

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Lyndhurst Water Department
For the Year 2025
Public Water System ID # NJ0232001

2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
This Report Contains Important Information about Your Water

Dear Customer

This report contains important information about your drinking water. The Township of Lyndhurst is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water. The Lyndhurst Water Department owns, operates and maintains all the water related equipment within the Township. We purchase our water from Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). Both the Township of Lyndhurst and PVWC strive to provide you with water that meets or surpasses all health and safety standard set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. (NJDEP).

In 2024, the Lyndhurst Water Department took 240 samples to ensure the safety of the water delivered to your tap. All these samples were within NJDEP guidelines/state standards. The Lyndhurst Water Department also tested for iron, manganese, copper and lead and were well within safe drinking water standards.

The Lyndhurst Water Department continues to replace the water mains and service lines to your homes. This will meet and maintain State regulations with regard to copper and lead. Lyndhurst and PVWC regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets the safety standards. PVWC also tests for several other substances as noted on the Water Quality Table. All the test results are on file with the NJDEP, the agency that monitors and regulates drinking water quality in our state. The EPA and NJDEP establish these regulations. They also require water suppliers to mail the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis. Please read it carefully and contact the Lyndhurst Health Department at 201-804-2500 or the Lyndhurst Water Department at 201-438-5478 if you have questions about your water, your water service or public meetings relative to water service. Or, you can call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. If you have any question about drinking water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider.

General Information

Rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells are sources for both tap water and bottled water. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and picks 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 the result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- 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 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 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of a contaminant 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Health and Educational Information

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.

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a 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, especially 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 the additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standard is based.

“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. [Lyndhurst Water Department] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.” Call us at 201-438-5478 to find out how to get your water tested. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

“However, for those served by a lead service line, flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line. To determine if you have a lead service line or to find out how to get your water tested for Lead., contact us at [201-438-5478]. The Lyndhurst Water Department has prepared a lead service line inventory, to access and see if your residence has a lead service line, visit the Township of Lyndhurst website.

Sources of Supply

The Lyndhurst water supply obtains its entire water supply from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). Sources of supply include the Passaic River, and treated water that is supplied by the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). NJDWSC obtains water its supply from the Wanaque Reservoir.

Treatment

Water produced by the PVWC is treated at their water treatment plant in Little Falls. The NJDWSC supply is treated at their water treatment plant in Wanaque. The treatment at these plants includes pretreatment, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The Township of Lyndhurst, PVWC and the NJDWSC Water Quality Tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during calendar year 2024. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024. The NJDEP requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

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 we are not required to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals.

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.

Table 1
Lyndhurst Water Department-Water Quality Report
NJ 0232001

Microbiological Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	Yes	0	Not more than 1 positive per month	0	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 Lyndhurst Water Department collects 20 routine Total Coliform samples per month.

*In 2024 the Lyndhurst Water Department had 2 Coliform and 1 E-Coli Positive Samples I June of 2024 and 1 Positive Coliform Sample in the month of September. All repeat samples were Negative

*A Level 1 and 2 Assessment was completed and no obvious cause for the Positive samples was found, it was surmised that Sampler or Lab error was a possible cause.

Regulated Disinfectants and Disinfectant Byproducts

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts, note: Stage 2 Compliance is based on the location running average (LRAA) calculated at each monitoring location.

Regulated Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	LRAA Limit	Range Detected	Source of Contamination and Comments
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Stage 2	PPB	Yes	80	41.35-65.325	Byproduct of water disinfection. /TTHM compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2	PPB	Yes	60	22.8925-32.025	Byproduct of water disinfection. /TTHM compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average

Disinfectants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Detected Annual Average	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Chlorine as CL2 (Running Average)	PPM	Yes	4	4	1.1080	0.360-1.47	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.

Secondary Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	RUL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Iron	PPM	Yes	<0.2	<0.2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling waste and discharge from metal refineries.
Manganese	PPM	Yes	<0.01	<0.01	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper: Lead and Copper Triennial Sampling, Results from 2022

Regulated Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile Result	Source of Contamination
Lead	PPM	Yes	0	0.015	0.0009	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper	PPM	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.06057	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Table 2

Lyndhurst Water Department – Water Quality Report

UCMR 4

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Metals, Pesticides, Alcohols, and SVOCs

Unregulated Contaminant	Units	Limits	Results	Source of Contaminant
Germanium	PPB	.30	ND	Germanium is not found as the free element in nature. Germanium is found in germanite, argyrodite, and some zinc ores. It is also present in coal and its presence in coal insures reserves for many years.
Manganese	PPB	.40	0.0036	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant	Units	Results	RDL	Source of Contaminant
Chlorpyrifos	PPB	ND	.0283	Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA requires monitoring but has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
Dimethipin	PPB	ND	.189	
Ethoprp	PPB	ND	.0283	
Alpha-HCH (alpha-BHC	PPB	ND	.00943	
Oxyfluorfen	PPB	ND	.0472	
Permethrin, Total	PPB	ND	.0377	
Profenophos	PPB	ND	.283	
Tebuconazole	PPB	ND	.189	
Tribufos	PPB	ND	.0660	
Surrogate Recoveries	Units	Results	Limits	
1,3-Dimethyl-2-Nitrobenzene	%	98.1	70-130	
Benzo(a)pyrened12 (s)	%	114	70-130	
Triphenyl phosphate	%	109	70-130	
Parameter	Units	Results	RL	
Butylated Hydroxy anisole	PPM	<0.03	0.03	
o-toluidine	PPM	<0.007	0.007	
Quinoline	PPM	<0.02	0.02	
2-propen-1-ol(allyl alcohol	PPM	<0.5	0.5	
1-butanol	PPM	<2.0	2.0	
2- ethoxyethanol	PPM	<0.4	0.4	
Total Microcystins	Ug/L	ND	0.30	
Anatoxin-a	Ug/L	<0.3	0.3	
Cyindropermopsin	Ug/L	<0.9	0.9	

HAA'S

Unregulated Contaminant	Units	Range Detected	Source of Contamination and Comments
HAA5 Group	PPB	13.7-35.1	Byproduct of water disinfection
HAA6br Group	PPB	5.9-11.5	Byproduct of water disinfection
HAA9 Group	PPB	19.1-45.2	Byproduct of water disinfection

Table 3
Lyndhurst Water Department – Water Quality Report
UCMR 5
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
29 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

Unregulated Contaminant	Units	Results Range	Source of Contaminant
11CI-PF3OUdS	Ug/L	<MRL	Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA requires monitoring but has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
4:2 FTS	Ug/L	<MRL	
6:2 FTS	Ug/L	<MRL	
8:2 FTS	Ug/L	<MRL	
9CI-PF3ONS	Ug/L	<MRL	
ADONA	Ug/L	<MRL	
HFPO_DA	Ug/L	<MRL	
NFDHA	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFBA	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFBS	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFDA	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFDoA	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFEESA	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFHpA	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFHpS	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFHxA	Ug/L	<MRL-0.0042	
PFHxS	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFMBA	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFMPA	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFNA	Ug/l	<MRL	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOA	Ug/L	0.0054-0.0077	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFOS	Ug/L	<MRL-0.0050	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFPeA	Ug/L	<MRL-0.0040	
PFPeS	Ug/L	<MRL	
PFUnA	Ug/L	<MRL	

Health Note

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Bottled Water or Tap Water?

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 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, 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. So, what's the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the federal standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water is substantially less expensive than bottled water

Additional Informational Resources

EPA Drinking Water website: www.epa.gov/safewater

NJDEP Water Supply website: www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply

American Water Works Association AWWA website: www.awwa.org

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 609-292-5550

AWWA New Jersey Section website: www.njawwa.org

DEFINITIONS of TERMS and ACRONYMS

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

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

CDC: United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

Inorganic Contaminants: 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. These contaminants may be present in source 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.

RDL: Reporting Detection Limit

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.

MRL: Minimum Reporting Levels

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.

Organic Contaminants/Volatile Organic Compounds: Compounds containing carbon, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are products or by-products of industrial processes or petroleum production. They are typically used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. These compounds may be present in source water as a result of releases from gas stations, fuel storage tanks, industrial facilities, stormwater runoff, and other sources. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides (Herbicides, Insecticides, Fungicides, and Rodenticides): Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include manufacturing centers of pesticides, and where they are used in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and residential environments. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

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

Radioactive Contaminants/Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made; may be present in source water naturally or as a result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Examples include radium, radon and uranium.

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.

Turbidity: *Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, and is monitored as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.*

Ug/L: Micrograms per liter

WTP: Water Treatment Plant

Lyndhurst Water Department

Source Water Assessment Summary

A State Review of Potential Contamination Sources Near Your Drinking Water

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has conducted an assessment of the water sources that supply each public water system in the state, including yours. The goal of this assessment was to measure each system's susceptibility to contamination, not actual (if any) contamination measured in a water supply system.

The assessment of your water system, the *Lyndhurst Water Department*, involved:

- Identifying the area (known as the source water assessment area) that supplies water to your public drinking water system;
- Inventorying any significant potential sources of contamination in the area; and
- Analyzing how susceptible the drinking water source is to the potential sources of contamination.

DEP evaluated the susceptibility of all public water systems to eight categories of contaminants. These contaminant categories are explained, along with a summary of the results for your water system, on page 3. Page 4 contains a map of your water system's source water assessment area.

A public water system's susceptibility rating (L for low, M for medium or H for high) is a combination of two factors. H, M, and L ratings are based on the potential for a contaminant to be at or above 50% of the Drinking Water Standard or MCL (H), between 10 and 50% of the standard (M) and less than 10% of the standard (L).

- How "sensitive" the water supply is to contamination. For example, a shallow well or surface water source, like a reservoir, would be more exposed to contamination from the surface or above ground than a very deep well.
- How frequently a contaminant is used or exists near the source. This is known as "intensity of use." For example, the types of activities (such as industry or agriculture) surrounding the source.

The susceptibility rating does not tell you if the water source is actually contaminated. The Consumer Confidence Report annually issued by your water utility contains important information on the results of your drinking water quality tests, as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Where does drinking water come from?

There are two basic sources of drinking water: ground water and surface water.

Ground water is water found beneath the Earth's surface. Ground water comes from rain and snow seeping into rock and soil. Ground water is stored in underground areas called aquifers. Aquifers supply wells and springs. Wells in New Jersey range from about 15 feet to 2,000 feet deep.

Surface water is the water naturally open to the atmosphere, such as rivers, lakes, streams and reservoirs. Precipitation that does not infiltrate the ground or evaporate into the sky runs off into surface water bodies.

Ground water can seep into a stream, river or other surface water body, recharging surface water bodies. Likewise, under some circumstances, surface water can seep into an adjacent aquifer.

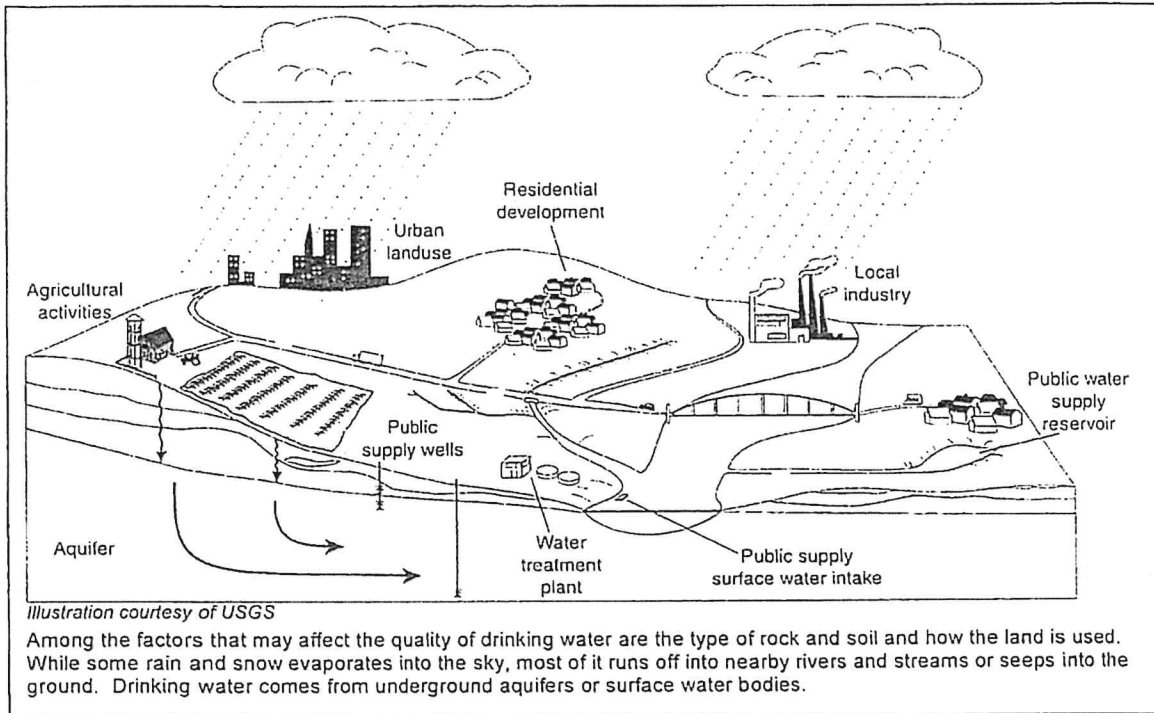
A water system obtains its water from 1) wells drilled into the ground that pump out ground water; 2) devices called surface water intakes placed on a river, stream, reservoir; or 3) both.

What factors may affect the quality of your drinking water source?

A variety of conditions and activities may affect the quality of drinking water source. These include geology (rock and soil types); depth of a well or location of a surface water intake; how the land surrounding the source is used (for industry, agriculture or development); the use of pesticides and fertilizers; and the presence of contaminated sites, leaking underground storage tanks, and landfills.

What steps are being taken now to ensure my drinking water quality?

The DEP has numerous programs in place to maintain and protect the quality of our State's water resources. For example, the Safe Drinking Water Program is designed to ensure that water delivered for human consumption meets DEP's stringent health-based drinking water standards. Additionally, DEP has permitting, waste management, and clean up programs in place to avoid and control potential contamination. Key DEP drinking water protection initiatives will be phased-in over time in Source Water Assessment areas to advance existing program protections.



What can you and others do to help?

Federal law requires each state to establish and implement a Source Water Assessment Program. While government at the state and local levels can do their part, there are actions that you and your neighbors in homes and businesses can take now to help protect our precious and shared natural resource.

Here's just a few ways you and others can help ensure clean and plentiful water for New Jersey – now and in the future. Join us today for a clean water future.

In your home or business:

- Dispose of waste properly. Some materials such as motor oil, paint, flea collars, and household cleaners have the potential to contaminate source water. Contact your local Department of Public Works for proper household hazardous waste disposal.
- Limit your use of fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides.

Here are some actions that municipal and county officials/local and county planners can take and you can help encourage and support.

- Manage and work with owners of existing potential contaminant sources to minimize potential contamination.
- Establish regulations prohibiting or restricting certain activities or land uses within the source water assessment area. Take appropriate enforcement action when necessary.
- Update municipal master plans to ensure greater protection.
- Purchase lands or create conservation easements within the source water assessment area.

Lyndhurst Water Department- PWSID # 0232001

Lyndhurst Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 0 well(s), 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 0 surface water intake(s), 0 purchased ground water source(s), and 2 purchased surface water source(s).

This system's source water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable):

This system purchases water from the following water system(s) (if applicable): JERSEY CITY WATER DEPARTMENT, NORTH ARLINGTON WATER DEPARTMENT

Susceptibility Ratings for Lyndhurst Water Department 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. DEP considered 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			Radio-nuclides			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 - 0																											
GUDI - 0																											
Surface water intakes - 0																											

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

Lyndhurst Water Department obtains its drinking water entirely from another public water system; therefore, this specific information is not available. Please refer to the public water system's Source Water Assessment Report from which Lyndhurst Water Department purchases its water, as indicated on page 3 in this Summary or in Table 7 of the Source Water Assessment Report.

DEP program used in efforts to improve environment regulatory actions, such as cleanup decisions in the hazardous and solid waste programs. For more information on DEP's Source Water Protection Strategy please see the Statewide Summary Document available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap.

For further information please refer to the detailed information in the Source Water Assessment Report or go to www.state.nj.us/dep/swap.

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)	N/A	Treatment Technique TT =1 NTU	Highest Level Detected and Range (Min. to Max.)		Soil run-off	No
			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%		
<i>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is monitored as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can limit the effectiveness of disinfectants.</i>						
Total Organic Carbon (%)	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 ¹	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 ²	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 ²	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

¹ These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch. ² 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 Disinfected Goal (MRDLG)	Max. Residual Disinfected 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 ³
Disinfection ByProducts (DBPs)					
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (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 ⁴

³ *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.

⁴ 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 ⁵
		(Action Level)	4.00 (3 out of 109 samples exceeded AL Jul - Dec)		

⁵ 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.

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2024 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Contaminants					
Contaminant (units)	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PWWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002		NJDWSC 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	38.0 - 81.0	N/A	32.0	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	14.6 - 25.1	Yes	18.7	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	43.5 - 138.1	Yes	33.8	Yes
Color (CU)	<10	<5	Yes	2	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes	0.0218	Yes
Hardness, CaCO ₃ (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 ⁶	<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 ⁷	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 - PWWC PWSID NJ1605002					
Iron (ppb)	300	ND	Yes		
Manganese (ppb)	50	Annual average 11.06 (3.07 - 37.15)	Yes		

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

⁷ PWWC'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

NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment for the PVWC system (PWS ID 1605002) and the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) (PWS ID 1613001) can be found online at the NJDEP's source water assessment website- <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of a source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any of those contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. The source water assessments performed on the intakes for each system resulted the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters:

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

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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMRS) 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	9	<9	<9	<9	<9	<9
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	0.0039	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
perfluoroheptanoic 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 (UCMRS) testing and results, visit:
<http://www.epa.gov/ucmr-data-summary-fdb-compliance-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

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.
- **Picocuries 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.