October 16, 2026

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 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 for maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the points of entry listed below on 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 this year's third-quarter sampling period, which ended on September 30, 2026, we have exceeded the MCL for PFOA at seventeen (17) points of entry (POE) with an RAA ranging between 13-36ppt, and the MCL for PFOS at three (3) points of entry with an RAA ranging between 13-17ppt.

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 seventeen (17) points by the one-year deadline.

Point of Entry (POE) (Treatment Plants)	POE Common Name	**PFOA** RAA 3Q2026 (ppt)	**PFOS** RAA 3Q2026 (ppt)
TP004012	**Wortendyke**	**18**	
TP005023	**Cedar Hill**	**27**	
TP010030	**Ames**	**25**	
TP014038	**Van Houten**	**13**	
TP019049	**Midland**	**17**	
TP020051	**Waldo**	**19**	
TP025062	**Main**	**24**	
TP002003	**Eder**	**28**	
TP044099	**Salem**	**15**	
TP001001	**Meer**	**33**	**17**
TP018047	**Weisch**	**25**	
TP024060	**Lafayette**	**28**	
TP023057	**Lakeview**	**31**	**16**
TP043097	**E. Saddle River**	**23**	
TP021053	**College**	**27**	
TP016042	**Farview**	**36**	
TP022055	**Russell**	**27**	**13**

What Is Being Done?

The system is being redesigned to consolidate 31 treatment plants through 12 new PFAS Treatment Facilities. The Irving plant has been removed from the table, as its RAA is now below the MCL.

Construction Progress

- Eight of the new PFAS Treatment Facilities are completed and online.
- Another three are under construction and on track to be completed by the end of 2026.
- The 12th and final facility is also under construction and expected to come online in the first quarter of 2027.

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

October 16, 2026 Repeat Notice

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 nonstick 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.

July 16, 2026

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 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 for maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the points of entry listed below on 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 this year's second-quarter sampling period, which ended on June 30, 2026, we have exceeded the MCL for PFOA at eighteen (18) points of entry (POE) with an RAA ranging between 14-36ppt, and the MCL for PFOS at four (4) points of entry with an RAA ranging between 13-17ppt.

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 eighteen (18) points by the one-year deadline.

Point of Entry (POE) (Treatment Plants)	POE Common Name	**PFOA** RAA 2Q2026 (ppt)	**PFOS** RAA 2Q2026 (ppt)
TP004012	**Wortendyke**	**19**	
TP005023	**Cedar Hill**	**27**	
TP010030	**Ames**	**26**	
TP014038	**Van Houten**	**14**	
TP019049	**Midland**	**18**	
TP020051	**Waldo**	**19**	
TP025062	**Main**	**24**	
TP002003	**Eder**	**29**	
TP044099	**Salem**	**16**	
TP001001	**Meer**	**33**	**17**
TP018047	**Weisch**	**25**	
TP024060	**Lafayette**	**29**	
TP033079	**Irving**	**23**	**13**
TP023057	**Lakeview**	**30**	**16**
TP043097	**E. Saddle River**	**24**	
TP021053	**College**	**27**	
TP016042	**Farview**	**36**	
TP022055	**Russell**	**27**	**13**

What Is Being Done?

The system is being redesigned to consolidate 31 Treatment Plants through 12 new PFAS Treatment Facilities. The Prospect, Stevens, West End and E. Ridgewood plants have been removed from the table as their RAA is now below the MCL.

Construction Progress

- Seven of the new PFAS Treatment Facilities are completed and online.
- Another four are under construction and on track to be completed by the end of 2026.
- The 12th and final facility is also under construction and expected to come online in the first quarter of 2027.

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

July 16, 2026 Repeat Notice

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 nonstick 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.

April 22, 2026

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 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 for maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the points of entry listed below on 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 this year's first-quarter sampling period, which ended on March 31, 2026, we have exceeded the MCL for PFOA at twenty (20) points of entry (POE) with an RAA ranging between 16-36ppt, and the MCL for PFOS at four (4) points of entry with an RAA ranging between 13-17ppt.

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 (20) points by the one-year deadline.

Point of Entry (POE) (Treatment Plants)	POE Common Name	**PFOA**	**PFOS**
		RAA 1Q2026 (ppt)	RAA 1Q2026 (ppt)
TP004012	**Wortendyke**	**22**	
TP005023	**Cedar Hill**	**28**	
TP010030	**Ames**	**27**	
TP014038	**Van Houten**	**15**	
TP019049	**Midland**	**19**	
TP020051	**Waldo**	**20**	
TP025062	**Main**	**22**	
TP002003	**Eder**	**30**	
TP044099	**Salem**	**17**	
TP001001	**Meer**	**33**	**17**
TP018047	**Weisch**	**26**	
TP024060	**Lafayette**	**28**	
TP032076	**E. Ridgewood**	**16**	
TP033079	**Irving**	**23**	**13**
TP035083	**West End**	**19**	
TP023057	**Lakeview**	**30**	**16**
TP043097	**E. Saddle River**	**21**	
TP021053	**College**	**27**	
TP016042	**Farview**	**36**	
TP022055	**Russell**	**27**	**13**

What Is Being Done?

The system is being redesigned to consolidate 31 Treatment Plants through 12 new PFAS Treatment Facilities. Prospect and Stevens are complete/remediated and have been removed from the table.

Construction Progress

- Six facilities are completed and online.
- Another five are under construction and are on track to be completed by the end of 2026.
- The 12th and final facility is expected to be active by April 2027.

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 nonstick 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.

January 22, 2026

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 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 for maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the points of entry listed below on 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 this year's fourth-quarter sampling period, which ended on December 31, 2025, we have exceeded the MCL for PFOA at twenty (20) points of entry (POE) with an RAA ranging between 14-36ppt, and the MCL for PFOS at four (4) points of entry with an RAA ranging between 13-17ppt.

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 (20) points by the one-year deadline.

Point of Entry (POE) (Treatment Plants)	POE Common Name	**PFOA**	**PFOS**
		RAA 4Q2025 (ppt)	RAA 4Q2025 (ppt)
TP004012	**Wortendyke**	**22**	
TP005023	**Cedar Hill**	**26**	
TP010030	**Ames**	**29**	
TP014038	**Van Houten**	**14**	
TP019049	**Midland**	**19**	
TP020051	**Waldo**	**19**	
TP025062	**Main**	**23**	
TP002003	**Eder**	**30**	
TP044099	**Salem**	**18**	
TP001001	**Meer**	**33**	**17**
TP018047	**Weisch**	**23**	
TP024060	**Lafayette**	**28**	
TP032076	**E. Ridgewood**	**22**	
TP033079	**Irving**	**23**	**13**
TP035083	**West End**	**25**	
TP023057	**Lakeview**	**30**	**16**
TP043097	**E. Saddle River**	**21**	
TP021053	**College**	**28**	
TP016042	**Farview**	**36**	
TP022055	**Russell**	**27**	**13**

What Is Being Done?

The system is being redesigned to consolidate 31 Treatment Plants through 12 new PFAS Treatment Facilities. Prospect and Stevens are complete/remediated and have been removed from the table.

Construction Progress

- Three facilities are completed and online.
- Three additional facilities are scheduled to come online this quarter.
- Another five are under construction and are on track to be completed by the end of 2026.
- The 12th and final facility is expected to come online in the first quarter of 2027.

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 nonstick 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/.

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