



Over 100 Years of Service

2025

Annual

Drinking

Water

Quality

Report



Ridgewood Water - PWSID NJ0251001
Results from the Year 2024

 www.water.ridgewoodnj.net

 [RidgewoodWater](#)

 [@ridgewood_water](#)

Introduction

We are pleased to share with you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, which is designed to keep you informed about the quality of the water delivered to your home or business. Our goal is to provide a continuous and reliable supply of safe drinking water to the four communities that we serve – the Borough of Glen Rock, Borough of Midland Park, Village of Ridgewood and Township of Wyckoff.

Ridgewood Water routinely monitors and tests the water for a wide range of parameters to ensure we meet or exceed state and federal standards. The results of some of these tests are included in this report. Please note that some of the language is mandated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) and is technical in nature. If you have any questions about this report or would like more information about Ridgewood Water, feel free to contact us at cswater@ridgewoodnj.net or 201-670-5520. We are here to help.

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 dates, agendas, minutes and videos can be viewed on the Village of Ridgewood website (www.ridgewoodnj.net).



Where Does My Water Come From?

Ridgewood Water's source is primarily groundwater from wells. We own and operate 52 deep wells, which are located throughout the four-town service area. In 2024, we also purchased water from the Passaic Valley Water Commission, Borough of Hawthorne and Veolia Water.

Lead and Your Drinking Water

Since 2015, when corrosion controls were fully implemented, lead levels have remained well below state safety limits. Eleven rounds of lead and copper testing have been conducted per NJDEP protocols since that time, and every test has shown lead levels well below the legal limit of 15 PPB (parts per billion). In three of those 11 tests, lead was nondetectable in 90 percent of the water samples. The highest lead level we have seen in 90 percent of the samples was 6.28 PPB, which is less than half of the NJDEP's maximum contaminant level (MCL).

Please note: All public water systems in New Jersey, including Ridgewood Water, are required to replace all lead and galvanized service lines in the communities they serve by 2031. For the roughly 1,700 "customer side" lead service lines in our four-town service area, nearly 500 residents have signed up to have their lead service line replaced by Ridgewood Water, more than 180 have opted to handle the replacement themselves, and 208 lines (and counting) have already been replaced since 2024. If you have questions about your lead service line "status," please reach out to Customer Service at cswater@ridgewoodnj.net or 201-670-5520.

PFAS and Your Drinking Water

Ridgewood Water is one of the estimated 6,600 public drinking water systems in the United States impacted by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Ridgewood Water has exceeded the MCL for PFOA at 22 of our drinking water treatment facilities, and we have exceeded the MCL for PFOS at 4 of our drinking water facilities.

Ridgewood Water also is a leader in the

treatment of PFAS, working diligently to consolidate 31 treatment facilities spread across four towns into 12 PFAS Treatment Facilities. By the end of 2026, when all 12 facilities are up and running, all regulated PFAS compounds will be nondetectable in our treated water, exceeding the EPA standard of 4 parts per trillion. In addition, our system-wide project will be completed five years ahead of the EPA's 2031 deadline.

Meanwhile, 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 https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/pfas_drinking%20water.pdf

Nitrate and Your Drinking Water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 PPM (parts per million) 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 seek advice from your healthcare provider.

Sodium and Your Drinking Water

Ridgewood Water, Veolia Water, Borough of Hawthorne and the 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.

Tap Water Vs. 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
 - Inorganic compounds such as salts and metals
 - Pesticides and herbicides
 - Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic compounds
 - Radioactive contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the NJDEP prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water supplied by public water systems. Similarly, Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled

water. 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.

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 (www.water.ridgewoodnj.net) 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, Borough of Hawthorne and the 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 the following 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



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	2.7 PPB	0 out of 35	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	90% of homes less than 1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	0.205 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	2.64 PPB	ND - 2.64 PPB	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 PPM	2 PPM	0.543 PPM	0.179 - 0.543 PPM	NO	Discharge from steel or pulp mills
Chromium	100 PPB	100 PPB	5.83 PPB	ND - 5.83 PPB	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	NA	NA	0.00149 PPM	ND - 0.0149 PPM	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrate	10 PPM	10 PPM	9.1 PPM	ND - 9.1 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	2.12 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	25.4 PPB	6.14 - 25.4 PPB	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids	60 PPB	NA	7.89 PPB	1.3 - 7.89 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	1.13 PPM	1.60 PPM	NO	Water additive to control microbes

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.



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	2024	NA	ND - 0.208 PPM	N	Surfactants from detergents and cleansers
Chloride	2024	NA	65.2 - 206 PPM	N	Naturally occurring element
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	2024	NA	217 - 441 PPM	Y	Naturally occurring element
Manganese	2024	NA	ND - 0.0116 PPM	N	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
pH	2024	NA	6.60 - 8.46	N	Natural property of water
Sodium	2024	NA	32.8 - 103 PPM	Y	Naturally occurring element, road salt
Sulfate	2024	NA	ND - 24.4 PPM	N	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	2024	NA	52 - 844 PPM	Y	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	2024	NA	ND - 0.0356 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	34.9 PPT	ND - 34.9 PPT	YES	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, photographic films
PFOS - Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	13 PPT	17.2 PPT	ND - 17.2 PPT	YES	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
PFNA - Perfluorononanoic acid	13 PPT	3.4 PPT	ND - 3.4 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHxS - Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	NA	7.6 PPT	ND - 7.6 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHpA - Perfluoroheptanoic acid	NA	7.3 PPT	ND - 7.3 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	7.6 PPT	ND - 7.6 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHxA - Perfluorohexanoic acid	NA	8.0 PPT	1.5 - 8.0 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
HFPO-DA - Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer 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)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 10.7	PPT	Man-made chemical used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 26.7	PPT	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 16.3	PPT	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 7.2	PPT	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023-2024	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)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 8.6	PPT	Man-made chemical used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 4.9	PPT	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 13.7	PPT	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
Lithium (Li)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 11.9	PPB	Naturally occurring element



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	6.2 PPB	9 PPB	2	3	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	.238 PPM	0.0421 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	N/A	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Bromate	10 PPM	NA	ND - ND	ND - 1.7 PPM	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Chromium	100 PPB	100 PPB	N/A	NA	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
Nickel	NA	NA	N/A	ND - ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrate as N	10 PPM	10 PPM	N/A	0.03-0.7	NO	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Range of Test Results		Max LRAA		Violation	Typical Source
Chloramines	4.0 PPM	4.0 PPM	0.1-3.27 PPM	0.09-3.99 PPM	1.09 PPM	2.43 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	Quarterly Locational Average		Range of Test Results		Violation	Violation	Typical Sources
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid	14 PPT	8.5 PPT	9.2 PPT	ND-ND	7.3 - 11.4 PPT	NO	NO	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	13 PPT	4.1 PPT	3.1 PPT	ND-ND	2.1 - 4.5 PPT	NO	NO	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides



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.

2024 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Contaminants Treated Drinking Water at the Treatment Plant

Sources			Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)			(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium	(4) Medium	(4) High
					(3) Low		
Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls WTP PWSID: NJ1605002			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
			0.135 (0.027-0.135)				
	NA	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits				
			100%				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	NA	TT= % removal or Removal Ratio	% Removal Achieved			Naturally present in the environment.	NO
			54.65 - 84.84 Required: 25-50				
Barium (PPM)	2	2	0.025 (0.0106-0.025)			Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Fluoride (PPM)	4	4	0.07 (<0.05 - 0.07)			Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Nickel (PPM)	NA	NA	2.77 (1.99-2.77)			Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Nitrate (PPM)	10	10	2.91 (0.53-2.91)			Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Combined Radium (PCI/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 Data)			Erosion of Natural Deposits	NO
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (PPT)	0	13 ¹	5.42 (Highest running annual average) (3.6-7.1)			Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	NO
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (PPT)	0	14 ¹	8.76 (Highest running annual average) (5.5-11.0)			Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	NO

Treated Drinking Water from Points throughout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002

Disinfectant Residual					
	Max. Residual Disinfected Goal (MRDLG)	Max. Residual Disinfected Level (MRDL)	Results	Source of Substance	Violation?
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.16 (Highest running annual average at any one location) ND - 2.38 (Range of individual result)	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Microbiological Contaminant					
E.coli	0	#		Human and animal fecal waste	NO
Disinfection ByProducts (DBPs)					
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	34.35 (highest annual average at any location) (10.3-43.6) [range of individual result]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	49.93 (highest annual average at any location) (18.4 - 62.8) [range of individual result]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO

¹ 1 MCL created by the state of New Jersey. The EPA's new regulatory threshold for PFAS, which must be included in the CCR, will take effect on April 26, 2027.

² MCL created by the State of New Jersey. Currently there is no Federal MCL for perfluorinated compounds.

Testing For Emerging Contaminants – PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002

Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drinking water monthly.
Chlorate (ppb)	183.5
	107.2 - 246.9
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<2-3.4
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHp/A] (ppt)	<2-3.4
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	<2-3.1
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2.2-8.8

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.



Hawthorne Water Department

Results of Monitoring For Contaminants in Drinking Water								Hawthorne Water Department Sources The Hawthorne Water Department drew groundwater from 21 wells throughout the Borough. The following is a list of our sources: • Wagaraw Road Wellfield (6 wells), and wells at Cedar and Maitland Avenue • Goffle Road Wellfield (5 wells), and wells at First Avenue, Rea Avenue and Bamford Avenue. • South Wagaraw Road Wellfield (3 wells), Goffle Hill Road Well and Utter Avenue Well As a precautionary measure, water from all wells is disinfected with calcium hypochlorite. Water from the South Wagaraw well field is treated with a greensand filter for removal of iron and manganese. Water from the South Wagaraw Road, Wagaraw Road and the North Station wells are treated by an air stripper system to remove organic compounds. Also, all water from North Station, South Station, Goffle Hill and Utter Avenue water plants has had treatment installed for PFCs, (perfluorinated compounds), to bring the complete system into compliance with NJDEP drinking water regulations regarding PFCs.
Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	Violation Yes/No	Range	Potential Source	
Nitrate (2023) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	10,000	10,000	3,420 3,530 3,840 3,640	N N N N	1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.	
Stage 2 THM Trihalomethanes (2024)	ppb	80	NA	Highest LRAA: 28.0	N	<2 - 42.7	Disinfectant Byproduct	
Stage 2 HAA Haloacetic Acids (2024)	ppb	60	NA	Highest LRAA: 5.00	N	0.80 - 5.71	Disinfectant Byproduct	
Copper: Result at 90 th Percentile (2024)	ppm	1.3 AL	1.3	0.095 0 Smpl >AL	N	ND - 0.46	Corrosion of household plumbing.	
Lead: Result at 90 th Percentile (2024)	ppb	15 AL	0	3.07 2 Smpl >AL	N	ND - 103.0	Corrosion of household plumbing.	
Arsenic (2023) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	5	0	ND ND 1.65 ND	N N N N	1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (2023) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppm	2	2	ND 0.337 0.584 0.345	N N N N	1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (2023) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	100	100	1.18 1.36 1.35 1.38	N N N N	1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (2023) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	50	50	ND 1.46 1.1 1.11	N N N N	1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion	
Nickel (2023) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.322 2.04 2.66 2.29	N N N N	1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample	Erosion of natural deposits; found in the earth's crust	
PFNA (2024) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppt	13	N/A	2024 Highest LRAA: ND ND ND ND	N N N N	2024 levels: ND - ND ND - ND ND - ND ND - ND	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam	
PFOA (2024) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppt	14	N/A	2024 Highest LRAA: ND ND ND	N N N	2024 levels: ND - ND ND - ND ND - ND ND - ND	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam	
PFOS (2024) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppt	13	N/A	2024 Highest LRAA: ND ND ND ND	N N N N	2024 levels: ND - ND ND - ND ND - ND ND - ND	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam	
Chlorine Residual (2024)	ppm	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	Average: 1.4	N	0.54 - 2.15	Water additive used to control microbes.	

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practical, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq).

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) – 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, 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 concentra-

tion 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.



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.