2026 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Ridgewood Water
Serving Glen Rock, Midland Park, Ridgewood and Wyckoff

Over 100 Years of Service

Results from the Year 2025

PWSID NJ0251001

Committed to Water Quality

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, the Borough of Midland Park, the Village of Ridgewood and the 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, feel free to contact us at cswater@ridgewoodnj.net or 201-670-5520. We are here to assist you.

Customer Participation

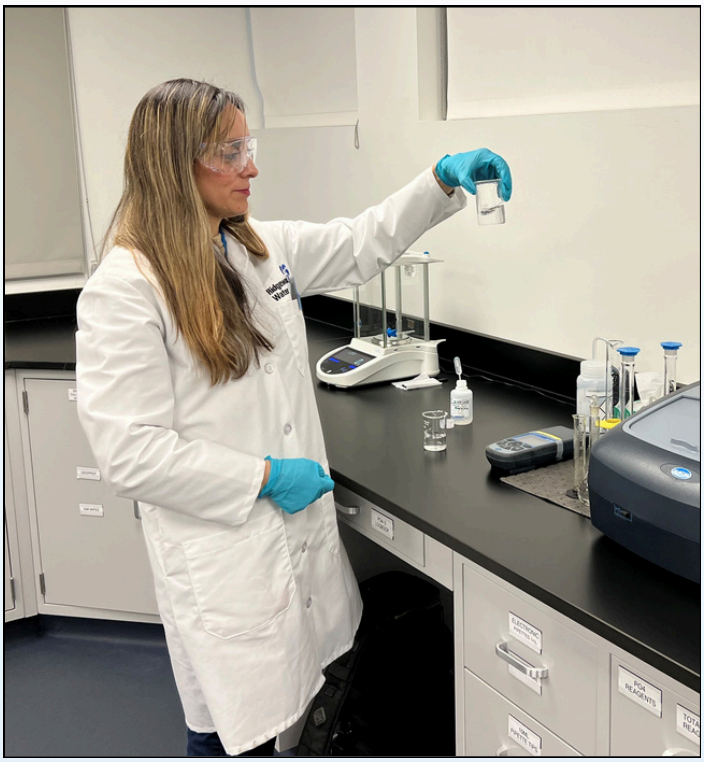
We want our customers to be informed. Therefore, we strongly recommend attending regularly scheduled Village Council public meetings at 131 N Maple Avenue, Sydney V. Stoldt, Jr. Court Room, 4th Floor, Ridgewood, NJ. Public meeting dates, agendas, minutes and videos can be viewed on the Village of Ridgewood website (www.ridgewoodnj.net).

Where Does My Water Come From?

Ridgewood Water's source is primarily groundwater from wells. We own and operate 53 deep wells, which are located throughout the four-town service area. In 2025, we also purchased water from the Passaic Valley Water Commission, the Borough of Hawthorne and Veolia Water.

Lead and Your Drinking Water

All public water systems in New Jersey, including Ridgewood Water, are required to replace all lead and galvanized service lines in their service area by 2031. Ridgewood Water has completed Phase 1 of 500 LSL replacements and is preparing to begin Phase 2. There are approximately 1,200 known customer-side LSLs remaining and 250 service lines of unknown material remaining in the service area. Currently, 175 residents have signed up or expressed interest in Phase 2 of the LSLR Program. 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 is working diligently to consolidate 31 treatment facilities spread across four towns into 12 PFAS Treatment Facilities. By the end of 2026, 11 of the 12 new facilities are expected to be online, reducing all regulated PFAS compounds in treated water to undetectable levels - surpassing the EPA standard of 4 parts per trillion. The final facility is anticipated to be fully operational early next year. Once complete, this systemwide project will bring Ridgewood Water into full compliance four 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, the 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.

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.

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.

Reports and Summaries for Ridgewood Water, Veolia Water, Passaic Valley Water Commission and Borough of Hawthorne

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 on the NJDEP's website 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

Ridgewood Water

LEAD AND COPPER – TESTED AT CUSTOMER'S TAP. TESTING IS DONE ANNUALLY						
Contaminant	NJDEP Action Level	Ideal Goal	90% of Tests	# of Tests >	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	90% of homes... 15 PPB	0 PPB	3.91 PPB	0 out of 67	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	90% less than...1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	0.219 PPM	0 out of 67	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS						
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic	5 PPB	N/A	2.81 PPB	ND - 2.81 PPB	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 PPM	2 PPM	0.619 PPM	0.00291 - 0.619 PPM	NO	Discharge from steel or pulp mills
Chromium	100 PPB	100 PPB	4.45 PPB	ND - 4.45 PPB	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.00273 PPM	ND - 0.00273 PPM	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrate	10 PPM	10 PPM	6.29 PPM	ND - 6.29 PPM	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrite	1 PPM	1 PPM	0.0622 PPM	ND - 0.0622 PPM	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS						
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Tetrachloroethylene	1 PPB	0 PPB	<0.5 PPB	ND	NO	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
RADIONUCLIDES (2023-2024 DATA)						
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	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	Ideal Goal	Highest LRAA	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	25.4 PPB	6.14 - 25.4 PPB	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids	60	N/A	9.2 PPB	1.61- 9.2 PPB	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
REGULATED DISINFECTANTS						
Substance	MRDL	MRDLG	Minimum	Maximum	Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine	4.0 PPM	4.0 PPM	1.12 PPM	1.28PPM	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 been 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.

Ridgewood Water

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES – RELATED TO THE AESTHETIC QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER					
Substance	Year Sampled	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Range of Test Results	RUL Exceeded	Typical Source
ABS/LAS	2025	N/A	ND - 0.129 PPM	NO	Surfactants from detergents and cleansers
Chloride	2025	N/A	ND - 227 PPM	NO	Naturally occurring element
Hardness (as CaCO3)	2025	N/A	223 - 433 PPM	YES	Naturally occurring element
Manganese	2025	N/A	ND - 0.0232 PPM	NO	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
pH	2025	N/A	6.81 - 8.55	NO	Natural property of water
Sodium	2025	N/A	28.6 - 103 PPM	YES	Naturally occurring element, road salt
Sulfate	2025	N/A	11.7 - 22.7 PPM	NO	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	2025	N/A	356 - 630 PPM	YES	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	2025	N/A	ND - 0.079 PPM	NO	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 and 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	2.72 PPT	ND - 2.72 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFHxS - Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	N/A	4.77 PPT	ND - 4.77 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFHpA- Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	N/A	7.26 PPT	ND - 7.26 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	N/A	9.26 PPT	ND - 9.26 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFHxA - Perfluorohexanoic Acid	N/A	8.67 PPT	1.47 - 8.67 PPT	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
PFDA - Perfluorodecanoic Acid	N/A	ND	ND	NO	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
HFPO-DA - Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid	N/A	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	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 16.3	PPT	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 7.2	PPT	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
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	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	2023-2024	Range = ND - 3.0	PPT	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant.
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

Utility Name:NJ0220001-NJ-Franklin Lakes - 2025 Data

Veolia Water New Jersey Franklin Lakes (PWSID # NJ0220001) – Primary Standards

Primary Standards								
Inorganic Contaminants	Violation Yes/No	Highest Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL	MCLG	Report Year	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	0.03	N/A	2	2	2025	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	1.8	N/A	100	100	2025	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	0.001	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen	No	2.2	N/A	10	10	2025	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

In addition to the contaminants listed above, for which Federal and/or State regulations limits have been established, and regular monitoring is required, we may also occasionally test for unregulated contaminants to determine occurrence data and provide input to regulatory agencies that are considering these contaminants for future regulations. This data is presented below.

Unregulated Contaminants				
Unregulated Contaminants	Average	Range of Results	Units	Report Year
1,4-Dioxane	0.04	0.03 - 0.04	ppb	2021
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.7	ND - 2.9	ppt	2025
Unregulated Contaminant-UCMR5	**Average**	**Range of Results**	**Units**	**Report Year**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	1.5	ND - 4.1	ppt	2025
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	4.7	ND - 7.1	ppt	2025
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	1.4	ND - 3.9	ppt	2025
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	3.3	ND - 6	ppt	2025
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.5	ND - 4.1	ppt	2025
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	5.3	ND - 11.8	ppt	2025
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	4.5	ND - 7.7	ppt	2025

Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

Secondary Standards				
Secondary Standards	Highest Level Detected	RUL	Units	Report Year
Alkalinity	281	N/A	ppm	2025
Calcium	84	N/A	ppm	2025
Chloride	118	250	ppm	2025
Color	3	15	Color Units	2025
Conductivity	826	N/A	umho/cm	2025
Copper	0.1	1.3	ppm	2025
Corrosivity	0.67	N/A	non corrosive	2025
Hardness	281	N/A	ppm	2025
Iron	50	300	ppb	2025
pH	8.3	8.5	s.u.	2025
Sodium[1]	68	50	ppm	2025
Sulfate	22	250	ppm	2025
Total Dissolved Solids	483	500	ppm	2025
Zinc	12.1	5	ppm	2025

VEOLIA WATER

Utility Name:NJ0238001-Veolia Water New Jersey Hackensack - 2025 Data

Veolia Water New Jersey Hackensack (PWSID # NJ0238001) – Primary Standards

Primary Standards								
TOC Removal Ratio	**Violation Yes/No**	**Range of Ratio**	**Lowest Ratio RAA**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Report Year**	**Units**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
TOC Removal Ratio	No	0.9 - 1.3	1.1	N/A	N/A	2025	Fraction	Natural property of water
Turbidity	**Violation Yes/No**	**Highest Level Detected**	**%>0.3**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Report Year**	**Units**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Turbidity[1]	No	0.25	0.0%	5%>0.3	N/A	2025	NTU	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants	**Violation Yes/No**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Report Year**	**Units**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony	No	0.7	N/A	6	6	2025	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; electronics; solder
Arsenic	No	0.7	N/A	5	0	2025	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	0.09	N/A	2	2	2025	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	1.1	N/A	100	100	2025	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen	No	0.7	0.04 - 0.7	10	10	2025	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Compounds	**Violation Yes/No**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Report Year**	**Units**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Toluene	No	1.1	N/A	1000	1000	2025	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Bromate	**Violation Yes/No**	**Max RAA**	**Range of Results**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Report Year**	**Units**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Bromate	No	0.06	ND - 1.4	10	N/A	2025	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances (PFAs)	**Violation Yes/No**	**Quarterly Locational Average**	**Range of Results**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Report Year**	**Units**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	3.0	ND - 4.0	13	N/A	2025	ppt	Used in manufacturing of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	9.0	6.5 - 12.8	14	N/A	2025	ppt	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides

In addition to the contaminants listed above, for which Federal and/or State regulations limits have been established and regular monitoring is required, we may also occasionally test for unregulated contaminants to determine occurrence data and provide input to regulatory agencies that are considering these contaminants for future regulations. This data is presented below.

Unregulated Parameters				
Unregulated Contaminants	**Average**	**Range of Results**	**Units**	**Report Year**
1,4-Dioxane	0.007	ND - 0.03	ppb	2021
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2.5	ND - 4.0	ppt	2025
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2.3	ND - 3.9	ppt	2025
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.8	ND - 2.9	ppt	2025
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	3.5	2.1 - 5.8	ppt	2025
Unregulated Contaminant-UCMR5	**Average**	**Range of Results**	**Units**	**Report Year**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.6	ND - 4.0	ppt	2024 - 2025
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.4	ND - 5.2	ppt	2024 - 2025
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0.5	ND - 3.2	ppt	2024 - 2025
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2.3	ND - 4.7	ppt	2024 - 2025
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2.6	ND - 5.3	ppt	2024 - 2025
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	4.2	ND - 8.1	ppt	2024 - 2025
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	9.3	5.1 - 14	ppt	2024 - 2025
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2.8	ND - 5.7	ppt	2024 - 2025

Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

Secondary Standards				
Secondary Standards	**Highest Level Detected**	**RUL**	**Units**	**Report Year**
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	114	N/A	ppm	2025
Aluminum	0.1	0.2	ppm	2025
Calcium	52	N/A	ppm	2025
Chloride	272	250	ppm	2025
Color	3	15	Color Units	2025
Conductivity	1162	N/A	umho/cm	2025
Corrosivity	0	N/A	non corrosive	2025
Hardness	210	N/A	ppm	2025
Iron	0.04	0.3	ppm	2025
pH	8.23	8.5	s.u.	2025
Sodium[2]	149	50	ppm	2025
Sulfate	20	250	ppm	2025
Total Dissolved Solids	556	500	ppm	2025
Zinc	0.6	5	ppm	2025

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 (PWSID 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.

2025 WATER QUALITY RESULTS – TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls- WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001	City of Newark (Pequannock) PWSID: 0714001	Source of Substance	Violation
TREATED DRINKING WATER AT TREATMENT PLANT							
			Highest Level Detected and Range (Min. to Max.)				
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	Treatment Technique TT=1 NTU	0.141 (0.023-0.141)	0.40 (0.02-0.40)	0.32 (0.05-0.32)	Soil run-off	NO
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits				
			100%	99.97%	100.00%		
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.							
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N/A	TT = % Removal or Removal Ratio / Required	% Removal Achieved 55.56 – 79.06 Required: 25-45	% Removal Range: 31 – 51 Removal Ratio Range: 1.0 – 1.4	% Removal Achieved 43.97 – 61.18 Removal Ration Achieved 1.44	Naturally present in the environment	NO
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027 (0.017-0.027)	0.014	0.008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.08 (<0.05-0.08)	<0.1[1]	<0.1	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.52 (1.77 – 3.52)	ND[1]	ND[1]	Erosion of Natural Deposits	NO
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.35 (1.77 – 3.52)	0.192	<0.1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 data)	<1 (2025 data)	<1 (2023 data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	NO
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13[2]	5.25 (Highest running annual average) (3.1 - 5.9)	2.95 (highest detected level) (1.47 – 2.95)	<1.9	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	NO
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14[2]	8.62 (highest running annual average) (5.7 – 11.0)	4.47 (Highest detected level) (2.74 – 4.47)	<1.9	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.	NO
[1]These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch.[2] 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.							

TREATED DRINKING WATER FROM POINTS THROUGH THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – PVWC PWSID NJ1605002

	Max. Residual Disinfected Goal (MRDLG)	Max. Residual Disinfected Level (MRDL)	Results	Source of Substance	Violation
Disinfectant Residual					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.19 (Highest running annual average at any one location) ND – 3.92 (Range of individual result)	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Microbiological Contaminant					
E.coli	0	#	0 of 2630 samples were E.coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste	NO [3]
Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)					
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	29.08 (Highest annual average at any location) (11.7 – 36.4) [Range of individual result]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	48.25 (Highest annual average at any location) (15.4 – 77.6) [range of individual result]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO [4]

E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headache, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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)	205.3 125.4 – 323.4
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07 – 0.07
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<2-3.5
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA] (ppt)	<2-3.1
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	<2-3.1
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	3.1 – 7.5

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.

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.

Hawthorne Water Department

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).

RESULTS OF MONITORING FOR CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	Violation	Range	Potential Source
Nitrate (2025) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	10,000	10,000	2,200 1,900 1,700 1,900	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 (2025)	ppb	80	N/A	Highest LRAA: 17.07	N	0.15 – 20.7	Disinfectant Byproduct
Stage 2 HAA Haloacetic Acids (2025)	ppb	60	N/A	Highest LRAA: 2.80	N	0.72 – <6	Disinfectant Byproduct
Copper: Result at 90th Percentile (2024)	ppm	1.3 AL	1.3	0.095 0 Smpl >AL	N	ND - 0.46	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead: Result at 90th 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 (2025) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppt	13	N/A	2024 Highest LRAA: ND ND ND ND	N N N N	2025 levels: ND - ND ND - ND ND – ND ND - ND	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOA (2025) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppt	14	N/A	2024 Highest LRAA: ND 2.45 ND ND	N N N N	2025 levels: ND - ND ND – 3.0 ND – ND ND - ND	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS (2025) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppt	13	N/A	2024 Highest LRAA: ND ND ND ND	N N N N	2025 levels: ND – ND ND - ND ND – ND ND - ND	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Chlorine Residual (2025)	ppm	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	Average: 1.20	N	0.31 – 2.15	Water additive used to control microbes.

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.

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 concentration of a substance in a given volume of water. One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000.

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

PATHOGENS – Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal waste.

PESTICIDES – Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

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

RADIONUCLIDES – Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

RADON – Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.

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

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

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

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT – The Federal law, administered by the NJDEP, which defines and requires drinking water quality.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANT – Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMS) – By-products of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since Chlorine is important for disinfection, TTHMs may 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 butylether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

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