

BOROUGH OF RINGWOOD 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT (2024 DATA)

June 2025

Dear Water Customer:

It is our pleasure to provide you with the 2025 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.

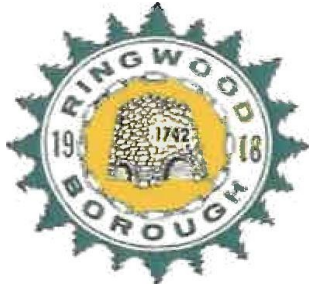
The 2025 Water Quality Report provides our customers with information on the sources of their drinking water, the treatment facilities, an explanation of potential contaminants that may be found in drinking water, applicable health information, and concentrations of detected substances with a comparison 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.).



2024 BOROUGH OF RINGWOOD COUNCIL AND PROFESSIONALS

Mayor

Sean T. Noonan

Deputy Mayor

Jaime Matteo-Landis

Council Members

Stephanie N. Baumgartner

Yvonne Echols

Michelle E. Kerr

Zolton Kiraly

Jaime Matteo-Landis

Paul Rubacky

Water Superintendent

Scott Heck, C.P.W.M.

Licensed Water Operator

Michael Furrey (2024 – June 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 rehabilitation and well screen replacement was performed on the Beattie Lane Well. Additionally, well rehabilitation and a new well pump installation was performed on 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 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

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 2024 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, 2024. 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 in the past, and we expect to receive one 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 0.799, the maximum daily flow during 2024 was 1.27 million gallons on June 11, 2024. 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.

For the compliance period from 01/01/2024 – 06/30/2024 (TP002003 and TP008034), the NJDEP indicated missing water-quality monitoring information. Our records show the information was submitted, so we are working with the NJDEP to clarify the discrepancy. For the compliance period 07/01/2024 – 12/31/2024, we learned that the NJDEP records indicated that our pH was slightly elevated above the established Optimum value for 13 days, but our records indicate the period was only about 3 days and we are working with the NJDEP to correct this information. We are letting our customers know while we work through these issues.

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			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 - 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 <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and other microbial contaminants are available from he 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 - 2024	N	1 pos/mo.	0	1	0 - 1	Max: 1.35% <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.
1 detection in April and 1 in September - out of 128 samples									
Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) - 2024	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	N	5	0	ND	ND	ND	1.5 (2023)	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	N	6	6	1.01	0.567 - 1.01	ND	Range: N/A Detected: 0.637	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.
Barium (ppm) - 2024	N	2	2	0.00981	0.0061 - 0.00981	Range: 0.0106 - 0.025 Detected: 0.025	Range: N/A Detected: 0.00577	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.	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	N	100	100	1.28	1.0 - 1.28	Range: 0.05 - 0.07 Detected: 0.07	Range: N/A Detected: ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis
Copper (ppm) - 2024	N	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th Percentile: 0.0834 0 Sites over the Action Level, 24 samples collected	0.05 - 0.327	Jan - Jun Range: 0.00488 - 0.09456 90th Percentile: 0.06225 0 Sites Over the Action Level, 105 samples collected Jul - Dec Range: 0.00054 - 0.2414 90th Percentile: 0.05977 0 Over the Action Level, 109 samples collected	Range: ND - 0.145 90th Percentile: 0.112 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) - 2024	N	AL = 15	0	90th Percentile: 3.13 ug/L 0 Sites over the Action Level, 24 samples collected	ND - 9.34	Jan - Jun Range: ND - 24.57 90th Percentile: 3.45 1 Site Over the Action Level, 105 samples collected	Range: ND - 2.48 90th Percentile: 2.30 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.
						Jul - Dec Range: ND - 111.6 90th Percentile: 4 3 Over the Action Level, 109 samples collected			
Nickel (ppb) - 2024	N	NS	NS	0.00059	ND - 0.00059	Range: 1.99 - 2.77 Detected: 2.77	Range: N/A Detected: 0.000545	Erosion of natural deposits	The most common health concerns related to nickel exposure are allergic reactions and dermatitis.
Nitrate (ppm) - 2024	N	10	10	2.49	0.655 - 2.49	Range: 0.53 - 2.91 Detected: 2.91	Range: N/A Detected: 0.119	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) - 2024	N	14	0	10.3	3.2 - 12.1	Range: 5.5 - 11.0 Detected: 8.76	Range: 3.63 Detected: 3.63	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) - 2024	N	13	0	8.2	2.2 - 9.47	Range: 3.6 - 7.1 Detected: 5.42	Range: 2.61 Detected: 2.61	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.
Disinfection Byproducts									
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb) - 2024	N	60	NA	9.41	4.3 - 13.1	Range: 10.3 - 43.6 Max LRAA: 34.35	Range: 18.6 - 25.4 Max LRAA: 25.4	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) - 2024	N	80	NA	22.6	9.0 - 36.7	Range: 18.4 - 62.8 Max LRAA: 49.93	Range: 23.5 - 28.8 Max LRAA: 28.8	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.
Chlorine Residual									
Chlorine Residual (ppm) - 2024	N	MRDL: 4	MRDLG: 4	1.02	0.60 - 1.40	Range: ND - 2.38 Max Annual Average: 1.16	Range: 0.72 - 3.58 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 - 2024	N	TT = 1.0 NTU 5% of Samples	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range: 0.027 - 0.135 Max: 0.135 Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits: 100%	Range: 0.015 - 0.619 2024 Average: 0.061	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.
Secondary Contaminants	NJDEP Recommended Upper Limit		Highest Result	Average Result	Range	PVWC Little Falls-WTP (PWSID: NJ1605002)	NJDWSC SUPPLY (PWSID: NJ1613001)	LIKELY SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION	ASSORTED HEALTH EFFECTS
Aluminum (ppm) - 2024	0.2		0.0164	0.004	ND - 0.0164	Range: 0.0146 - 0.0251 Highest Result: 35.1	Range: N/A Highest Result: 0.0187	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	250		108	30.1 - 108	50.6	Range: 43.5 - 138.1 Highest Result: 138.1	Range: N/A Highest Result: 33.8	Natural and manmade component in many salts.	Chloride is a secondary standard and is not considered a health risk.
Foaming Agents (ppm) - 2024	0.5		0.05	ND - 0.05	0.01	Range: 0.08 - 0.14 Highest Result: 0.14	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	250		191	37.9 - 191	112.8	Range: 66 - 154 Highest Result: 154	Range: N/A Highest Result: 52	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."
Manganese (ppm) - 2024	0.05		0.0069	ND - 0.0069	0.003	Range: 9.84-14.11 Highest Result: 14.11	ND	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	6.5 - 8.5		8.4	7.56 - 8.4	8.01	Range: 7.2 - 8.9 Result: 7.9	Range: 7.7 - 8.2 Result: 7.93	Natural parameter of all drinking water.	pH is a secondary standard and is not considered a health risk.
Sodium (ppm) - 2024	50		62.5	35.0 - 62.5	48	Range: 40.66 - 103.8 Highest Result: 103.8	Range: N/A Highest Result: 22.6	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	250		16.4	6.5 - 16.4	9.8	Range: 30.2 - 84.3 Highest Result: 84.3	Range: N/A Highest Result: 6.14	Naturally occurring substance in all drinking water.	Sulfate is a secondary standard and is not considered a health risk.
Zinc (ppm) - 2024	5		16.6	14.6 - 16.6	15.6	Range: 1.75 - 3.64 Highest Result: 3.64	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.

*LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average.