

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Ridgewood Water - PWSID 0251001

Results from the Year 2016

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, which is designed to inform you about the quality of the water supplied to your premises. Our goal is to provide you with a safe, continuous, and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and routinely monitor and test the water for a host of parameters. The results of some of this monitoring and testing are presented in this report and to you as required by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Some of the language in this report is prescribed by the NJDEP and much of the information is rather technical. If you have any questions about this report or Ridgewood Water, please contact us at 201-670-5520. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. You may also choose to attend the regularly scheduled Village Council meetings at 131 North Maple Avenue. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p.m.

Ridgewood Water's source is primarily groundwater from wells. We own and operate fifty-two deep wells which are located throughout the service area in the Borough of Glen Rock, the Borough of Midland Park, the Township of Wyckoff, and the Village of Ridgewood. We also purchase water from Suez Water NJ and, during peak summertime demands, water from the Hawthorne Water Department.

The NJDEP has completed and issued Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for Ridgewood Water, the Hawthorne Water Department and Suez Water NJ, which are 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 Ridgewood Water to obtain information regarding these Source Water Assessments. Ridgewood Water's source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is included.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations (FDA) establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar protection for public health. EPA/NJDEP regulations are more stringent than FDA regulations.

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 at 800-426-4791.

Ridgewood Water, the Hawthorne Water Department and Suez Water NJ routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of that monitoring for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2016. 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 one year old.

Ridgewood Water, the Hawthorne Water Department and Suez Water exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium is from salt in the diet. However, Sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

*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 microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.*

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

ND	Non-Detectable – the concentration of the constituent (if present at all) is below the minimum detectable level of the laboratory.
ppm	parts per million (equivalent to milligrams per liter, mg/L) – a representation of the concentration of the constituent. One ppm corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.
ppb	parts per billion (equivalent to micrograms per liter, ug/L) – a representation of the concentration of the constituent. One ppb corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
pCi/L	picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - a measure of the clarity of the water (as opposed to its cloudiness). 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
AL	Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT	Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
SECONDARY CONTAMINANT	- Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.
RUL	Recommended Upper Limit– Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.
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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT	- The Federal law, administered by the NJDEP which defines and requires drinking water quality.

Unregulated Contaminants for which EPA Requires Monitoring

Ridgewood Water Department collected data in 2014 and 2015 as part of an ongoing study to determine the general occurrence of unregulated contaminants. Currently, there are no drinking water regulations for these compounds. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA and the NJDEP to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. Furthermore, Ridgewood Water performed a 6 Month study of PFOA/PFOS in 2016. The results are incorporated and defined in the table below.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
1,1-Dichloroethane	Range = ND – 30	ppb	Halogenated alkane; used as a solvent
1,4-Dioxane	Range = ND – 0.2	ppb	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorate	Range = 35 - 210	ppb	Agricultural defoliant of desiccant; disinfection byproduct; used in the production of chloride dioxide
Hexavalent Chromium	Range = ND – 2.9	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Chromium	Range = ND – 0.96	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Strontium	Range = 120 - 640	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	Range = 0.3 – 1.6	ppb	Naturally-occurring element metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Dioxane-d8	Range = ND – 0.1	ppb	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.
Chlorodifluoromethane	Range = ND – 120	ppb	Occurs as a gas and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solve, and used in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers.
Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	Range = ND – 0.025	ppb	Man-made chemical used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers. With non-stick and stain-resistant properties, fluoropolymers have a wide application in common household products such as cookware, carpet and all-weather clothing.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - PFOS	Range = ND – 0.087	ppb	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire –fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002.

Susceptibility Ratings for Ridgewood Water Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) 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 seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. The DEP considers all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

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, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 52	1	47	4	28	24			21	31	49		3	31	21		26	26		52					52

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

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

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

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

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

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

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Ground Water Under the Influence of Surface Water (GWUDI):

Ridgewood Water is currently completing a study to evaluate whether certain ground water sources are considered to be under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDI) under a rigorous Source Water Monitoring Plan which has been approved by the EPA. The study involves the collection of water samples from up to 38 wells and three surface water locations on a weekly and biweekly basis. The samples will be analyzed by an NJDEP-certified laboratory for evidence of microbiologic activity and for other parameters that may indicate surface water influence. All samples will be reported on a quarterly basis to the NJDEP and EPA. In conjunction with the sampling, Ridgewood Water is performing a hydrogeological sensitivity analysis to evaluate the susceptibility of its wells to surface water influence. The study will be concluded this year. Results will be posted in the 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (CCR).

[More information on the study is available at water.ridgewoodnj.net](http://www.ridgewoodnj.net)

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% removal. Suez Water NJ's monitoring indicates no presence of these organisms in their source water or finished water. 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 a 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 be spread through means other than drinking water.

Lead:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Ridgewood Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in interior plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Lead Testing Kits are available at Ridgewood Water's Main Office, 131 N. Maple Avenue, Ridgewood NJ 07450. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Nitrate:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Ridgewood Water Test Results						
PWS ID #NJ0251001						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Alpha emitters Test results Yr. 2011	N	Range = ND – 3.7 Highest detect = 3.7	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2011	N	Range = 1.5 – 3.7 Highest detect = 3.7	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Arsenic Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = ND – 5.5 Highest detect = 5.5 Highest Average = 3.6	ppb	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = 0.03 – 0.6 Highest detect = 0.6 Highest Average = 0.5	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = ND – 10.1 Highest detect = 10.1 Highest Average = 10.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results June 2016 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	0.26 0 samples out of 63 exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test results June 2016 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	7.29 5 samples out of 63 exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = ND – 6.9 Highest detect = 6.9 Highest Average = 4.7	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of bronze.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = 2.2 – 6.4 Highest detect = 6.4 Highest Average = 6.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants:						
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = ND – 0.7 Highest detect = 0.7 Highest Average = 0.5	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical Factories
Tetrachloroethylene Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = ND – 3.2 Highest detect = 3.2 Highest average = 0.1	ppb	0	1	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = 6 - 29 Highest LRAA = 21	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5's [Total Halocetic Acids] Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = ND – 7 Highest LRAA = 3	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2016		Average = 1.1 ppm		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm
Secondary Contaminant			Level Detected		Units of Measurement	
Sodium – Test results Yr. 2016			ND - 111		ppm	
						RUL
						50

For Total Halocetic Acids (HAA5s) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), which are disinfection byproducts, compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results

Hawthorne Water Department Sources:

In the year 2016, the Hawthorne Water Department drew groundwater from 21 wells throughout the Borough. Following is a list of their sources:

Wagaraw Road Wellfield (6 wells), and wells at Cedar and Maitland Avenue.

Goffle Road Wellfield (5 wells), and wells at First Avenue, Rea Avenue and Bamford Avenue.

South Wagaraw Road Wellfield (3 wells)

Goffle Hill Road Well

Utter Avenue Well

Hawthorne Water Department Test Results						
PWS ID #NJ1604001						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Gross Alpha Test results Yr. 2011	N	Range = ND – 4.7 Highest detect = 4.7	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Test results Yr. 2011	N	Range = ND – 1.2 Highest detect = 1.2	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2014	N	Range = 0.3 – 0.8 Highest detect = 0.8	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2014	N	Range = ND – 5 Highest detect = 5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2015 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	0.11 No samples exceeded the action level.	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test results Yr. 2015 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	3.5 No samples exceeded the action level	Ppb	0	AL =15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) Test results Yr. 2014	N	Range = 0.03 – 0.04 Highest detect = 0.04	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = 2.9 – 3.5 Highest detect = 3.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium Test results Yr. 2014	N	Range = ND – 0.6 Highest detect = 0.6	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Cyanide Test results Yr. 2014	N	Range = ND – 5 Highest detect = 1	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = 7 - 23 Highest LRAA = 23	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5's [Total Halocetic Acids] Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = 3 - 4 Highest LRAA = 4	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected	MRDL		MRDLG	
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2016		Average = 0.6 ppm	4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm	
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected	Units of Measurement		RUL	
Sodium - Test results Yr. 2014		Range = 19 - 71	ppm		50	

For Total Halocetic Acids (HAA5s) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), which are disinfection byproducts, compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

Suez Water Sources:

Suez Water Franklin Lakes drew their water primarily from four Suez Water Reservoirs – the Oradell, Woodcliff Lake, Lake Tappan Reservoirs in Bergen County, New Jersey and Lake Deforest in Rockland County, New York. Water from these surface water supplies is treated to meet safe drinking water standards at Suez Water’s Haworth Treatment Plant. Suez water also operates wells in Upper Saddle River and Franklin Lakes which supplement the surface water supply.

Suez Water NJ Test Results PWS ID #NJ0220001						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results yr. 2016	N	0.16	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2016	N	2.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2015 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	0.27 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test results Yr. 2015 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	4 1 sample out of 23 exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = ND – 3.3 Highest detect = 3.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = 19.4 – 32.5 Highest LRAA = 38.2	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Total Haloacetic Acids] Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = 1.5 – 11.3 Highest LRAA = 11.6	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Volatile Organic Contaminants:						
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) Test results Yr. 2016	N	Range = ND – 0.63 Highest detect = 0.6 Average = 0.16	ppb	70	70	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks. Gasoline and fuel oil spills.
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2016		Average = 1.05 ppm		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected		Units of Measurement		RUL
Sodium Test results Yr. 2016		Range = 47 - 105		ppm		50

Unregulated Contaminants for Which EPA Requires Monitoring

Suez Water collected data in 2014 as part of an ongoing study to determine the general occurrence of unregulated contaminants. Currently, there are no drinking water standards for these compounds. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA and the NJDEP to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
1,4-Dioxane	Range = ND – 0.07	ppb	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorate	Range = 110 - 300	ppb	Agricultural defoliant of desiccant; disinfection byproduct; used in the production of chloride dioxide
Hexavalent Chromium (VI)	Range = 0.03 – 0.33	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Chromium	Range = ND – 0.5	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Strontium	Range = 110 - 170	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	Range = ND – 0.4	ppb	Naturally-occurring element metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Ridgewood Water (1 Well)

Public Notice for Violation: 2017-211230

On January 20th, 2017 Ridgewood Water became aware that our system recently failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customer, you have a right to know what happened and what we have done to correct these situations.

**We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2016 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Nitrate at one location.*

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. Follow-up sampling has been conducted by Ridgewood Water upon notification of the violation. All repeated samples have complied with NJDEP Drinking Water Standards.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during 2016, how often we are supposed to sample for *Nitrate*, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Required Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Number of Samples Collected</u>	<u>When Samples Should Have Been Collected</u>	<u>When Samples Were Collected</u>
Nitrate	1 Sample/Year Each Location	0 (1 Sample Should Have Been Collected At Violated Location)	Annually (2016)	1st Quarter 2017

What adverse health effects could high levels of Nitrate cause?

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

What is being done?

Ridgewood Water recently implemented a new monitoring scheduling system that will prevent this type of oversight in the future.