

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Elmwood Park Water Department**  
**For the Year 2025**  
**Public Water System ID # 0211001**

Dear Consumer:

During calendar year 2025, the Borough of Elmwood Park water supply was tested for over 80 contaminants that might be found in water. These tests included items ranging from taste and odor to bacteriological and chemical contaminants. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) set health and safety standards for public water supplies.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), provides additional information on our sources of supply and the quality of the water we deliver. For more information on this report or about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions concerning drinking water, please contact;

Robert De Block, Licensed Water System Operator  
Borough of Elmwood Park  
182 Market Street  
Elmwood Park, New Jersey 07407  
973-998-9100

The Elmwood Park Water Department is a division of local government working under the direction of the Mayor and Council. All meetings of the Mayor and Council are advertised in advance in the legal section of the local newspaper. The Elmwood Park Water Department will notify consumers as required by the NJDEP if water quality fails to meet the standards.

**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.

### **Health Effects of Detected Contaminants:**

*Turbidity.* Turbidity has no health risk effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfecting and provide a medium for biological growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as cramps, nausea, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

#### **Radioactive Contaminants/Inorganic Contaminants**

*Copper.* 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.* 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 this water over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.

*Sodium* – PVWC was above New Jersey's recommended upper limit (RUL) for 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 may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

#### **Volatile Organic Contaminants**

*TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes).* Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased chance of getting cancer.

### **SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS 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 case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.**

## **ADDITIONAL SPECIAL NOTICE ON 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. Elmwood Park Water Department 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 Elmwood Park Water Department at 201-796-1009. 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>.**

**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.**

**Elmwood Park has created a lead service line inventory. It is available on the town's website.**

**Additional information is available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>**

### **Sources of Supply**

The Elmwood Park 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 Borough of Elmwood Park, PVWC and the NJDWSC Water Quality Tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during calendar year 2025. 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, 2025 through December 31, 2025. 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.

We at the Elmwood Park Water Department work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you have any questions, please call our Licensed Operations and consulting contactor, De Block Environmental Services at (973)-998-9100.

## Table of Contaminants

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.

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  
Elmwood Park Water Department - Water Quality Report**

### Microbiological Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	Yes*	0	Not more than 1 positive sample per month	1	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 Elmwood Park Water Department collects 21 routine total coliform samples per month. Elmwood Park Water Department recorded a single positive sample for total coliform in the month of June, July, and December. Those samples were negative for e-coli. In conformance with the rules a repeat sample was collected from the same location and 2 additional check samples were taken upstream and downstream of the location of the positive sample within 24 hours and retested. All repeat and check samples were negative therefore the system remained in compliance.

### REGULATED DISINFECTANTS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

**Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts, Note: Stage 2 DBP compliance is based on the locational running average (LRAA) calculated at each monitoring location.**

Regulated Contaminant	UNIT	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCL LRAA	Highest Detected LRAA	Individual Sample Range Detected	Source of Contamination/ and Comments
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Stage 1	PPB	Yes	80	74	38.2 – 85.2	Byproduct of water disinfection. / TTHM compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 1	PPB	Yes	60	25	7.26 – 31.3	Byproduct of water disinfection. / HAA5 compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.

**Disinfectants:**

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Chlorine as CL2 (Running avg.)	PPM	Yes	4	4	1.30	0.90 – 1.30	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.

**Secondary Contaminants**

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	RUL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Iron	PPM	Yes	.3	<0.2	<0.2	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling waste and discharge from metal refineries.
Manganese	PPM	Yes	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	RUL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result		Range of Results		Source of Contamination
				January - June	July - December	January – June   July - December		
Lead	PPB	Yes	15	0 (0 samples out of 62 exceeded the action level)	0 (0 samples out of 63 exceeded the action level)	<2 – 11.1	<2 – 7.23	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	PPM	Yes	1.3	0.0842 (0 samples out of 62 exceeded the action level)	0.0803 (0 samples out of 63 exceeded the action level)	<0.006 – 0.161 mg/L	<0.006 – 0.332 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Elmwood Park is required to take 60 samples every six months.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES**

EPA Drinking Water website: [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)  
 NJDEP Water Supply website: [www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply](http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply)  
 American Water Works Association (AWWA) website: [www.awwa.org](http://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](http://www.njawwa.org)

## Definitions

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

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
AL	<u>Action Level</u> : The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
CU	<u>Color Unit</u> :
CDC	<u>Centers for Disease Control</u>
Disinfection By-Products Precursors	A common Source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material present in surface water.
EPA	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.
LRAA	<u>LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average</u>
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close as to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
Microbial Contaminants/ Pathogens	Disease causing organisms such as bacteria 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	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</u> is 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.
MRDLG	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</u> the level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water 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 contaminants.
Mrem/yr.	<u>Millirems per year</u> is a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
MFL	<u>Million fibers per liter</u> is a measure of the presence of Asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
NA	Not Applicable
ND	<u>Not Detected</u> is a term used when a laboratory analysis demonstrates that the constituent is not present.
NS	<u>No Standard</u>
NTU	<u>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit</u> is the measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
pC/L	<u>Picocuries per liter</u> is a measure of radioactivity in water.
PPB	<u>Parts per billion</u> or micrograms per liter equals one part per billion and corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
POE	<u>Point of Entry</u> to the water distribution system
PPM	<u>Parts per Million</u> or milligrams per liter (mg/l) equals one part per million and corresponds to one minute in 100 years or a single penny in \$10,000.
PPT	<u>Parts per Trillion</u> . An even finer measure of concentration. One Part per trillion corresponds to one penny in \$100,000,000.
Radioactive Contaminants/ Radionuclides	Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made may be present in source water; result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Examples include radium and uranium.
RUL	<u>Recommended Upper Limit</u> : the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.
SMCL	<u>Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level</u> is Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste, or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.
TT	<u>Treatment Technique</u> is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

The table below lists all the drinking water analytes that we detected during calendar year 2025. The presence of these analytes 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 through December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

2025 Water Quality Results -- Table of Detected Contaminants					
Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	Source of Substance	Violation
<b>Treated Drinking Water at Treatment Plant</b>					
Turbidity (NTU)			<b>Highest Level Detected and Range (Min. to Max.)</b>	Soil run-off	No
	N/A	Treatment Technique TT =1 NTU	0.141 (0.023-0.141)		
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	<b>Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Turbidity Limits</b>  100%		
<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 55.56 - 79.06 Required: 25-45	Naturally present in the environment	No
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027 (0.017-0.027)	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.08 (<0.05-0.08)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.52 (1.77 - 3.52)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.35 (ND - 3.35)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13 <sup>1</sup>	5.25 (Highest running annual average)  (3.1 - 5.9)	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 <sup>1</sup>	8.62 (Highest running annual average)  (5.7 - 11.0)	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No

<sup>1</sup> 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	Violation
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.19 (Highest running annual average at any one location)  ND - 3.92 (Range of individual result)	No

**Microbiological Contaminant**

<i>E.coli</i>	0	#	0 of 2630 samples were <i>E.coli</i> positive	No <sup>2</sup>
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**Disinfection ByProducts (DBPs)**

Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	29.08 (highest annual average at any location) (11.7-36.4) (range of individual result)	No
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	48.25 (highest annual average at any location) (15.4 - 77.6) (range of individual result)	No <sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 (Action Level)	0.086 (0 out of 102 samples exceeded AL Jan -Jun)	No
			0.084 (0 out of 104 samples exceeded AL Jul -Dec)	
Lead (ppb)	0	15 (Action Level)	3.73 (1 out of 102 samples exceeded AL Jan - Jun)	No <sup>4</sup>
			2.4 (2 out of 104 samples exceeded AL Jul - Dec)	

<sup>4</sup> 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.

### 2025 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/ Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	<50.0-190.0	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	54.0 - 89.0	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	18.1 - 35.4	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	121.6 - 185.1	Yes
Color (CU)	<10	<5	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes
Hardness, CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	250	106.0 - 242.0	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	11.09 - 38.36	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	7.0 - 80.0	No <sup>5</sup>
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimal range)	7.92 - 8.38	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	49.29 - 138.8	No <sup>6</sup>
Sulfate (ppm)	250	53.76 - 92.39	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	353.0 - 533.0	No <sup>7</sup>
Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.43 - 10.4	Yes

### Treated Drinking Water from Points throughout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002

Iron (ppb)	300	ND - 110	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	Annual average 12.764 (3.85 - 40.52)	Yes

<sup>5</sup> The odor results exceed the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfectant.

<sup>6</sup> PVWC'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, 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.

<sup>7</sup> High TDS level can lead to hardwater causing issues like scale build up on appliances and fixtures; colored water; staining; salty taste

### 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.

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
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.28	Human and animal fecal waste. Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
<i>Giardia</i> (Cysts/L)	ND - 0.28	

**Testing For Emerging Contaminants - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002**

<b>Contaminant</b>	PVWC Little Falls-WTP  PWSID NJ1605002	Test results presented in this table were collected in 2025 to monitor the occurrence of emerging contaminants. There are currently no EPA drinking water standards for these contaminants.
	Range of Results	
<b>Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System</b>		
Chlorate (ppb)	205.3 125.4 - 323.4	
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07 - 0.07	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<2-3.5	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHpA] (ppt)	<2-3.1	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drinking water monthly.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	<2-3.1	
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	3.1 - 7.5	

**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) can be found online at the NJDEP's source water assessment website-

Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)	(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium (3) Low	(4) Low	(4) Low	(4) High

**Source Water Assessment:** 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: