# BOROUGH OF RINGWOOD
# 2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT
# (2025 DATA)

June 2026

Dear Water Customer:

It is our pleasure to provide you with the 2026 Water Quality Report published for the Borough of Ringwood Water System (PWSID NJ1611002). The report presents an overview of the drinking water provided to you during this past year. After you have had a chance to review the report, we hope you will have a better understanding of what is involved in bringing high quality drinking water to your faucet.

The 2026 Water Quality Report provides our customers with information on the sources of their drinking water, the treatment facilities, an explanation of potential contaminants that may be found in drinking water, applicable health information, and concentrations of detected substances with a comparison to drinking water quality regulations. This report is posted on the Borough website and can be accessed at http://www.ringwoodnj.net/wqr.

The Borough of Ringwood is committed to supplying our consumers with high quality drinking water and information about the drinking water that we provide. If you would like additional information, or if you have any questions concerning this report or any other inquiry, feel free to call me at 973-475-7101. You can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 for further information.

Sincerely,

Scott Heck, Borough Manager
Director of Public Works/Water Super

***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.).***

# 2025 BOROUGH OF RINGWOOD
# COUNCIL AND PROFESSIONALS

**Mayor**

Jaime Matteo- Landi

**Deputy Mayor**

Michelle E. Kerr

**Council Members**

Stephanie N. Baumgartner
Yvonne M. Echols
Zolton F. Kiraly
Sean T. Noonan
Jaime Matteo-Landis
Paul I. Rubacky

**Water Superintendent**

Scott Heck, C.P.W.M.

**Licensed Water Operator**

Michael Furrey (1/2025 – 6/2025)

George Stout (as of June 23, 2025)

## Sources of Drinking Water

Both tap water and bottled water may come from groundwater (springs, wells) or surface waters (rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, reservoirs). As the 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.

The Borough of Ringwood presently owns and operates four groundwater wells located in the Borough. The wells include: Well #9R, Well #2, Well #3, and Well #8.

The Borough also purchases water from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). This water is surface water drawn from the Wanaque Reservoir and treated at the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) Water Treatment plant located in Wanaque. The Wanaque watershed supplies the following two reservoirs: the 29.6 billion gallon Wanaque Reservoir and the 7 billion gallon Monksville Reservoir. The Wanaque Reservoir is operated by the NJDWSC.

Approximately 20% of the total water supply to the Borough was purchased from PVWC and 80% was drawn from the Borough's wells.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Bureau of Safe Drinking Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems are now complete. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water website at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. A summary of NJDEP susceptibility ratings for the Ringwood Water Department sources is included in Appendix A.

## Water System Improvements

The Borough has been periodically undertaking improvements to the water system which are necessary to ensure efficient delivery of safe and adequate drinking water supply.

Well rehabilitations were performed on both the Beattie Lane Well and the Valley Road Well.

An opportunity for public participation concerning decisions that may affect water quality is provided during regularly scheduled Council meetings. Council meetings are posted on the Borough website and can be accessed at www.ringwoodnj.net.

## Compliance with Drinking Water Standards

In order to ensure the safety of drinking water, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the NJDEP prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems and require water suppliers to monitor and treat for potentially harmful contaminants. Bottled water is similarly regulated by the Food and Drug Administration and must provide the same protection for public health as tap water. Our water is treated according to the EPA's and NJDEP's regulations,

and its quality most often shows lower levels than most drinking water standards established by the federal and state agencies.

## Potential Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As the 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.

The types of contaminants that may be found in drinking water before we treat it 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** are chemicals used to destroy insects and rodents. **Herbicides** are chemicals used to kill weeds. Both contaminants may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic (SOC) and volatile organic chemicals (VOC), which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.

**Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

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 (1-800-426-4791).**

### Terms and Abbreviations

**AA** (Annual Average) = Average over a year

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

**LCRR** (Locational Running Annual Average) = Average over four consecutive quarters at one location.

**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.

**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.

**N/A** = Not Applicable

**ND** = Not Detected

**NS** = No Standard

**NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units

**pCi/L** = Picocuries per Liter

**ppb** = parts per billion; (comparable to one minute in two thousand years or 1 cent in $10,000,000)

**ppm** = parts per million; (comparable to one minute in two years or 1 cent in $10,000)

**ppt** = parts per trillion; (comparable to one minute in two million years or 1 cent in $10,000,000,000)

**RAA** (Running Annual Average) = Average over four consecutive quarters

one location

**RUL** = NJDEP Recommended Upper Limit – the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality

**SMLC** = (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels) Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect qualities such as odor, taste, or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

**TT** (Treatment Techniques) = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Water Quality Data Table**

The table lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate that

the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing performed on samples of water taken from January 1 through December 31, 2025. The State allows the Borough 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, is more than one year old. **(See Attached Table at the end for Ringwood Water, and for the purchased water from PVWC and NJDWSC).**

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for certain contaminants. We have received a waiver for synthetic organic chemicals for the current compliance period.

**Health/Education Information**

**Sodium:** For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

**Special Consideration Regarding Children,**
**Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers and Others**

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

**Lead:** Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Ringwood Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Ringwood Water at 973-475-7101. Information on lead in drinking water testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

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, contact us at 973-475-7101.

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

The Borough of Ringwood has prepared a service line inventory as required by the NJDEP and EPA. This inventory is available on the Borough website at https://ringwoodnj.net/filestorage/2347/9385/Final_Ringwood_Lead_Service_Line_Inventory_Form_01.21.22.pdf.

## Water Supply Facilities

Water pumped from the Borough's wells is treated with chemicals for the purposes of disinfection and corrosion control before it is delivered into the system. Treatment for Wells #2 and #9R is provided at individual well stations located near the respective well. Water from Wells #3 and #8 is combined and treated at the Brooksyde Booster Station.

The average daily demand of the system is approximately 0.787, the maximum daily flow during 2025 was 1.21 million gallons on August 12, 2025. The Ringwood Water System includes four water storage tanks which are located throughout the distribution system and have a combined capacity of over 2 million gallons. The capacity of the wells ranges from 60 gallons per minute to 510 gallons per minute.

## Important information about our drinking water

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 your drinking water meets health standards.

During the compliance period from 01/01/2025 – 06/30/2025, we did not monitor/test and submit all monitoring and testing reports to the State within the first ten days of the month.

During the compliance period from 06/23/2025 – 06/30/2025, we were required to complete a total coliform assessment; we completed this assessment on time but did not submit it to the State within the deadline.

For the monitoring period from 06/09/2025 – 06/16/2025, we did not submit out of service information to the NJDEP on time indicating that two wells were offline during required testing. For the monitoring period from 07/01/2025 – 12/31/2025, the results letters to participants of the lead and copper sampling program, and related Certification were completed after the respective deadlines.

This is not an emergency, and these violations are being returned to compliance with this notice to our customers. The Borough is working to ensure all future monitoring and testing reports are submitted on time. There is nothing you need to do.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

## APPENDIX A

## RINGWOOD WATER DEPARTEMNT – PWSID #1611002

Ringwood Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 4 well(s), 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 0 surface water intake(s), 1 purchased ground water source(s) and 1 purchased surface water source(s). This system's source water comes from the following aquifer(s): glacial sand and gravel, igneous and metamorphic rocks. This system purchases water from the following water system: PVWC.

### Susceptibility Ratings for Ringwood 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 groundwater 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.

| SOURCE | Pathogens | | | Nutrients | | | Pesticides | | | Volatile Organic compounds | | | Inorganics | | | Radion-uclides | | | 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 - 4 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 2 | | 2 | | | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 4 | |
| GUIDI-0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface Water Intakes – 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NJDWSC – 5 Intakes | 5 | | | 5 | | | | 2 | 3 | | 5 | | 5 | | | | | 5 | | | 5 | 5 | | |

## APPENDIX A (CONTINUED)

**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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

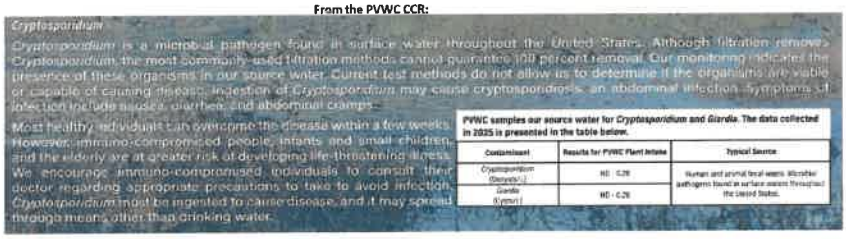
| CONTAMINANT (units) | VIOLATION (Y/N) | MCL | MCLG | Ringwood Detected Level | Ringwood Range of Results | PVWC Little Falls-WTP (PWSID: NJ1605002) | NJDWSC SUPPLY (PWSID: NJ1613001) | LIKELY SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION | ASSORTED HEALTH EFFECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total coliform bacteria - 2025 | N | 1 pos/mo. TT | 0 | 2 | 0-2 | Max: 1.33% <5% monthly sample | 0.00% <5% monthly sample | Naturally present in the environment. | Coliforms are bacteria that are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. |
| 2 Ringwood detections in June. 2 PVWC detections in July and 1 PVWC detection in August, October, November, and December (out of 150 routine samples). | | | | | | | | | |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) - 2024 & 2025 | N | 15 | 0 | 3.34 | ND - 3.34 | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) - 2024 & 2025 | N | 5 | 0 | ND | ND | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing alpha or beta emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| **Inorganic Chemicals** | | | | | | | | | |
| Antimony (ppb) - 2024 & 2025 | N | 6 | 6 | 1.01 | 0.567 - 1.01 | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder | Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar. |
| Asbestos (MFL) - 2021 & 2022 | N | 7 | 7 | ND | ND | Range: N/A Detected: 0.19 | ND | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps. |
| Barium (ppm) - 2024 & 2025 & 2025 | N | 2 | 2 | 0.00981 | 0.0061 - 0.00981 | Range: 0.017 - 0.027 Detected: 0.027 | Range: N/A Detected: 0.014 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries | Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience and increase in their blood pressure. |
| Chromium (ppb) - 2024 & 2025 | N | 100 | 100 | 1.28 | 1.2 - 1.28 | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills | Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis |
| Cyanide (ppb) - 2024 & 2025 | N | 200 | 200 | ND | ND | Range: ND - 150 Detected: 37.5 (RAA) | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories | Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid |
| Copper (ppm) - 2025 | N | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | 90th Percentile: 0.0981 0 Sites over the Action Level, 46 samples collected | 0.0197 - 0.393 | Jan - Jun Range: 0.002 - 0.234 90th Percentile: 0.086 0 Sites Over the Action Level, 102 samples collected<br>Jul - Dec Range: 0.001 - 1.355 90th Percentile: 0.084 1 Over the Action Level, 104 samples collected | Range: 0.0148 - 0.244 90th Percentile: 0.234 0 Sites Over the Action Level, 5 samples collected | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor. |
| Lead (ppb) - 2025 | N | AL = 15 | 0 | 90th Percentile: 0 ug/L 1 Site over the Action Level, 46 samples collected | ND - 36.4 | Jan - Jun Range: ND - 17.8 90th Percentile: 3.73 2 Sites Over the Action Level, 102 samples collected<br>Jul - Dec Range: ND - 26.06 90th Percentile: 2.4 2 Sites Over the Action Level, 104 samples collected | Range: ND - 4.87 90th Percentile: 3.82 0 Sites Over the Action Level, 5 samples collected | Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains, erosion of natural deposits | There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks. |
| Nickel (ppb) - 2024 & 2025 | N | NS | NS | 0.592 | ND - 0.592 | Range: 1.77 - 3.52 Detected: 3.52 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits | The most common health concerns related to nickel exposure are allergic reactions and dermatitis. |
| Nitrate (ppm) - 2024 & 2025 | N | 10 | 10 | 2.53 | 1.43 - 2.53 | Range: ND - 3.35 Detected: 1.70 | Range: N/A Detected: 0.192 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sew age; Erosion of natural deposits | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing lead in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and Blue Baby Syndrome. |
| **Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances** | | | | | | | | | |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt) - 2025 | N | 14 | 0 | 11.5 | 3.61 - 14.5 | Range: 5.7 - 11 Detected: 8.62 | Range: 2.75 - 4.47 Detected: 4.47 | Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam | Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt) - 2025 | N | 13 | 0 | 8.97 | 3.99 - 9.79 | Range: 3.1 - 5.9 Detected: 5.25 | Range: 1.47 - 2.95 Detected: 2.95 | Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam | Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. |
| Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) - 2025 | N | 14 | 0 | ND | ND | ND | Range: ND - 0.544 Detected: 0.544 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver; kidney; immune system; or, in males, reproductive system. For females, drinking water containing PFNA in excess of the CL over many years may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant. |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** | | | | | | | | | |
| Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb) - 2025 | N | 60 | N/A | 8.96 | ND - 9.92 | Range: 11.7 - 36.4 Max LRAA*: 29.1 | Range: 23 - 32 Max LRAA: 32 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) - 2025 | N | 80 | N/A | 27.98 | 8.76 - 37.1 | Range: 15.4 - 77.6 Max LRAA: 48.25 | Range: 30 - 40 Max LRAA: 40 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | Some people who drink water containing TTHM's 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. |
| *LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average. RAA = Running Annual Average. | | | | | | | | | |
| **Chlorine Residual** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine Residual (ppm) - 2025 | N | MRDL: 4 | MRDLG: 4 | 1.21 | 0.9 - 1.4 | Range: ND - 3.92 Max Annual Average: 1.19 | Range: 0.71 - 4.39 Max Annual Average: 1.2 | Water additive used to control microbes | Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. |
| **Turbidity** | | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) - Highest Result - 2025 | N | TT = 1.0 NTU 5% of Samples | N/A | N/A | N/A | Range: 0.023-0.141 Max: 0.141 Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits: 100% | Range: 0.02-0.40 Max: 0.40 Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits: 99.97% | Soil runoff | Turbidity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) - 2025 | N | TT = % Removal Removal Ratio | N/A | N/A | N/A | % Removal Achieved: 55.56 - 79.06; Required 25 45 | % Removal Range: 31 - 51; Removal Ratio Range: 1.0 1.4 | Naturally present in the environment. | Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by products. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. |

| Secondary Contaminants | NJDEP Recommended Upper Limit | Highest Result | Ringwood Range | Ringwood Average Result | PVWC Little Falls-WTP (PWSID: NJ1605002) | NJDWSC SUPPLY (PWSID: NJ1613001) | LIKELY SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION | ASSORTED HEALTH EFFECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum (ppb) - 2024 & 2025 | 200 | 16.4 | ND - 16.4 | 4.1 | Range: 18.1 - 35.4<br>Highest Result: 35.4 | Range: N/A<br>Highest Result: 0.018 | Naturally occurring element; aluminum compounds used during the treatment process. | Large aluminum intake may be connected with neuromuscular effects. People with kidney damage are susceptible to aluminum toxicity. A correlation between aluminum uptake and an increased number of Alzheimer cases is suspected. |
| Chloride (ppm) - 2024 & 2025 | 250 | 108 | 30.1 - 108 | 50.6 | Range: 121.6 - 185.1<br>Highest Result: 185.1 | Range: N/A<br>Highest Result: 55.4 | Natural and manmade component in many salts. | Chloride is a secondary standard and is not considered a health risk. |
| Fluoride (ppm) - 2024 & 2025 | 2 | ND | ND | ND | Range: ND - 0.08<br>Highest Result: 0.08 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. |
| Foaming Agents (ppb) - 2024 & 2025 | 500 | 51 | ND - 51 | 12.8 | Range: ND - 190<br>Highest Result: 190 | ND | Manmade compounds such as detergents. | Foaming agents are a secondary standard and are not considered a health risk at low concentrations. |
| Hardness (ppm) - 2024 & 2025 | 250 | 191 | 37.9 - 191 | 112.8 | Range: 106 - 242<br>Highest Result: 242 | Range: N/A<br>Highest Result: 42 | Naturally occurring substance in all drinking water. | Water hardness is not a health risk. Hard water often reduces lathering of soaps and can produce a noticeable deposit, including "bathtub ring." |
| Iron (ppb) - 2024 & 2025 | 300 | ND | ND | ND | Range: ND - 110<br>Highest Result: 110 | ND | Naturally occurring element, corrosion of pipes. | Iron is a secondary standard, and high iron may create a rusty color or metallic taste. |
| Manganese (ppb) - 2024 & 2025 | 50 | 6.9 | ND - 6.9 | 3.3 | Range: 11.09 -38.36<br>Highest Result: 38.36 | Range: N/A<br>Highest Result: 4.7 | Naturally occurring substance in all drinking water. | Manganese is a secondary standard and is generally not considered a health risk at low concentrations. |
| pH - 2024 & 2025 | 6.5 - 8.5 | 8.4 | 7.4 - 8.4 | 7.9 | Range: 7.92 - 8.38<br>Highest Result: 8.38 | Range: 7.7 - 8.2<br>Highest Result: 8.2 | Natural parameter of all drinking water. | pH is a secondary standard and is not considered a health risk. |
| Sodium (ppm) - 2024 & 2025 | 50 | 80.2 | 35.0 - 80.2 | 51.6 | Range: 49.29 - 138.8<br>Highest Result: 138.8 | Range; N/A<br>Highest Result: 34.7 | Erosion of natural deposits. Road salt from deicing operations and/or treatment techniques. | For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet. |
| Sulfate (ppm) - 2024 & 2025 | 250 | 16.4 | 6.5 - 16.4 | 9.8 | Range: 53.76 - 92.39<br>Highest Result: 92.39 | Range: N/A<br>Highest Result: 6.99 | Naturally occurring substance in all drinking water. | Sulfate is a secondary standard and is not considered a health risk. |
| Zinc (ppm) - 2024 & 2025 | 5 | 0.233 | 0.013 - 0.233 | 0.072 | Range: 2.43 - 10.4<br>Highest Result: 10.4 | ND | Naturally occurring element; mining and smelting (metal processing) activities. | Zinc is a secondary standard and is not considered a health risk. Elevated zinc levels may result in a metallic taste. |

| Emerging Contaminants | Year Sampled | Ringwood Range | Ringwood Average Result | PVWC Little Falls-WTP (PWSID: NJ1605002) | NJDWSC SUPPLY (PWSID: NJ1613001) | LIKELY SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorate (ppb) | 2025 PVWC | N/A | N/A | Range: 125.4 - 323.4<br>Average: 205.3 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 1,4-Dioxane (ppb) | 2025 PVWC | N/A | N/A | Range: <0.07- 0.07 | N/A | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt) | 2025 Ringwood; 2024-2025 PVWC | ND - 5.2 | 1.0 | Range: ND - 7.2<br>Average: 4.9 | N/A | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt) | 2026 Ringwood; 2024-2025 PVWC | ND - 5.2 | 2.4 | Range: ND - 3.9<br>Average: 2.7 | N/A | |
| Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt) | 2027 Ringwood; 2024-2025 PVWC | ND - 3.6 | 1.0 | Range: ND - 3.2<br>Average: 1.6 | N/A | |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt) | 2028 Ringwood; 2024-2025 PVWC | ND - 8.7 | 3.1 | Range: ND - 9.6<br>Average: 6.4 | N/A | |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt) | 2029 Ringwood; 2024-2025 PVWC | ND - 3.1 | 0.6 | Range: ND - 3.2<br>Average: 1.6 | N/A | |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)** | 2030 Ringwood; 2024-2025 PVWC | 5.4 - 12.3 | 8.0 | Range: 6.3 - 11.5<br>Average: 9.9 | N/A | |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)** | 2031 Ringwood; 2024-2025 PVWC | 5.0 - 8.8 | 6.5 | Range: ND - 7.7<br>Average: 5.2 | N/A | |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt) | 2032 Ringwood; 2024-2025 PVWC | ND - 9.7 | 3.4 | Range: ND - 11.9<br>Average: 7.4 | N/A | |

**Regulated by the NJDEP – see "Test Results" table above.

**From the PVWC CCR:**



*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 indicated 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 2025 is presented in the table below.**

| Contaminant | Results for PVWC Plant Intake | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|
| Cryptosporidium (Oocysts) | ND - 0.28 | Human and animal fecal waste. Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States. |
| Giardia (Cysts) | ND - 0.28 | |