and PFOS MCL violations at twenty-two (22) points by the one-year deadline.

Point of Entry (POE) (Treatment Plants)	POE Common Name	PFOA	PFOS
		RAA 3Q2024 (ppt)	RAA 3Q2024 (ppt)
TP004012	Wortendyke	19	
TP005023	Cedar Hill	24	
TP010030	Ames	25	
TP014038	Van Houten	20	
TP019049	Midland	19	
TP020051	Waldo	19	
TP025062	Main	23	
TP028068	Prospect	27	
TP002003	Eder	27	
TP044099	Salem	19	
TP001001	Meer	32	17
TP018047	Weisch	22	
TP024060	Lafayette	28	
TP030072	Stevens	24	
TP032076	E. Ridgewood	21	
TP033079	Irving	25	14
TP035083	West End	23	
TP023057	Lakeview	28	15
TP043097	E. Saddle River	24	
TP021053	College	25	
TP016042	Farview	27	
TP022055	Russell	27	13

What is being done?

The system is being redesigned to direct all the Treatment Plants through 12 new PFAS Treatment Facilities.

Construction Progress

- 2 facilities are completed and online
- 6 additional facilities are under construction
- 4 remaining facilities are under final engineering design and permitting.

All 12 PFAS Treatment Facilities are scheduled for completion by the end of 2026.

For more details on the construction progress and the PFAS Master Treatment Plan, go to <https://water.ridgewoodnj.net/pfas-resources/>.

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.

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.

PFOA and PFOS have also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and they are 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 and PFOS in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where they were 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?

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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/>.
- 5) 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.