

Quality on Tap
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Borough of Woodland Park Water Department
For the Year 2022
Public Water System ID # 1616001

Issued June 2023

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve to water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensure the quality of your water.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

This report shows water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Woodland Park Water Department at 973-256-1264. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

OVERVIEW

The Borough of Woodland Park delivers an average of 0.965 million gallons of water each day to its customers. It delivers surface water purchased from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). The PVWC supplies the Borough with a blended supply from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission's (NJDWSC) Wanaque Treatment Plant and from the PVWC Little Falls Treatment Plant which diverts water from the Passaic River.

The water received from all sources is extensively treated and filtered prior to distribution to the PVWC service area, which includes Woodland Park. The Borough purchases water from the PVWC at the Browertown Road Pumping Station and at the Four Seasons Pumping Station. The water is treated with orthophosphate at the pumping stations to reduce its corrosiveness and lessen the amount of lead and copper that may leach from home plumbing fixtures.

Safeguarding Our Water

As water travels over the land or underground, it is subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. *It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.* More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Waters Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Woodland Park Water Department continually monitors the quality of water throughout the distribution system that finds its way to you, the consumer, according to Federal and State Laws. This is all done by fully certified NJDEP and EPA certified Water Quality Laboratories.

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING
MOTHERS, AND OTHERS**

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL NOTICE ON LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Woodland Park Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested. Adults who drink this water with elevated levels of lead over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.

What Do The Following Tables Mean?

These tables below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. The table contains the name of the substance found, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurements. Please note that we have provided three tables for your use. The first table displays the results of the analysis taken from the Borough of Woodland Park Water Distribution System. The second table displays the results of the analysis taken by the PVWC. The third table displays the results of the analysis taken by the NJDWSC.

Table of Contaminants
Woodland Park Water Quality Report

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 people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

The MCL's listed in the following tables are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Microbiological Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	# per 100 ml	Yes*	0	1 positive sample per month	1	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

*The Woodland Park Water Department collects 10 routine total coliform samples per month. Woodland Park Water Department recorded a single positive sample for total coliform in the month of August. That sample was negative for e-coli. In conformance with the rules a repeat sample was

collected from the same location and 2 additional check samples were taken upstream and downstream of the location of the positive sample within 24 hours and retested. All repeat and check samples were negative therefore the system remained in compliance.

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts, Note: Stage 2 DBP compliance is based on the locational running average (LRAA) calculated at each monitoring location.

Regulated Contaminant	UNIT	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCL LRAA	Highest Detected LRAA	Individual Sample Range Detected	Source of Contamination/ and Comments
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Stage 1	PPB	Yes	80	69	35.5 – 90.4	Byproduct of water disinfection. / TTHM compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 1	PPB	Yes	60	29	13.05 – 42.3	Byproduct of water disinfection. / HAA5 compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.

Disinfectants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MRDL G	MRDL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Chlorine as CL2 (Running avg.)	PPM	Yes	4	4	1.50	0.60 – 1.50	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.

Inorganic Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	MCLG	Action Level	Compliance Achieved	90 th Percentile		Source of Contamination
					01-06	07-12	
Copper	PPM	1.3	1.3	Yes	0.0817 (0 out of 20 samples exceeded the action level)	0.0713 (0 out of 20 samples exceeded the action level)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	PPB	0	15	Yes	0 (0 out of 20 samples exceeded the action level)	0 (0 out of 20 samples exceeded the action level)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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) and the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) (PWS ID 1613001) 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 list the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters:

Intake Susceptibility Ratings

Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)	(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium (3) Low	(4) Medium	(4) High	(4) Low	(4) Low	(4) High
NJDWSC (5 intakes)	(5) High	(5) High	(2) Medium (3) Low	(5) Medium	(5) High	(5) Low	(5) Low	(5) High

2022 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	Source of Substance	Violation?
Treated Drinking Water at the Treatment Plant						
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	Treatment Technique (TT) = 1 NTU	Highest Level Detected and Range (Low-High)		Soil run-off	No
	NA	TT= % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	0.13 (0.02 -0.13)	0.4 (0.03-0.4)		
			Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits			
			100%	99.98%		
<i>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.</i>						
Total Organic Carbon (%)	NA	TT=% removal or Removal Ratio	% Removal 46.7-72.6 (25 - 45 required)	Removal Ratio (0.9-1.4)	Naturally present in the environment.	No
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016-0.027	0.00654	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	<0.05-0.05	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	2.01-2.76	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.45 (0.71-2.76)	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	No
Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND (2014 Data)	ND (2014 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13*	5.37 highest running annual average (3.8-9.2)	3.63**	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14*	8.38 highest running annual average (5.7-12.8)	4.38**	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	No
*MCL created by the state of New Jersey. Currently there is no Federal MCL for perfluorinated compounds ** These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch						

NA - not applicable, ND - not detected

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring		
Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.28	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
<i>Giardia</i> (Cysts/L)	ND - 1.64	

PVWC regularly samples source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The data collected in 2022 is presented in the table above.

2022 Water Quality Results- Table of Detected Secondary Parameters					
Contaminant	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002		NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID NJ1613001	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved?	Result	RUL Achieved?
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System					
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	110-220	Yes	<50	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	48-82.5	NA	35.0	NA
Aluminum (ppb)	200	17.4-29.3	Yes	26.4	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	101.8-158.2	Yes	42.8	Yes
Color (color units)	10	<5	Yes	5.0	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	0.00087-0.00742	Yes	0.0141	Yes
Hardness, CaCO ₃ (ppm)	250	90-168	Yes	49.0	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes	<200	Yes
Manganese (ppb)*	50	9.2-18.8	Yes	3.39	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	6-80	No	<1	Yes
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimum range)	7.77-8.24	Yes	8.05	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	62.8-135.6	No**	28.6	Yes
Sulfate (ppm)	250	37.8-89.3	Yes	5.96	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	262.5-487.5	Yes	126	Yes
Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.7-26	Yes	<10	Yes

**PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL). Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

*The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would not be encountered in drinking water.

Testing For Emerging Contaminants

Contaminant	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002 Results	<i>Test results presented in this table were collected in 2022 to monitor the occurrence of emerging contaminants. There are currently no EPA drinking water standards for these contaminants.</i>
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System		
Chlorate (ppb)	147.6-343.8	
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07-0.093	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<1.76-2.4	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drinking water monthly.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHp/A] (ppt)	1.88-3.5	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	1.95-3.56	
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2.59-8.99	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES

EPA Drinking Water website: www.epa.gov/safewater
 NJDEP Water Supply website: www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply
 American Water Works Association (AWWA) website: www.awwa.org

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
 NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 609-292-5550
 AWWA New Jersey Section website: www.njawwa.org

DEFINITIONS of TERMS and ACRONYMS

ABS/LAS: Alkylbenzene Sulfonate and Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (surfactants)

AL: Action Level; the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

CU: Color unit

Disinfection By-product Precursors: A common source is naturally-occurring organic material in surface water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (DBP precursors) present in surface water.

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; 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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; 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.

Microbial Contaminants/Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria, protozoa, and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes. These contaminants may be present in source water.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected above the minimum reporting level.

NJDEP: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

NJDWSC: North Jersey District Water Supply Commission

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, which can be either naturally occurring or man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

ppb: parts per billion (approximately equal to micrograms per liter)

ppm: parts per million (approximately equal to milligrams per liter)

PWS ID: Public Water System Identification

PVWC: Passaic Valley Water Commission

RAA: Running Annual Average

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment.

RUL: Recommended Upper Limit; the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.

RUL Achieved: A "YES" entry indicates the State-recommended upper limit was not exceeded. A "NO" entry indicates the State-recommended upper limit was exceeded.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

TT: Treatment Technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

WTP: Water Treatment Plant

General Notes

INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 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 800-426-4791.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Sodium – PVWC water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place

from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Please note the following;

If present. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of material used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your homes water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water can reduce the levels of lead. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (800-426-4791).

The Borough of Woodland Park is pleased to provide you this information along with the results compiled by the PVWC. Please note that Woodland Park receives a blend of water from the PVWC and NJDWAC.

This booklet contains important information about the water in your community. Translate or speak to someone who understands it well.

El informe contiene informacion importante sobre calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

La relazione contiene importanti informazioni su la del qualita del acqua de la Comunita. Tradurlo o parlatene con un amico che lo comprenda.

Health Effects of Detected Contaminants:

- (1) *Turbidity*. Turbidity has no health risk effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfecting and provide a medium for biological growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as cramps, nausea, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Radioactive Contaminants/Inorganic Contaminants

- (2) *Copper*. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.
- (3) *Lead*. Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.
- (4) *Sodium* – PVWC was above New Jersey's recommended upper limit (RUL) for Sodium. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

- (5) *TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)*. Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased chance of getting cancer.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Why is there Chlorine in my water?

A century ago, acute diseases such as typhoid fever and cholera were a very real threat to our health because the microorganisms that caused these diseases were found in the public drinking water. However, for almost 100 years, water suppliers in America and other countries have used chlorine to treat or disinfect drinking water. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other health agencies, chlorine is currently one of the most effective disinfectants to

kill harmful microorganisms. Disinfection of all public water supplies is required by federal and state laws and regulations, including the Safe Drinking Water Act and Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Does Woodland Park add fluoride to my drinking water?

NO. Woodland Park does not add fluoride to the water in your community. However, a small amount of fluoride may occur naturally in your water.

Is my water hard or soft?

Hardness describes the level of dissolved natural minerals (calcium and magnesium) in drinking water. These minerals are an important part of a healthy diet. Hard water may contain more mineral nutrients and less sodium. A gradual build-up of calcium and magnesium in hard water can form harmless, filmy white deposits on faucets, bathtubs, and teakettles. Hard Water also requires more soap to lather fully. The degree of water hardness depends on where you live. Woodland Park's water typically has a hardness in the range of 118 to 174 part per million.

My water has a funny taste, it tastes different, or it has a chemical taste.

Seasonal temperatures as well as the required chlorination of your water supply may affect the taste, odor and color of water.

My water is cloudy.

Is it hot or cold water that is cloudy? If it is cold water, then it could be the need for an aerator to stop air bubbles or clean the existing one. If it's hot water, then the hot water heater needs to be flushed because of mineral deposits.

My water is rusty.

The water department is probably in the area flushing hydrants or possibly there is a main break in the area. Hydrant flushing is a process through which water is forced through the mains to dislodge small particles of rust and sediment that have built up over time. This sediment does not affect the water purity but can cause the water to become discolored. The water is safe to drink and the discoloration often disappears within a short time.

When is my water tested?

The Woodland Park Water Department regularly monitors the quality of your drinking water as required by the EPA and the NJDEP and follows all regulations as set forth in the Clean Water Act. Samples are taken from the distribution system and from the Browertown Road Pump Station, the Point of Entry for the water supplied by the PVWC. In addition, the PVWC and the NJDWSC regularly monitor the water supply for hundreds of different compounds.

The minimum testing schedule followed by Woodland Park Department is as follows:

Total Coliform – Ten samples per month from the distribution system. Seven samples are required.

Free Chlorine Residuals:

- Ten samples per month from the distribution system. Seven samples are required.
- Continuous online monitoring of the Point of Supply from the PVWC.
- Daily at the POE

Orthophosphate (Corrosion Inhibitor)

- Seven samples per month from the distribution system
- Daily at the POE

Lead and Copper – Forty samples every six months, from points of use in the distribution system

Total THM's – Quarterly, one sample taken from the point of maximum residence time in the system.

HAA5 - Quarterly, one sample taken from the point of maximum residence time in the system.

Current Water Issues

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes). The Passaic Valley Water Commission has completed construction of major additions and improvements to the Little Falls Treatment Plant. The process improvements have resulted in improved water quality and lower THM levels in the distribution system.

The Safe Water Drinking Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic compounds.

We at the Woodland Park Water Department work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you have any questions, please call our office at (973)-256-1264.