Always Improving

Ridgewood Water

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Website: *water.ridgewoodnj.net*

@ridgewoodwater

Ridgewood Water - PWSID 0251001
Results from the Year 2018

Introduction

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, which is designed to inform you about the quality of the water supplied to your premises. Our goal is to provide you with a safe, continuous, and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and routinely monitor and test the water for a host of parameters. The results of some of this monitoring and testing are presented in this report as required by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Some of the language in this report is prescribed by the NJDEP and much of the information is rather technical. If you have any questions about this report or Ridgewood Water, please contact us at 201-670-5520.

Customer Participation

We want our customers to be informed. Therefore, we strongly recommend attending regularly scheduled Village Council meetings at 131 North Maple Avenue. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p.m.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Ridgewood Water's source is primarily groundwater from wells. We own and operate fifty-two deep wells which are located throughout the service area in the Borough of Glen Rock, the Borough of Midland Park, the Township of Wyckoff, and the Village of Ridgewood. We also purchase water from Suez Water and, during peak summertime demands, water from the Hawthorne Water Department.

Tap or Bottled Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas projection, mining, or farming.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar protection for public health. EPA/NJDEP regulations are more stringent than FDA regulations.

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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Quick Facts

Ridgewood Water delivered 2,689,776,000 gallons in 2018 through over 275 miles of water main.

Ground Water Under The Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDI):

Ridgewood Water has completed a study to evaluate whether certain ground water sources are considered to be under the Direct Influence of Surface Water, under a rigorous Source Water Monitoring Plan approved by the EPA. The initial study has been completed and the NJDEP will oversee the next phase. The results of the initial study found no evidence of surface water influence at 32 wells and they have been removed from further GWUDI action. 4 wells were identified for evaluation of defects that may cause a pathway for contamination and are being repaired.

More information on the study is available at *water.ridgewoodnj.net*

Ridgewood Water - Source Water Assessment

The NJDEP has completed and issued Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for Ridgewood Water, the Hawthorne Water Department and Suez Water NJ, which are available at *www.state.nj.us/dep/swap* or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact Ridgewood Water to obtain information regarding these Source Water Assessments. Ridgewood Water's source water susceptibility ratings are shown below and a list of potential contaminant sources are listed on page 3.

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, NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	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 - 52	1	47	4	28	24			21	31	49		3	31	21		26	26		52					52

Ridgewood Water Test Results – PWSID #NJ0251001

Regulated Substances – Directly related to the safety of drinking water

LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at customer's tap. Testing is done annually

Contaminant	NJDEP Action Level	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	# of Tests With Levels Above NJDEP Action Level	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 ppb	3.61 ppb	0 out of 32	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.136 ppm	0 out of 32	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic	5 ppb	N/A	6.73 ppb**	ND – 6.73 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.554 ppm	0.176 – 0.554 ppm	NO	Discharge from drilling wastes
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	9.11 ppb	ND – 9.11 ppb	NO	Discharge from steel or pulp mills
Nickel	N/A	N/A	7.72 ppb	ND – 7.72 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	6.7 ppm	1.3 ppb – 6.7 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Tetrachloroethylene	1 ppb	0 ppb	3.68***	ND – 3.68* ppb	NO	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
NJ Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	8.64 pCi/L	0.040 pCi/L – 8.64 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium –226	Combined Radium – 5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.983 pCi/L	ND – 0.983 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium –228	Combined Radium – 5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.990 pCi/L	ND – 0.990 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	30 ppb	0 ppb	2.71 ppb	0.443 ppb – 2.71 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result*	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes *	80 ppb	NA	27.7 ppb	3.72 – 52.9 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids *	60 ppb	NA	6.4 ppb	ND – 19.1 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants	**Level Detected**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**			
Chlorine	Average= 1.09 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm			

Secondary Substances – These Are Secondary Standards And Are Not Considered Health Risks.

Substance	Year Sampled	RCML	RMCLG	Average Level Detected	Exceeds RCML Y/N	Range	Typical Source
Aluminum	2018	0.2	0.2	0.3	Y	ND – 0.5	Treatment process
Chloride	2018	250	250	150	N	87 – 208	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	2018	250	250	226	Y	ND – 368	Naturally occurring
Sodium	2018	50	50	77	Y	18 – 198	Road Salt; Natural Mineral
Sulfate	2018	250	250	18	N	15 – 23	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	2018	500	500	463	N	387 – 546	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits

Perfluornonanoic Compounds

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
PFNA - Perfluornonanoic Acid	13 PPT	N/A	0.2	0.44 - 3.91	N	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Ridgewood Water collected samples in 2014 and 2015 as part of an ongoing study to determine the general occurrence of unregulated contaminants. Currently, there are no drinking water regulations for these compounds. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA and the NJDEP to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. Furthermore, Ridgewood Water voluntarily collected quarterly samples at all Points of Entry for 14 PFAS compounds in 2018. The results are incorporated and defined in the table below.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid	Range = 8.13 – 32.7	ppt	Man-made chemical used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers. With non-stick and stain-resistant properties, fluoropolymers have a wide application in common household products such as cookware, carpet and all-weather clothing
PFOS - Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	Range = 2.93 – 13.9	ppt	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002
PFHxA - Perfluorohexanoic Acid	Range = 2.13 – 14.8	ppt	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	Range = 0.984 – 7.18	ppt	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFDA - Perfluorodecanoic Acid	Range = ND – 0.772	ppt	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
PFHxS - Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	Range = 1.55 – 8.64	ppt	Man-made chemical; used in products to make them stain, heat, grease, and water resistant
1,1–Dichloroethane	Range = ND – 30	ppt	Halogenated alkane; used as a solvent
1,4–Dioxane	Range = ND – 0.2	ppt	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorate	Range = 35 – 210	ppt	Agricultural defoliant of desiccant; disinfection byproduct; used in the production of chloride
Hexavalent Chromium	Range = ND – 2.9	ppt	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Chromium	Range = ND – 0.96	ppt	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Strontium	Range = 120 – 640	ppt	Naturally-occurring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	Range = 0.3 – 1.6	ppt	Naturally-occurring element metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Dioxane–d8	Range = ND – 0.1	ppt	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorodifluoromethane	Range = ND – 120	ppb	Occurs as a gas and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solve, and used in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers

** See abbreviations and definitions on last page.*
*** One quarterly sample. Running annual average met compliance.*
**** One untreated sample. All treated samples were non-detect. Met compliance.*

Hawthorne Water Department Sources:

In the year 2018, the Hawthorne Water Department drew groundwater from 21 wells throughout the Borough. Following is a list of their sources:

Wagaraw Road Wellfield (6 wells), and wells at Cedar and Maitland Avenue.

Goffle Road Wellfield (5 wells), and wells at First Avenue, Rea Avenue and Bamford Avenue.

South Wagaraw Road Wellfield (3 wells)

For Total Halocetic Acids (HAA5s) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), which are disinfection byproducts, compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

Hawthorne Water Department Test Results

Results of Monitoring For Contaminants In Drinking Water PWS ID RS1604001

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	Violation Yes/No	Range	Potential Source
Total Coliform (2018)	Present /Absent /100 ml	<1	<1	<1	N	1 of 245 samples were positive	Leaking septic system, runoff from streams
Nitrate (2018) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	10,000	10,000	5,690 6,450 5,550 3,960	N N N N	1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 THM* Trihalomethanes (2018)	ppb	80	NA	Average LRAA: 17*	N	5 – 29	Disinfectant Byproduct
Stage 2 HAA * Haloacetic Acids (2018)	ppb	60	NA	Average LRAA: 3*	N	0.3 – 6	Disinfectant Byproduct
Copper (2018)	ppm	1.3 AL	1.3	0.1	N	ND – 0.14	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2018)	ppb	15 AL	0	6	N	ND – 19	Corrosion of household plumbing
Arsenic (2018)	ppb	5	0	0.8	N	ND – 1.9	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (2018)	ppm	2	2	0.5	N	0.2 – 0.6	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2018)	ppb	100	100	0.5	N	ND – 1.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (2018)	ppb	50	50	1.3	N	ND – 3.2	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion
Chlorine Residual (2018)	ppm	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	Average: 0.6	N	ND – 1.6	Water additive used to control microbes

MRDL(G)= Max. Residual Disinfectant Level (Goal)
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
NA = Not Applicable
NO = Not Detected
RMCL(G)=Recommended Max. Containment Level (Goal)
ppm= parts per million
ppb= parts per billion
MCL(G)= Maximum Containment Level (Goal)

The Hawthorne Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. Radionuclides were tested in 2018 and all results were within USEPA standards.

** See abbreviations and definitions on last page.*

Nitrate and your drinking water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Sodium and your drinking water

Ridgewood Water, the Hawthorne Water Department and Suez Water exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium is from salt in the diet. However, Sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Suez Water NJ Test Results

PWS ID #NJ0238001

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Arsenic						
Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.864	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium						
Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.192	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium						
Test results Yr. 2018	N	9.17	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper						
Test results Yr. 2018 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.545 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel						
Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.0029	ppb	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead						
Test results Yr. 2018 Result at 90th Percentile	N	10 ppb (3 sites exceeded)	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)						
Test results Yr. 2018	N	Range – .01-3.42 Highest – 3.42	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM [Total Trimethalones]						
Test results Yr. 2018*	N	Range = 16.41 – 52.269	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Total Haloacetic Acids]						
Test results Yr. 2018*	N	Range = 4.94 – 15.91 Highest LRAA = 10.08*	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Volatile Organic Compounds:						
Regulated Disinfectant Byproducts		**Level Detected**		**MRDL**		**MRDLG**
Chlorine/Chloramines						
Test results Yr. 2018		Average = 1.25 ppm		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm
Secondary Contaminant		**Level Detected**		**Units of Measurement**		**RUL**
Sodium						
Test results Yr. 2018		Range = 49 – 131		ppm		50

Unregulated Contaminants for Which EPA Requires Monitoring

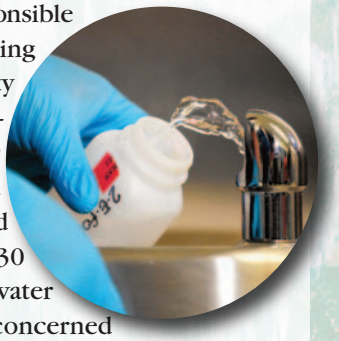
Suez Water collected data in 2014 as part of an ongoing study to determine the general occurrence of unregulated contaminants. Currently, there are no drinking water standards for these compounds. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA and the NJDEP to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely Source
1,4–Dioxane	Range = ND – 0.072	ppb	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textiles, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorate	Range = 110 – 300	ppb	Agricultural defoliant of desiccant; disinfection byproduct; used in the production of chloride dioxide
Hexavalent Chromium (VI)	Range = .03 – .33	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Chromium	Range = ND – 0.47	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Strontium	Range = 110 – 170	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	Range = ND – 0.44	ppb	Naturally-occurring element metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
PFOA	Range = ND – 16	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
PFOS	Range = ND – 15	ppt	Used in firefighting foams, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides

** abbreviations and definitions on last page.*

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Ridgewood Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in interior 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 and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, Lead Testing Kits are available at Ridgewood Water's main office with a nominal fee to be provided to the testing lab. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at *www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*



Ridgewood Water

131 North Maple Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07451

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

Abbreviations And Definitions

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

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 reacts with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.*

Inorganics: *Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.*

L, M, H: Low, Medium, High, susceptibility

Nutrients: *Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.*

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

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.*

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* www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm *or call (800) 648-0394.*

Volatile Organic Compounds: *Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.*

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.***

ND: *Non-Detectable – the concentration of the constituent (if present at all) is below the minimum detectable level of the laboratory.*

NTU: *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - a measure of the clarity of the water (as opposed to its cloudiness). 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.*

pCi/L: *Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.*

ppb: *Parts per billion (equivalent to micrograms per liter, μg/L) – a representation of the concentration of the constituent. One ppb corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.*

ppm: *Parts per million (equivalent to milligrams per liter, mg/L) – a representation of the concentration of the constituent. One ppm corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in $10,000.*

ppt: *Parts per trillion*

RUL: *Recommended Upper Limit– Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.*

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT–*The Federal law, administered by the NJDEP which defines and requires drinking water quality*

SECONDARY CONTAMINANT– *Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.*

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

**For Total Halocetic Acids (HAA5s) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), which are disinfection byproducts, compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results*