



2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

(2024 Water Data)

CEDAR CREST VILLAGE SYSTEM
Township of Pequannock



SAFE DRINKING WATER ACTT (SDWA)

Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1996 require that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence Report” to its customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Township of Pequannock is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

We are proud to report that the water provided by Pequannock Township meets or exceeds Federal primary water standards.

Water Source: The Pequannock Township Water Utility-Cedar Crest Village Water System provides potable water through the bulk purchase of water with Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) via Riverdale Borough.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. The source water assessment performed on our sources determined the following:

Pequannock Township Water Department-Cedar Crest System is a public community water system consisting of 0 well(s), 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 0 surface water intake(s), 0 purchased ground water source(s), and 1 purchased surface water source(s).

This system purchases water from the following system(s): STORAGE/BULK PURCHASE FROM PASSAIC VALLEY WATER COMMISSION SYSTEM PWSID: NJ1605002.

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR THE PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP WATER DEPARTMENT - CEDAR CREST SYSTEM SOURCES

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each sources 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 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 receive a high rating for the pathogens category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes’ susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Disinfection Byproducts Precursors	Radon			Radio Nuclides			Inorganic			Volatile Organic Compounds			Pesticides			Nutrients			Pathogens			
																						Sources
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		
							1	3		4			4				4					

* 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 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.

TREATMENT OF WATER

The water is chlorinated for the purpose of disinfecting the water to kill microorganisms which can cause diseases such as typhoid fever and cholera.

TESTING OF WATER

To ensure the safety of our water, the Passaic Valley Water Commission monitors the quality of water at the source and within the distribution system. More than 100 compounds are evaluated at NJDEP and EPA certified laboratories. This report is based upon tests conducted in 2022. Terms used in the Water Quality Table on pages 1 & 2 and in other parts of this report are defined here.

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

CDC: United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CU: Color unit

Disinfection By-product Precursors: A common source is naturally-occurring organic material in surface water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (DBP precursors) present in surface water.

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

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.

Microbial Contaminants/Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria, protozoa, and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes. These contaminants may be present in source water.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected above the minimum reporting level.

NJDEP: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

NJDWSC: North Jersey District Water Supply Commission

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, which can be either naturally occurring or man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

ppb: parts per billion (approximately equal to micrograms per liter)

ppm: parts per million (approximately equal to milligrams per liter)

PWS ID: Public Water System Identification

PVWC: Passaic Valley Water Commission

RAA: Running Annual Average

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment.

RUL: Recommended Upper Limit; the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.

RUL Achieved: A "YES" entry indicates the State-recommended upper limit was not exceeded. A "NO" entry indicates the State-recommended upper limit was exceeded.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

TT: Treatment Technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

WTP: Water Treatment Plant

WHAT DO THE #S MEAN?

In this newsletter, we have dealt extensively with standards in determining federal and state safe drinking water requirements. A standard is a rule, a principle or a measurement established by governmental authority. These regulations protect the public health and welfare.

Life is dependent upon water. Water exists in nature in many forms...in clouds, rain, snow, ice and fog. Even while falling as rain, water picks up small amounts of gases, ions, dust, and particulate matter from the atmosphere. Then, as it flows over or through the surface layer, it dissolves and carries with it some of almost everything that it touches including that which is discarded by man.

HEALTH INFORMATION

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791.)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salt and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Radon - Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. Found throughout the U.S. radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Where the level of radon is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher, home repairs should be made which can correct this problem. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call New Jersey's Radon Information Line (800-648-0394) or EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).
- Chlorine - A century ago, acute diseases such as typhoid fever and cholera were a very real threat to our health because the microorganisms that caused these diseases were found in public drinking water. However, for almost 100 years, water suppliers in America and other countries have used chlorine to treat or disinfect drinking water. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other health agencies, chlorine is currently one of the most effective disinfectants to kill harmful microorganisms. Disinfection of all public water supplies is required by State and Federal laws and regulations, including the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Surface Water Treatment Rule.
- Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) - Untreated water contains organisms that may cause illness. Chlorine is used as a primary disinfectant and serves to maintain a level of disinfection in the pipes that transport water to homes and businesses. When organic compounds in untreated water react with chlorine, they produce byproducts known as trihalomethanes (TTHMs). 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.
- Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead - If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Pequannock Township is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

CONCERNING SODIUM IN OUR WATER

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

If you have any questions about this Water Quality Report or the water testing performed by the Township, please contact the Water Department at (973) 835-5700 Ext. 191 between the hours of 8:30am and 4:30pm.

To learn more about the water system, its operation and supply, please contact the Department of Public Works at (973) 835-5700 Ext 191.

The Township Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. There is a public discussion period at each meeting where questions and concerns are addressed. These meetings are open to the public and you are always welcome and invited to attend.

PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP'S WATER QUALITY REPORT/CEDAR CREST VILLAGE SYSTEM

SOME PEOPLE MAY BE MORE VULNERABLE TO CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER THAN IS 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 ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (800 426-4791)

Results from Pequannock Township Testing					
Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products					
	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Results Pequannock Township	Violation	Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total]	ppb	80	45.50 - 83.10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
			LRAA= 61.93		
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	31.00 - 50.80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
			LRAA=42.45		
Secondary Compounds					
Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	0.2 – 1.4	No	Chlorine remaining in treated water and available to destroy disease causing organisms.

A Note to People with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

2024 Water Quality Results -- Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001	Source of Substance	Violation
Treated Drinking Water at Treatment Plant						
Turbidity (NTU)			Highest Level Detected and Range (Min. to Max.)		Soil run-off	No
	N/A	Treatment Technique TT =1 NTU	0.135 (0.027-0.135)	0.619 (0.015-0.619)		
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Turbidity Limits			
			100%	99.98%		
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.						
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N/A	TT = % Removal or Removal Ratio	% Removal Achieved 54.65 - 84.84 Required: 25-50	% Removal Range: 35.4 - 51.3 Removal Ratio Range: 1.0 - 1.5	Naturally present in the environment	No
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.025 (0.0106-0.025)	0.006	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.07 (<0.05-0.07)	0.1 ¹	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.77 (1.99 - 2.77)	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.91 (0.53-2.91)	0.119	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 Data)	1.5 (2023 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13 ²	5.42 (Highest running annual average) (3.6 - 7.1)	2.61	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14 ²	8.76 (Highest running annual average) (5.5 - 11.0)	3.63	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No

¹ These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch. ² MCL created by the state of New Jersey. The EPA's new regulatory threshold for PFAS, which must be included in the CCR, will take effect on April 26, 2027.

¹ These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch. ² MCL created by the state of New Jersey. The EPA's new regulatory threshold for PFAS, which must be included in the CCR, will take effect on April 26, 2027.

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Detected

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

Disinfectant Residual						
	Max. Residual Infected Goal (MRDLG)	Max. Residual Infected Level (MRDL)	Results	Source of Substance	Violation	
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.16 (Highest running annual average at any one location) ND - 2.38 (Range of individual result)	Water additive used to control microbes	No	
Microbiological Contaminant						
E.coli	0	#	0 of 2632 samples were E.coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste	No ³	
Disinfection ByProducts (DBPs)						
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	34.35 (highest annual average at any location) (10.3-43.6) [range of individual result]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No	
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	49.93 (highest annual average at any location) (18.4 - 62.8) [range of individual result]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No ⁴	

³ *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headache or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

⁴ Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Regulated at the Consumer Tap					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.062 (0 out of 105 samples exceeded AL Jan -Jun)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
		(Action Level)	0.059 (0 out of 109 samples exceeded AL Jul -Dec)		
Lead (ppb)	0	15	3.45 (1 out of 105 samples exceeded AL Jan - Jun)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No ⁵
		(Action Level)	4.00 (3 out of 109 samples exceeded AL Jul - Dec)		
⁵ Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink the water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.					

PWSID 1605002		Passaic Valley Water Commission		2025 Consumer Confidence Report	
2024 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Contaminants					
Contaminant (units)	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP	PWSID: NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP	PWSID: NJ1613001
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved	Result	RUL Achieved
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/ Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	80.0-140.0	Yes	<50.0	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	38.0 - 81.0	N/A	32.0	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	14.6 - 25.1	Yes	18.7	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	43.5 - 138.1	Yes	33.8	Yes
Color (CU)	<10	<5	Yes	2	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes	0.0218	Yes
Hardness, CaCO ₃ (ppm)	250	66 - 154	Yes	52	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes	<200	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	9.84-14.11	Yes	<2.0	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	3.0 - 25.0	No ⁶	<1	Yes
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimal range)	7.87 - 8.46	Yes	7.93	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	40.66 - 103.8	No ⁷	22.6	Yes
Sulfate (ppm)	250	30.2 - 84.3	Yes	6.14	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	172.5 - 445.0	Yes	80.0	Yes
Zinc (ppb)	5000	1.75 - 3.64	Yes	<10	Yes
Treated Drinking Water from Points throughout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002					
Iron (ppb)	300	ND	Yes		
Manganese (ppb)	50	Annual average 11.06 (3.07 - 37.15)	Yes		
The odor results exceed the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfection.					
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, sodium levels are of less concern, however high sodium levels may be a concern with individuals on a sodium restricted diet.					

PWSID 1605002	Passaic Valley Water Commission	2025 Consumer Confidence Report
Source Water Pathogen Monitoring		

Cryptosporidium
Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

PVWC samples our source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The data collected in 2024 is presented in the table below.

Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.72	Human and animal fecal waste. Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
<i>Giardia</i> (Cysts/L)	ND - 0.27	

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

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

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

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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) Testing and Results

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for determining those contaminants for which public water systems must test and for establishing levels at which certain contaminants in drinking water pose no known health risk. The EPA requires data in order to make scientifically supported determinations about which contaminants should have a drinking standard developed. This data is gathered by requiring public water systems to perform investigatory monitoring of unregulated contaminants and submit the results to the EPA. In 2024, PVWC tested for the current list of 30 compounds including one metal and twenty-nine PFAS compounds. Of the 30 substances tested, 8 were detected in the finished water.

UCMR 5 - Facility ID - 91002 - Little Falls Water Treatment Facility; Sample Point ID - TP001002 - Entry Point to Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Abbreviation	MRL, ug/L	PVWC PWSID 1605002						
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Metal			March	June	September	December	Average		
Lithium	LI	9	<9	<9	<9	<9	<9		
Treated Drinking Water from Entry Points through out the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002									
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (GenX chemicals)	HFPO DA	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	ND	For more information about Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) testing and results, visit: http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/data-summary-fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	0.003	<0.003	0.0034	0.0039	0.0033	0.0035		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	0.004	<0.004	0.0077	0.0072	0.0058	0.0069		
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	0.004	0.0063	0.0114	0.0115	0.0103	0.0099		
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	0.003	<0.003	0.0031	0.0032	<0.003	0.0032		
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	0.005	<0.005	0.0064	0.0072	0.006	0.0065		
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	0.003	<0.003	0.0075	0.0096	0.0086	0.0086		
perfluorheptanoic acid	PFHpA	0.003	<0.003	0.0032	0.0032	<0.003	0.0032		
perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	0.003	<0.003	0.0083	0.0119	0.0093	0.0098		

- Definitions of Terms in Table of Water Quality Parameters:
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
 - Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): A measure of the concentration of a substance in a given volume of water. One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000.
 - Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): An even finer measure of concentration. One part per billion corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000.
 - Parts per Trillion (ppt) or nanograms per Liter (ng/L): An even finer measure of concentration. One part per trillion corresponds to one penny in \$100,000,000.
 - Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.
 - Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.
 - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
 - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
 - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
 - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A unit of Turbidity measurement. The higher the NTU, the more turbid the liquid is.
 - Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of all sample analytical results taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
 - Recommended Upper Limit (RUL): The highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended to protect aesthetic quality.
 - Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.