



**Waldwick Water Department
19 Industrial Park
Waldwick, NJ 07463**

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Licensed Operator
PWSID # NJ0264001

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

Consumer Confidence Report 2022

(Sampling Results are from 2021)

OVERVIEW

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services that we deliver to you every day. 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 the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring your quality of water.

The Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st thru December 31st, 2021.

If you have any questions about this report or any other questions concerning your water utility, please contact the Water Department at 201-652-5300 x 240. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility and its water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings at the Waldwick Administration Building, 63 Franklin Turnpike. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. Another great way of monitoring your water system is to log onto the NJ DEP "Drinking Water Watch" website, which has water sampling schedules as well as a host of other information specific to this system.

DEFINITIONS

In this report, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

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 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.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

DEFINITIONS (continued)

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 contamination.

New Jersey Recommended Upper Limits (RUL) - Drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. These secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Part per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

BACKGROUND AND HEALTH NOTES

The Waldwick water system is supplied with water from six wells that draw their water from the Brunswick Aquifer. Our wells range in depth from 170 to 250 feet deep. These wells are owned and maintained by the Borough of Waldwick, and are all located in the Borough.

The water supplied by the Waldwick Water Department, as in all “groundwater” systems, tends to be very hard. This is a characteristic of pumping water out of the ground as opposed to pumping water from a lake or reservoir “surface water” systems. The only way residents can help change the hardness of the water is to install an in-home water softener.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 contaminant in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding your water system’s Source Water Assessment. The water system’s source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is listed below.

The table below illustrates the susceptibility rating for the eight contaminant categories for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system’s source water assessment report. The eight contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, the NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Susceptibility Rating for Waldwick Water Department Drinking Water Sources																								
Sources	Contaminant Category																							
	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection By-product Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 6		4	2	3	3			2	4	6			3	3		2	4		6			2	4	

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria, protozoa, and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Common types of nutrients include nitrogen and phosphorous. Common sources include discharge from septic fields, areas where animal waste is stored, and runoff from agricultural and residential land where fertilizers were used.

Pesticides: Pesticides are man-made chemicals used to control bacteria, fungi, weeds, rodents, and insects. Common sources of pesticides include land applications (nonpoint source) and manufacturing/distribution centers of pesticides (point source).

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Man-made chemicals that are used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. VOCs are the most common organic contaminants in groundwater in New Jersey.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Common sources include discharges from manufacturing plants, releases from contaminated sites, past land uses, and naturally occurring sources. Inorganics include arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, and asbestos.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made, such as radium and radon. Common sources include the decay of naturally occurring minerals, leaching of subsurface material (for example rocks and sedimentary materials) into groundwater, and improper disposal of radioactive waste.

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

Disinfection By-product (DBP) Precursors: Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants used to kill pathogens during treatment react with dissolved organic material present in the water.

Water Sampling Results for 2022 (Data is from 2021 except as noted)

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 care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	MCLG	NJDEP MCL	Units	Level Detected*	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Inorganic Chemicals (Tested in 2020, except for Nitrate which was tested in 2021)</i>							
Arsenic	N	NA	5	µg/l	2.84	<1.0 - 2.84	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	2,000	2,000	µg/l	530	242 - 530	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	100	100	µg/l	1.26	0.539 - 1.26	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	NA	NA	µg/l	4.92	2.67 - 4.92	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	50	50	µg/l	1.28	<1.0 - 1.28	Discharge from petroleum, metal refineries, and mines; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	10	10	mg/l	3.17	<0.5 - 3.62	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<i>Synthetic Organic Compounds</i>							
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	N	NA	13	ng/l	4.80	ND - 5.2	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Y	NA	14	ng/l	21.7	ND - 30	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Y	NA	13	ng/l	21.0	ND - 84	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous forming foam
<i>Radionuclides (Data from 2018 and 2020)</i>							
Gross Alpha Particles	N	0	15	pCi/L	3.55	<3 - 3.55	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	N	0	30	µg/l	3.31	<1 - 3.31	Erosion of natural deposits
<i>Disinfectant By-Products (DBPs)</i>							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	n/a	80	µg/l	10.40	2.7 - 14.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	n/a	60	µg/l	1.80	ND - 2.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		MRDLG	MRDL				
Chlorine	N	4.0	4.0	µg/l	0.19	0.13 - 0.27	Water additive used to control microbes

* Level Detected shows the highest test results used to determine compliance for the year in 2021. For some contaminants, this level is the running annual average of data from the highest entry point. Waldwick exceeded MCLs for PFOA and PFOA during 2021 and quarterly public notices have been mailed to all customers.

TEST RESULTS – continued

Lead and Copper	Violation Y/N	Action Level (AL)	Units	90th Percentile	Samples over the AL	Sources
Copper (Result at 90 th Percentile)	N	1,300	µg/l	122	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (Result at 90 th Percentile)	N	15	µg/l	3.05	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondaries	RUL	Units	Average	Range	Sources
Alkalinity	n/a	mg/L	161	151 - 180	Natural characteristic
Calcium Hardness	50-250	mg/L	343	216 - 480	Natural mineral
Chloride	250	mg/L	203	101 - 313	Natural mineral - road salt
Corrosivity	1	mg/L	-0.46	-1.10 - 0.233	Natural characteristic
PH	6.5 - 8.5	pH	7.33	6.73 - 7.82	Natural characteristic
Sodium	50	mg/L	56.8	34.7 - 77.2	Natural mineral - road salt
Sulfate	250	mg/L	17.8	14.6 - 27.7	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	mg/L	612	275 - 926	Erosion of natural mineral deposits
Zinc	5000	µg/L	3.33	2.28 - 4.63	Natural mineral

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than a year old.

Waivers - The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for both these types of contaminants.

Sodium - For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater amount of sodium comes from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be a concern to individuals on a high sodium restricted diet.

Lead - Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Waldwick 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 and cooking. To determine if you have a lead service line, contact us at 201-652-5300 x 240.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested (privately). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Call us at 201-652-5300 x 240 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water. Waldwick does not provide free lead testing of customer water but will provide a list of labs certified by the NJDEP for lead analyses

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- Test your water for lead.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free,” may contain lead and contribute to lead in drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25% lead to be labeled as “lead free.” Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.
- Run your water to flush out lead.
- Use cold water for cooking, drinking, and preparing baby formula, as lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.

PFAS - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that repel oil and water and are resistant to heat and chemical reactions. PFAS are used in the production of some non-stick cookware, in waterproof and stain proof coatings, in “leak-proof” coatings on food package materials, in fire-fighting foams, and in other uses. PFAS can enter drinking water through industrial release to water, air, or soil; discharges from sewage treatment plants; land application of contaminated sludge; and use of fire-fighting foam. The Borough tests for three types of PFAS chemicals: PFNA, PFOA, and PFOS.

The water sampling results for Waldwick indicate that the concentrations of PFOA and PFOS in the water supplied by our system are elevated above the recently implemented MCLs. We plan to install water treatment for PFAS chemicals. We plan to award a construction contract in 2022 and have treatment online in 2023. You will be receiving additional PFAS notification letters until the water treatment facilities are online.

Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years 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 can persist through childhood.

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.

Additional information regarding PFAS is available on the Borough Water Department Webpage:

[Water Department - Waldwick, NJ \(waldwicknj.org\)](http://www.waldwicknj.org)

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS (PLEASE READ SO WE ALL CAN CONSERVE OUR PRECIOUS WATER)

- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Take short showers instead of baths, even try not running water while soaping up or shampooing.
- Never use your toilet as a wastebasket.
- Keep drinking water in the refrigerator instead of letting the faucet run until the water is cool.
- Wash fruits and vegetables in a basin.
- Do not use water to defrost frozen foods; thaw in the refrigerator overnight.
- Scrape rather than rinse dishes before loading into the dishwasher; wash only full loads.
- Add food waste to your compost pile instead of using the garbage disposal.
- Wash only full loads of laundry or use the appropriate water level or load size selection on the washing machine.

- Consider purchasing high-efficiency toilets or place a plastic container filled with water in the tank of your conventional toilet.
- Install low-flow faucet aerators and showerheads.
- Consider purchasing a high-efficiency washing machine that can save over 50% in laundry water as well as less energy use.
- Repair any and all leaks as soon as possible. A leaking toilet can waste over 200 gallons of water per day. To detect leaks in a toilet, add food coloring to the tank water. If the colored water appears in the bowl the toilet is leaking.
- Water the lawn or garden during the coolest part of the day (early morning is best). Do not water on windy days.
- Water trees and shrubs, which have deep root systems, longer and less frequently than shallow-rooted plants that require smaller amounts of water more often.
- Set sprinklers to water lawn or garden – not the sidewalk or street.
- Use soaker hoses or trickle irrigation systems for trees and shrubs.
- Install moisture or rain sensors on sprinkler systems.
- Use mulch around shrubs and garden plants to reduce evaporation.
- Remove thatch and aerate turf to encourage movement of water to the root zone.
- Raise your lawn mower cutting height, longer grass blades help shade each other, reduce evaporation, and inhibit weed growth.
- Minimize or eliminate fertilizing, which promotes new growth needing additional watering.
- When there are water restrictions, use the water from dehumidifiers or air condition condensers to water plants or gardens.
- Sweep driveways, sidewalks and steps instead of hosing them off.
- Get your car washed at a car wash instead of doing it yourself; most of them recycle their water.
- Avoid purchasing recreational water toys that require a constant stream of water.
- Use a pool cover to reduce evaporation when pool is not being used.
- Do not install or use ornamental water features unless they recycle the water.
- And the number one use of our most valuable resource is: **LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION** in the growing season can account for **75 %** of your water use.

*PLEASE HELP TO KEEP WATCH OVER **OUR** VALUABLE RESOURCE. IF YOU SHOULD SEE ANYONE USING A FIRE HYDRANT THAT IS NOT AN OFFICIAL BOROUGH VEHICLE OR A FIRE TRUCK, OR IF YOU ARE NOT SURE, PLEASE DON'T HESITATE IN CALLING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. HELP US PROTECT OUR RESOURCE. YOU ARE OUR EYES OUT IN THE FIELD!*

Discolored or Cloudy Water

Throughout the year, Waldwick Water Department customers may occasionally experience discolored or cloudy water, some of the causes of this could be:

- * Fire Hydrant usage due to Fire Department activity
- * Fire Hydrant flushing (*conducted yearly, half of system in the Spring and half of system in Fall*)
- * Water main breaks or shutdowns due to leaks

If you experience discolored or cloudy water, let the water run before you use it. If it continues, please call the Waldwick Water Department at (201) 652-5300 ext. 240 during regular business hours 8:30 am to 4:00 pm, or after hours contact the Waldwick Police Department at (201) 652-5700.