

**CITY OF GARFIELD
WATER SYSTEM
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2025**

(Issued: Summer 2026)

This contains important information about the water in your community. Translate or speak to someone who understands it well.

El informe contiene informacion importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

La relazione contiene importanti informazioni su la qualita del acqua de la Comunita. Tradurlo o parfame con un amico che lo comprenda.

Sprawozdanie zawiera wazne informacje na temat jakosci wody w Twojej miejscowosci. Popros kogos o przetiumaczenie go lub porozmawiaj z osoba ktora je dobrze rozumie.

Dear Consumer:

During 2025, the City of Garfield Water Department conducted tests on water samples for over 150 contaminants that might be found in the water. These tests included items ranging from taste and odor, to bacteriological, radiological, and chemical constituents. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) sets health and safety standards for water quality.

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

Willard F. Bierwas, CPWM, Licensed Water Operator
Garfield Water Department
413 Midland Avenue
Garfield, New Jersey 07026
(973) 546-2200 Ext. 4222
(973) 478-5921 (Fax)
wbierwas@garfieldnj.org (e-mail)
www.garfieldnj.org (web)

Richard Cangialosi, CPWM, Water Superintendent
Garfield Water Department
413 Midland Avenue
Garfield, New Jersey 07026
(973) 546-2200 Ext. 4222
(973) 478-5921 (Fax)
rcangialosi@garfieldnj.org (e-mail)
www.garfieldnj.org (web)

The City of Garfield does not have regularly scheduled meetings regarding the Garfield Water Department. All meetings of the Mayor and Council are advertised in advance in the legal section of the local newspaper. The Garfield Water Department will notify consumers as required by the NJDEP if water quality fails to meet the standards.

General Information

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 bacterial, which may come from wastewater 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, 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 projection, 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 stormwater runoff, agriculture, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring, or can 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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

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. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791).

Sources of Supply

The NJDEP permits the Garfield Water Department to operate fourteen (14) production wells, of which thirteen are active. Eleven (11) are located at the Garfield Waterworks Well Field. The wells are sunk deep below the ground approximately 250 feet - into an underground source of water. The Garfield Waterworks Well Field is located at

219 Boulevard in Elmwood Park, Bergen County, New Jersey.

The Garfield Water Department supplements its well water supply with treated water purchased in bulk from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). Based upon 2025 data, approximately **74.37%** of the city's water demand was supplied by the Garfield Wells. The primary source of water for PVWC is the Pompton and Passaic Rivers as well as water supplied by the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC).

Garfield's well water and water purchased from PVWC are blended at the Belmont Hill Tank. The north end of the City of Garfield receives mostly well water, the south end receives mostly PVWC water, and the area in between receives mostly blended water.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

In 2004, the NJDEP completed and issued a 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 NJDEP source water assessment performed on our well sources determined the following:

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproducts Precursors		
Source	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 ¹		12	6	11	7			11	7	18			18			9	9		18				18	

DEP utilized the following ratings: high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category.

¹ Eighteen (18) wells were reviewed for each contaminant category.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for the 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.

If you have any questions regarding the Source Water Assessment Report or summary, please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at swap@dep.state.nj.us or 609-292-5550.

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.

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.

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

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made.

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.

Water System Capital Improvements

The City of Garfield is dedicated to supplying its residents with a reliable water system with the highest quality water. The City of Garfield has added capacity of Garfield's own treated water greatly reducing our dependency in purchasing water from PVWC by reactivating Wells 1A and 8C with treatment for VOC's, PFOS and PFOA. Work has been completed on the installation of the new 12" water main on Prospect Street between Lanza Ave and Semel Ave. During the year 2021 Garfield started a meter replacement program with the newest "state of the art" meter and meter reading program which we are hoping to have completed sometime during the year 2026. The Elmwood Park Wellfield has added treatment which eliminates PFOS and PFOA at that supply. We were also one of the first water systems in the state to achieve total compliance with these contaminants. Work is being done on Harrison Ave with new 10" water main and all lead services changed from house to main.

Treatment

The wells and the area around the wells are inspected regularly to ensure that no above ground pollution sources are present in these areas. Water from all wells is treated by chlorination for disinfection and aeration (where needed) by an air stripper or an activated carbon vessels to remove volatile organic compounds and perfluorochemicals (PFCs). Water treatment at PVWC includes pretreatment, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The City of Garfield and PVWC Water Quality Tables found within this report 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 through December 31, 2025. The NJDEP requires the City of Garfield 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.

Health/Educational Information

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 infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a 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.

CITY OF GARFIELD WATER QUALITY TABLE

PRIMARY STANDARDS
(Directly related to the safety of drinking water)

<u>CONTAMINANT</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Garfield Result</u>	<u>Range of Results</u>	<u>Meets Std.</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contaminant</u>
<u>Inorganic Compounds</u>						
Lead ¹ (ppb)	-0-	AL=15 ²	3.3 ³	--	Yes	Household Plumbing.
Copper ¹ (ppm)	AL=1.3	AL=1.3 ²	0.176 ³	--	Yes	Household Plumbing.
Nitrates (ppm)	10	10		2.98 – 4.64	Yes	Natural Mineral.
Iron ⁴ (ppm)	-0-	0.3	.200	--	Yes	Natural and Plumbing
Manganese ⁴ (ppm)	-0-	0.05	.0100	--	Yes	Natural Mineral
<u>Radionuclides</u>⁵						
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/l)	-0-	15		<3 - 10.1 ⁶	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228 (pCi/l)	-0-	5		<1 - 1.16 ⁶	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium ug/L		30 ug/L		1.96 - 4.06	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
<u>Microbiologicals</u>						
Total Coliforms ⁷ (# of detects per month)	-0-	1	See #7 Below	1/year	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
<u>Organic Compounds</u>						
Total Haloacetic Acids Five ⁸ (HAA5) (ppb)	NS	60		.475 - 18.1	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes ⁸ (TTHM) (ppb)	NS	80		1.48 – 63.9	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Footnotes

¹ The Garfield Water Department collected 35 water samples during 2025 from residents previously selected in the distribution system. These samples were analyzed to determine the concentration of lead and copper. This data is used to determine if the water is corrosive, and it was found that it is not corrosive. **Resampling will take place during the 2027 calendar year.**

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. The Garfield Water Department is responsible for providing high quality water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

However, 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 the service line.

² This is the action level for lead and copper.

³ This is the 90th percentile level.

⁴ Iron & Manganese are not primary contaminants.

⁵ Radionuclides compliance is based on running annual average. The Garfield Water Department is permitted to test for Radium 228 every 6 years and Gross Alpha Particles every 9 years for compliance. These are the latest results.

⁶ 2014- 2020 sample results.

⁷ **360 samples were collected from the distribution system. Garfield had no samples that resulted in a positive level of total coliform bacteria and NONE for e-coli. No more than 1 sample per month may test positive for total coliform. Minimum Chlorine Residual was 0.37 PPM; Maximum Chlorine was 2.87 PPM and the Average for the year was 1.11 PPM**

⁸ Total Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) compliance are based on highest running annual average.

CITY OF GARFIELD WATER QUALITY TABLE (continued)

PRIMARY STANDARDS (Directly related to the safety of drinking water)

<u>CONTAMINANT</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Well 8C Range³</u>	<u>Well 1A Range³</u>	<u>EP Wellfield Range³</u>	<u>Meets Std.</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contaminant</u>
<u>Volatile Organic Compounds¹</u>							
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	NS	2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	Yes	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (ppb)	NS	70	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	Yes	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Methyl-t-butyl Ether (MTBE) (ppb)	NS	70	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	Yes	Leaking underground gasoline & fuel oil tanks, spills and marine engine emissions.
Methylene Chloride (ppb)	NS	3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	Yes	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NS	NS	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Tetrachloroethene (ppb)	1	1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	Yes	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid - PFOS New MCL is 13.0 ng/L RAA	NS	13.0 ng/L	<2.0 ³	<2.0 ³	2.6 ³	See Footnote 4	PFAS substances are used in industrial and consumer products for their surfactant properties and durability. Products such as PFTE, textile coatings, firefighting foams, metal plating processing, semi-conductors, paper and packaging additives, cleaning products and pesticides.
Perfluoro-n-octanoic Acid - PFOA New MCL is 14.0 ng/L RAA	NS	14.0 ng/L	<2.0 ³	<2.0 ³	6.4 ³	See Footnote 4	
Perfluoro-n-nonanoic Acid - PFNA New MCL is 13.0 ng/L RAA	NS	13.0 ng/L	<2.0 ³	<2.0 ³	<2.0 ³	See Footnote 4	

Footnotes

- ¹ Quarterly samples of treated water were collected and tested for 84 volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
- ² The Garfield Water System has been exempted from the requirement to sample for Synthetic Organic Compounds. and Asbestos.
- ³ State Regulations are the Running Annual Average Range Results are the Lowest, Highest and the Range of results.
- ⁴ The new standard started on 1/1/2021. Wells 1A and 8C meet the new Regulations. **Elmwood Park Pumping Station's new treatment system was activated 2/2023 and meets all new standards and numerous future regulations.** Quarterly public notifications has now stopped.

2024 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR WHICH EPA REQUIRED MONITORING

<u>Site</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER</u>	
TP 003015 Elmwood PK	0.0138 ug/l	PFBA	Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Garfield Water. Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Richard Cangialosi at 973-546-2200. This notice is being sent to you by Garfield Water. State Water System ID#: NJ0221001. Date distributed: June 2025.	
TP002012 Well 1A	0.0236 ug/l	PFBA		
TP 004028 Well 8C	0.0136 ug/l	PFBA		
CC 009033 PVWC	0.0076 ug/l	PFHXA		
CC 009033 PVWC	0.0065 ug/l	PFOA		
CC 009033 PVWC	0.0058 ug/l	PFOS		
CC 009033 PVWC	0.0084 ug/l	PFPEA		

CITY OF GARFIELD
SECONDARY STANDARDS¹
(Related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water)

<u>Substance Name</u>	<u>Recommended Upper Limit</u>	<u>Well 8C¹ Result</u>	<u>Elmwood Park¹ Result</u>	<u>Well 1A Result</u>	<u>Meets Standard</u>
ABS/LAS	0.5	0.10	0.09	0.07	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS	157	177	213	NA
Aluminum (ppm)	0.2	.0069	.009	.0054	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	145.2	145.2	200.4	Yes
Color (ppm)	10	<5	<5	<5	Yes
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.0099	.0150	.0020	Yes
Corrosivity ²	+/-1.0	-0.25	.04	-0.22	Yes
Fluoride (ppm)	1.2	<0.05	<0.05	0.06	Yes
Hardness (ppm) ³	50-250	354	322	380	No³
Iron (ppm)	0.3	<0.10	<0.10	<0.010	Yes
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	Yes
pH (units)	6.5-8.5	7.25	7.46	7.09	Yes
Silver (ppm)	0.1	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	40.71 ⁵	51.44 ⁵	71.48 ⁵	NO
Sulfate (ppm)	250	19.25	51.91	44.38	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) ⁴	500	537	518	634	No
Zinc (ppm)	5.0	0.0029	0.0019	.00336	Yes
Arsenic (ppb)	5.0	3.96	1.63	2.33	Yes
Barium (ppb)	2000	122.20	161.30	179.8	Yes
Chromium (ppb)	100	0.84	0.51	< 0.50	Yes
Nickel (ppb)	NR	1.56	0.84	1.16	Yes

Footnotes

- ¹ Testing for Secondary Standards was conducted in 2023. The City of Garfield is required to routinely sample for Secondary Standards every three (3) years. Although not regulated, these items act as an indicator of the aesthetic quality of the available drinking water. **Resampling will take place during the 2026 calendar year.**
- ² See also section on inorganics and lead and copper testing in Primary Standards above.
- ³ The range of 50-250 mg/l is the recommended range for hardness. Hardness will cause scaling of pipe and is not a health concern.
- ⁴ An elevated total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration or Hardness is not a health hazard. The TDS concentration is a secondary drinking standard and therefore is regulated because it is more of an aesthetic rather than a health hazard.
- ⁵ 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.

Important Notice: Landlords must distribute lead and copper 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.).

The following pages have been provided to Garfield by the Passaic Valley Water Commission and represent the portion of our water that is purchased in bulk from them.

2026 PVWC Consumer Confidence Report

2025 Water Quality Parameters and Results

Utility Name: Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) (PWS ID 1605002)

North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) (PWS ID 1613001)

Newark system (PWS ID 0714001)

Jersey City (PWS ID 0906001)

Veolia (PWS ID 0238001)

A Note to People with Special Health Concerns

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 reduce the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot-line at 800-426-4791.

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), North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) (PWS ID 1613001), Newark system (PWS ID 0714001), Jersey City (PWS ID 0906001) and Veolia (PWS ID 0238001) 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 in the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may present in source waters:

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 ²
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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 ³

² *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.

³ 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 ⁴
			2.4 (2 out of 104 samples exceeded AL Jul - Dec)	

⁴ 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 Contaminants					
Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	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	0.141 (0.023-0.141)		
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Turbidity Limits		
			100%		
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 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 ¹	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 ¹	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
¹ 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					

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

Contaminant	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	
	Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System	
Chlorate (ppb)	205.3 125.4 - 323.4	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drinking water monthly.
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07 - 0.07	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	<2-3.5	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	<2-3.1	
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- <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.

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:

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 ₃ (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 ⁵
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimal range)	7.92 - 8.38	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	49.29 - 138.8	No ⁶
Sulfate (ppm)	250	53.76 - 92.39	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	353.0 - 533.0	No ⁷
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

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

⁶ 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.

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

NA – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected

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.
- **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s):** By-products of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since Chlorine is important for disinfection, HAAs will be present, but they are monitored very closely by water utilities.
- **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.
- **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs):** By-products of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since Chlorine is important for disinfection, TTHMs will be present, but they are monitored very closely by water utilities.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

For More Information:

Contact us at 973-340-4300, customerservice@pvwc.com or visit our website at www.pvwc.com. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's resources below, or contact your healthcare provider.

EPA Drinking Water Website: www.epa.gov/safewater

NJDEP Water Supply Website: www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply

American Water Works Association (AWWA) Website: 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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements Not Met for Monitoring Radiologicals.

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though it is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2025 we did not monitor or test and did not complete the testing for Radiologicals at TP003015 (Elmwood Park). Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time period.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly monitor and report during the last year, how often and when we are supposed to sample, how many samples we are required to collect, how many samples we took, and if applicable, the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Analyte	Required sampling frequency or sampling period	Number of samples required	Number of samples collected	When samples were or will be taken
Radiologicals	01/01/2017 to 12/31/2025	1	0	3/3/2026

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do.

However, if you have specific health concerns, a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at higher risk than other individuals and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

What is being done?

A late sample was taken on 3/3/2026 and was within the range of the state requirements.

For more information, please contact Richard Cangialosi (201) 280-0830 or 413 Midland Ave, Garfield, New Jersey 07026. **Information on our water system, including drinking water results, may be found on the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Drinking Water Viewer website available at <https://waterviewer.nj.gov/>.**

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.

This notice is being sent to you by Garfield Water System, Water System ID#: NJ0221001.

Date distributed: June 30th CCR.