

# *Borough of Woodland Park*

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*Department of Public Works*

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To Our Valued Customers,

To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Borough of Woodland Park Water Department will be annually issuing a report on monitoring performed on its drinking water. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

While it may appear to be rather technical, the format and information complies with the requirements of the law.

If you would like additional information on your drinking water, please contact the Woodland Park Water Department at 973-256-1264

Sincerely,

Woodland Park Water Department

**Quality on Tap**  
**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Borough of Woodland Park Water Department**  
**For the Year 2024**  
**Public Water System ID # 1616001**

**Issued June 2025**

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**

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. Woodland Park Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Woodland Park Water Department. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Additional information is available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE (1-800-426-4791)

Woodland Park Water Department has created a lead service line inventory. It is available on the town's website.

### **What Do The Following Tables Mean?**

These tables below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024. 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 July. 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	75	47 - 92	Byproduct of water disinfection. / TTHM compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 1	PPB	Yes	60	29	15-38	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	0.80 – 1.50	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.

## Inorganic Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	RUL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result		Range of Results		Source of Contamination
				January - June	July - December	January - June	July - December	
Lead	PPB	Yes	15	0 (0 samples out of 40 exceeded the action level)	0 (0 samples out of 40 exceeded the action level)	All results were <2 ppb	All results were <2 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	PPM	Yes	1.3	0.0842 (0 samples out of 40 exceeded the action level)	0.0803 (0 samples out of 40 exceeded the action level)	0.0151 – 0.276 mg/L	0.00969 – 0.153 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER. COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEAD AND COPPER RULE IS BASED ON THE 90<sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE RESULT FROM POINTS OF USE IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COLLECTED IN 2024. WOODLAND PARK WATER DEPARTMENT IS ON A MONITORING SAMPLE OF FORTY SAMPLES EVERY SIX MONTHS.

## Water Quality Parameters

Location	Range of pH	Range of Ortho
Point of Entry (001001)	7.25 - 8.15	0.103 - 1.11
Point of Entry (00002)	7.03 - 8.45	0.513 - 1.9
Distribution	7.05 - 7.68	0.13 - 1.08

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Reule 5 (UCMR5) Testing and Results:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for determining those contaminants for which public water systems must test and for establishing levels at which certain contaminants in drinking water pose no known health risk. The EPA requires data in order to make scientifically supported determinations about which contaminants should have a drinking standard developed. This data is gathered by requiring public water systems to perform investigatory monitoring of unregulated contaminants and submit the results to the EPA. In 2024, Woodland Park Water Department tested for UCMR5, which is a complete list of 30 compounds, including one metal and twenty-nine PFAs compounds. Of the 30 substances tested, 5 were detected in our finished water. Please results in table below:

Contaminant Name CC001001	MRL, ug/L	February 2024 result	May 2024 result	August 2024 result	Average
(PFOA)	0.004	0.0063	0.0063	0.0069	0.0065
(PFOS)	0.004	0.004	0.0042	0.0053	0.0045
(PFBA)	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.0054	0.0054
(PFPeA)	0.003	<0.003	0.0031	0.0055	0.0043
(PFHxA)	0.003	0.003	0.0032	0.0046	0.0036

Contaminant Name CC001002	MRL, ug/L	February 2024 result	May 2024 result	August 2024 result	Average
(PFOA)	0.004	0.0085	0.0053	0.0068	0.0069
(PFOS)	0.004	<0.004	<0.004	0.0049	0.0049
(PFPeA)	0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.005	0.005
(PFHxA)	0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.0047	0.0047



## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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

### **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

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES**

EPA Drinking Water website: [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

NJDEP Water Supply website: [www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply](http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply)

American Water Works Association (AWWA) website: [www.awwa.org](http://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](http://www.njawwa.org)

## 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.

## A Note to People with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

## 2024 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 Treatment Plant						
Turbidity (NTU)			Highest Level Detected and Range (Min. to Max.)		Soil run-off	No
	N/A	Treatment Technique TT =1 NTU	0.135 (0.027-0.135)	0.619 (0.015-0.619)		
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Turbidity Limits			
		100%	99.98%			
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	% Removal Achieved 54.65 - 84.84 Required: 25-50	% Removal Range: 35.4 - 51.3 Removal Ratio Range: 1.0 - 1.5	Naturally present in the environment	No
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.025 (0.0106-0.025)	0.006	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.07 (<0.05-0.07)	0.1 <sup>1</sup>	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.77 (1.99 - 2.77)	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.91 (0.53-2.91)	0.119	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 Data)	1.5 (2023 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13 <sup>2</sup>	5.42 (Highest running annual average) (3.6 - 7.1)	2.61	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 <sup>2</sup>	8.76 (Highest running annual average) (5.5 - 11.0)	3.63	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No

<sup>1</sup> These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch. <sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch. <sup>2</sup> 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.

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Detected

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

Disinfectant Residual						
	Max. Residual Infected Goal (MRDLG)	Max. Residual Infected Level (MRDL)	Results	Source of Substance	Violation	
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.16  (Highest running annual average at any one location)  ND - 2.38  (Range of individual result)	Water additive used to control microbes	No	
Microbiological Contaminant						
<i>E.coli</i>	0	#	0 of 2632 samples were <i>E.coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste	No <sup>3</sup>	
Disinfection ByProducts (DBPs)						
Haloacetic Acids [HAAS] (ppb)	N/A	60	34.35 (highest annual average at any location) (10.3-43.6) [range of individual result]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No	
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	49.93 (highest annual average at any location) (18.4 - 62.8) [range of individual result]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No <sup>4</sup>	

<sup>3</sup> *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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

Regulated at the Consumer Tap					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.062 (0 out of 105 samples exceeded AL Jan -Jun)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
		(Action Level)	0.059 (0 out of 109 samples exceeded AL Jul -Dec)		
Lead (ppb)	0	15	3.45 (1 out of 105 samples exceeded AL Jan - Jun)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No <sup>6</sup>
		(Action Level)	4.00 (3 out of 109 samples exceeded AL Jul - Dec)		

<sup>6</sup> 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 the water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

PWSID 1605002 Passaic Valley Water Commission 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

2024 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Contaminants					
Contaminant (units)	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002		NJWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved	Result	RUL Achieved
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/ Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	80.0-140.0	Yes	<50.0	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	36.0 - 81.0	N/A	32.0	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	14.6 - 25.1	Yes	16.7	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	43.5 - 136.1	Yes	33.8	Yes
Color (CU)	<10	<5	Yes	2	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes	0.0218	Yes
Hardness, CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	250	66 - 154	Yes	52	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes	<200	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	9.84-14.11	Yes	<2.0	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	3.0 - 25.0	No <sup>6</sup>	<1	Yes
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimal range)	7.87 - 8.46	Yes	7.93	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	40.66 - 103.8	No <sup>7</sup>	22.6	Yes
Sulfate (ppm)	250	30.2 - 84.3	Yes	6.14	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	172.5 - 445.0	Yes	80.0	Yes
Zinc (ppb)	5000	1.75 - 3.64	Yes	<10	Yes

Treated Drinking Water from Points throughout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002					
Iron (ppb)	300	ND	Yes		
Manganese (ppb)	50	Annual average 11.06 (3.07 - 37.15)	Yes		

<sup>6</sup> The odor results exceed the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfection.

<sup>7</sup> PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL). The sources of sodium include natural soil run off, roadway salt runoff, upstream waste water treatment plants and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals, sodium levels are of less concern, however high sodium levels may be a concern with individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

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#### Source Water Pathogen Monitoring

##### 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.

PVWC samples our source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The data collected in 2024 is presented in the table below.

Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.72	Human and animal fecal waste. Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
<i>Giardia</i> (Cysts/L)	ND - 0.27	



# Source Water Assessment

NIDEP 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 NIDEP's source water assessment website- <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting NIDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or [watersupply@dep.nj.gov](mailto: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 the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters:

Source	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

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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) Testing and Results

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for determining those contaminants for which public water systems must test and for establishing levels at which certain contaminants in drinking water pose no known health risk.

The EPA requires data in order to make scientifically supported determinations about which contaminants should have a drinking standard developed. This data is gathered by requiring public water systems to perform investigatory monitoring of unregulated contaminants and submit the results to the EPA. In 2024, PVWC tested for the current list of 30 compounds including one metal and twenty-nine PFAS compounds. Of the 30 substances tested, 8 were detected in the finished water.

UCMR 5 - Facility ID - 91002 - Little Falls Water Treatment Facility; Sample Point ID - TP001002 - Entry Point to Distribution System

Contaminant Name		Abbreviation	MRL, ug/L	PVWC PWSID 1605002				
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System								
Metal				March	June	September	December	Average
Lithium	Li		5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Treated Drinking Water from Entry Points through out the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002								
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (GenX chemicals)	HFPO DA	0.005		<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	0.003		<0.003	0.0034	0.0019	0.0033	0.0035
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	0.004		<0.004	0.0077	0.0072	0.0058	0.0069
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	0.004		0.0063	0.0114	0.0115	0.0103	0.0099
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	0.003		<0.003	0.0031	0.0032	<0.003	0.0032
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	0.005		<0.005	0.0064	0.0072	0.006	0.0065
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	0.003		<0.003	0.0075	0.0096	0.0086	0.0086
perfluorooctanoic acid	PFHpA	0.003		<0.003	0.0032	0.0032	<0.003	0.0032
perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	0.003		<0.003	0.0083	0.0119	0.0093	0.0098

For more information about Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) testing and results, visit:

<https://www.epa.gov/ucmr5/about-ucmr5-testing-and-results>

For more information about Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) testing and results, visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/2024/03/2024-swatersupply-swaps-ucmr5-testing-and-results>

## 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 that a water system must follow.

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 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 Trillion (ppt) or nanograms per Liter (ng/L): An even finer measure of concentration. One part per trillion corresponds to one penny in \$100,000,000.

Picolesies Per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

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 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A unit of turbidity measurement. The higher the NTU, the more turbid the liquid is.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of all sample analytical results taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL): The highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended to protect aesthetic quality.

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