Borough of Park Ridge
Board of Public Works
Annual Water Quality Report
June 2026 (2025 Sampling data)

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Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

The Park Ridge Water Department is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report details the results of our water quality testing performed in 2025. It is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we provide to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of potable drinking water.

In 2025, we analyzed over 2,500 samples to ensure that the 764 million gallons of water we pump, treat, and deliver meets water quality standards.

The Board of Public Works is committed to delivering a safe and reliable supply of drinking water to the over 5,000 customers in Park Ridge and Woodcliff Lake. This has been the consistent goal since the water utility began its operation in the 1920s.

This publication is very important because informed customers are the best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. Regular meetings of the Park Ridge Board of Public Works normally occur on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 8:00 PM at the Park Ridge Utility Department, 15 Sulak Lane, Park Ridge. The public is welcome to attend and information on how to join the virtual meeting is posted on the Park Ridge Borough's website (www.parkridgeboro.com) prior to the meeting.

If you have any questions about your water please call us at (201) 391-4190. Additional information is also available on the Borough's website at ***www.parkridgeboro.com***. You may also call the Environmental Protection Agency safe drinking water hotline at (800) 426-4791 or find it on EPA's web site at ***www.epa.gov***.

Where does our water come from?
Our water is supplied by groundwater from 18 wells located throughout Park Ridge and Woodcliff Lake. This water is drawn from the Brunswick Aquifer. In addition, we have three water storage tanks and five booster stations which transfer water between different parts of the distribution system.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS			
Park Ridge Water Department	201-391-4190	New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	1-609-292-3950
To report water emergencies during non-business hours	201-391-5400	NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water	1-609-292-5550
To inquire about the Park Ridge lead service line replacement program	201-822-3166	New Jersey Board of Public Utilities	1-800-624-0241
Environmental Protection Agency's Lead Hotline	800-424-5323	Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline	1-800-426-4791

Projects We Are Doing to Improve Our Water System

- Treatment Improvements at Wells 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, and 20.
- Installation of treatment for a new well – Well 21.
- Expanding our service line inventory and lead service line replacement.

PWSID 0247001

Drinking Water Quality Table

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Substance	Viola-tion?	Units	EPA Goal MCLG	EPA Standard MCL	NJDEP Standard MCL	Park Ridge Detected Level	Park Ridge Range	Major Sources
Inorganic Chemicals (most tested in 2023; nitrate tested in 2025; arsenic tested in 2023 and 2025)*****								
Nitrate	No	ppm	10	10	10	3.44	1.2 - 3.44	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	No	ppb	NA	10	5	3.62	ND - 3.62	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	ppm	2	2	2	0.72	0.08 - 0.72	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	ppb	100	100	100	0.68	ND - 0.68	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	ppb	NA	NA	NA	0.81	ND - 0.81	Erosion of natural deposits
(This category contains 7 additional constituents which were not detected)								
Microbiological								
Total Coliform	No		0	TT	TT	4****	0 - 4	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectant Residual (Chlorine)	No	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	0.355 (AA)	0.2 - 0.5	Water additive used to control microbes
Over 180 samples were collected throughout the year from our distribution system.								
Radionuclides (Well #20 tested in 2020. All other wells tested in 2023.)*****								
Alpha Emitters	No	pCi/L	0	15	15	7	ND - 7	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	No	pCi/L	0	5	5	2.14	ND - 2.14	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	ug/L	NA	30	n/a	12.5	ND - 12.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals*								
cis 1,2 Dichloroethylene	No	ppb	70	70	70	0.77	ND - 1.16	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether	No	ppb	70***	n/a	70	0.43	ND - 0.57	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills
Tetrachloroethylene	No	ppb	0	5	1	0.06	ND - 0.219	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
(This category contains 23 additional constituents which were not detected)								
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Compounds								
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	ppt	NA	NA	13**	4.82 (RAA)	ND - 8.98	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Perfluorooctanic acid (PFOA)*	Yes	ppt	NA	NA	14**	10.44 (RAA)	ND - 13.2	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorooctane-sulfonic acid (PFOS)	Yes	ppt	NA	NA	13**	6.55 (RAA)	ND - 10.7	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Disinfectant By-Products (DBPs)								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	ppb	NA	80	80	19.6 (LRAA)	ND - 22.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	ppb	NA	60	60	3.49 (LRAA)	ND - 2.27	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Park Ridge detected level shows the highest test results used to determine compliance for the year in 2025. For some contaminants, this level is the running annual average of data from the highest entry point.

** On April 10, 2024, the EPA established federal limits for six (6) PFAS compounds: PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, HF-PODA, PFHxS, and PFBS. The EPA intends to maintain the limits for PFOA and PFOS. Systems are required to perform initial sampling by 2027 and comply with the MCL by 2031.

*** NJDEP regulated chemical. MCLG is health-based number developed by the NJDEP.

****In May 2025, Park Ridge collected four (4) samples which were positive for total coliforms. Three repeat samples were taken for each positive sample along with an additional sample, totaling to thirteen (13) additional samples, and two (2) repeat samples tested positive for total coliform. All other samples in all other months were negative for total coliforms.

*****Some data included is older than 2025 - data listed is from the most recent sampling done in accordance with regulations.

Drinking Water Quality Table (continued)

Lead and Copper****

Substance	Units	Action Level	Number of Samples	90th Percentile	# Samples above the action level	Range	Major Sources
Lead	ppb	10	34	1.4	0	ND - 2.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	34	0.423	0	0.027 - 0.663	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Standards - related to aesthetic quality of drinking water (tested in 2023)****

Substance	Units	NJ RUL	Highest Park Ridge Result	Average Park Ridge Result	Park Ridge Range	Major Sources
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	198	160.2	106 - 198	
Chloride	ppm	250	263	142.5	81.4 - 263	Natural Mineral - Road Salt
Corrosivity	ppm	NA	0.78	0.34	0.03 - 0.78	Dissolved constituents; pH; temperature
Hardness	ppm	250	317	259.1	174 - 317	Natural Mineral
Manganese^	ppm	0.05	0.174	0.014	ND - 0.174	Natural Mineral
Sodium	ppm	50	108	46.1	17.4 - 108	Natural Mineral - Road Salt
Sulfate	ppm	250	80.5	22.7	9.14 - 80.5	Natural Mineral
Zinc	ppm	5	0.027	0.016	ND - 0.027	Natural Mineral
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	706	432.9	142 - 706	Erosion of Natural Mineral Deposits
pH		6.5 - 8.5	8.22	7.56	6.99 - 8.22	Natural Characteristic

^Manganese samples taken in 2025 were non-detect.

Unregulated Compounds

Substance	Units	Standard	Average Park Ridge Result	Park Ridge Range	Major Sources
Perchlorate	ppb	None	0.35	ND - 1.4	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks; fertilizers; erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Substance	Units	Standard	Highest Park Ridge Result	Average Park Ridge Result	Park Ridge Range	Major Sources
Lithium	ppb	10	21.1	3.96	ND - 21.1	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.
PFBA	ppt	**	6.1	0.83	ND - 6.1	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
PFBS	ppt	**	5.1	0.8	ND - 5.1	
PFHpA	ppt	**	3.4	0.13	ND - 3.4	
PFHxA	ppt	**	4.5	1.02	ND - 4.5	
PFHxS	ppt	**	13.8	0.93	ND - 13.8	
PFNA	ppt	**	8.1	0.31	ND - 8.1	
PFOA	ppt	**	17.2	4.45	ND - 17.2	
PFOS	ppt	**	14.1	2.28	ND - 14.1	
PFPeA	ppt	**	5.9	1.63	ND - 5.9	

Definitions:

- 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.
- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- 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. MRDGLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- NJRUL - New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit.
- ND (non-detects) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above the reporting limit.
- ppm (parts per million) - one drop in 10 gallons, one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.
- ppb (parts per billion) - one drop in 10,000 gallons, one minute in 2,000 years.
- ppt (parts per trillion) or nanograms per liter (ng/l).
- pCi/L (picocuries per liter) - measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Running Annual Average (RAA) - Average over four consecutive quarters.
- Locational Running Annual Average - Average over four consecutive quarters at one location.
- Annual Average (AA) - Average over a year.

What Do These Tables Mean?

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) is the primary agency authorized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate the quality of drinking water and ensure that community water systems comply with State and Federal Regulations. The NJDEP determines the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water or the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Our water is tested to ensure that it is safe. Major Sources shows where a substance usually originates. Range shows the highest and lowest results for the year. Definitions explain the abbreviations used in the table. We ran many analytical tests on our water, and only the listed substances in the table were detected. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for certain contaminants. We received waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals because vulnerability assessments were performed and unambiguously showed that our system is not at risk of contamination from these contaminants.

Important information about our drinking water

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. We continued to exceed the NJ MCL for Perfluorooctane Acid (PFOA) through 2025, which you have been notified of quarterly since December 2021. During the monitoring period beginning in 1/1/2024, the New Jersey MCL for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) was exceeded at Well 19 (please see the section "PFAS – Continued Elevated Concentrations" below for more information). All Treatment Plants which exceeded the MCL have either been removed from service or have had temporary PFAS treatment installed.

During May 2025, the groundwater monitoring rule was triggered due to detection of total coliform in routine and repeat samples. A total four (4) routine samples tested positive for total coliform. Three (3) repeat samples were taken for each positive sample, and two (2) repeat samples were initially positive but were determined to be from the customer's private treatment system. A total of fifteen (15) repeat samples were taken. Total coliforms may be indicators of fecal contamination and waterborne pathogens, but none of these samples tested positive for fecal contamination. The Park Ridge Water Department conducted a Level 2 Assessment and worked to identify any potential sources of contamination. No samples have tested positive for total coliform since May 2025.

During the compliance period from 10/01/2024 – 12/31/2024, we completed all sampling for disinfection by-products, but the sample results were uploaded incorrectly in the State database. The Park Ridge Water Department has worked with our lab to achieve compliance with all State monitoring and reporting requirements.

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.

PFAS – Continued Elevated Concentrations

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manmade chemicals that have been used in industrial and commercial applications for over 70 years. PFAS are used in the production of some non-stick cookware, in waterproof and stain proof coatings, in "leak-proof" coatings on food package materials, in fire-fighting foams, and in other uses. PFAS can enter drinking water through industrial release to water, air, or soil; discharges from sewage treatment plants; land application of contaminated sludge; and use of

fire-fighting foam. The Borough tests for three types of New Jersey regulated PFAS chemicals: PFNA, PFOA, and PFOS. As first reported to you in 2021, our water system violated the New Jersey drinking water standard for PFOA which became effective in 2021 at three wells. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. We are required to update and repeat public notification every quarter until permanent treatment is operational, and the water system returns to compliance, so you will be receiving additional PFAS notification letters until the new water treatment facilities are online.

PFOA first exceeded the NJ MCL in the fourth quarter of 2021. Three affected wells were immediately removed from service. Temporary treatment was installed at two locations and continues to treat the water. The design for permanent treatment has been approved for the three locations. Installation of permanent treatment at these three treatment plants is currently anticipated to be completed by November 2026 due to time needed to secure funding, NJDEP review, and material availability. The third well remains offline. We will keep you updated with each quarterly public notice.

PFOS also exceeded the NJ MCL in the first quarter of 2024 at Well 19. Well 19 was immediately removed from service. We secured EPA Community Grant funding to help fund this treatment and the project is currently in engineering design and permitting. We will keep you updated with each required quarterly public notice.

Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood.

People who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, the reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects may persist through childhood.

What should I do?

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.

The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as juice, should be prepared with bottled water when PFOA and/or PFOS is elevated in drinking water.

Pregnant, nursing, and women considering having children may choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS.

Other people may also choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS or a home water filter that is certified to reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. Home water treatment devices are available that can reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. For more specific information regarding the effectiveness of home water filters for reducing PFOA and/or PFOS, visit the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International website, http://www.nsf.org/.

Boiling your water will not remove PFOA and/or PFOS.

More information regarding PFOA and PFOS can be found on the Borough Water Department Webpage: https://www.parkridgeboro.com/departments/water-sewer or at https://dep.nj.gov/pfas/about/.

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.

Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Park Ridge is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, call Park Ridge Water at 201-822-3166 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water. Park Ridge does not provide free lead testing of customer water but will provide a list of labs certified by the NJDEP for lead analyses. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

For those served by a lead service line, flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line. To determine if you have a lead service line, contact us at 201-822-3166, or please help the Borough identify your lead service line by filling out our customer survey. **Park Ridge would greatly appreciate if you filled out this survey if you have not already**. The survey is available at the following link or QR code below: https://www.parkridgeboro.com/water/579-service-line-major-customer-survey

Park Ridge maintains a service line inventory for all services in the Borough. This inventory can be accessed at https://www.parkridgeboro.com/departments/water-sewer. The Borough is currently developing a lead service line replacement program and will be contacting residents scheduled for investigation as the program progresses.

NJDEP & EPA Health Notes

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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. At high levels of exposure, it is a known carcinogen. Radon is found throughout the U.S. in soil and can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It can also get into indoor air when released from tap water used for showering and other household activities. Radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. If you are concerned about radon in your home, have the air tested. It is inexpensive and easy. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. Call the EPA Radon Hotline for more information at 1-800-SOS-RADON.
- Nitrate: 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 for advice from your health care provider.
- Manganese: The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water.
- Sodium: For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment Program

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for our public water system, which is available at **www.nj.gov/dep/swap** or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

The Source Water assessment performed on 19 wells determined the following susceptibility ratings for each of the groundwater supply wells. This table illustrates the susceptibility rating for each individual well and contamination category.

Susceptibility Rating for Drinking Water Sources

	Contaminant Category																							
Sources	**Pathogens Rating**			**Nutrients Rating**			**Pesticides Rating**			**VOC Rating**			**Inorganics Rating**			**Radionuclides Rating**			**Radon Rating**			**DBP Rating**		
	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 – 18*		18		10	8			3	15	18			8	10		5	13		18			3	15	

* The NJDEP has not yet performed the source water assessment for Well #20. The susceptibility ratings would be similar to a nearby well.

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

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria, protozoa, and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Common types of nutrients include nitrogen and phosphorous. Common sources include discharge from septic fields, areas where animal waste is stored, and runoff from agricultural and residential land where fertilizers were used.

Pesticides: Pesticides are manmade chemicals used to control bacteria, fungi, weeds, rodents, and insects. Common sources of pesticides include land applications (nonpoint source) and manufacturing/distribution centers of pesticides (point source).

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Man-made chemicals that are used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. VOCs are the most common organic contaminants in groundwater in New Jersey.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and manmade. Common sources include discharges from manufacturing plants, releases from contaminated sites, past land uses, and naturally occurring sources. Inorganics include arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, and asbestos.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and manmade, such as radium and radon. Common sources include the decay of naturally occurring minerals, leaching of subsurface material (for example rocks and sedimentary materials) into ground water, and improper disposal of radioactive waste.

Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) Precursors: Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants used to kill pathogens during treatment react with dissolved organic material present in the water.

If a source was 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 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.

How to Use Your Water Meter to Check for Leaks

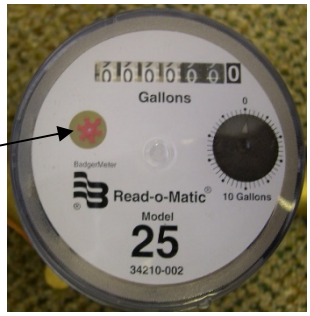
Park Ridge has two types of water meters, and both can be used to help determine if you have a leak in your house. One type has mechanical totalizing digits which advance every 10 gallons. These meters have a leak indicator that will spin even when the smallest amount of water is passing through your meter. If you have all of your faucets off, and this indicator is moving, this means water is leaking somewhere.

If you have any questions about this, please feel free to call the Water Department at 201-319-4190.

Another type of meter has an electronic digital display that is visible when you open the cover of the meter. The totalizing resolution with these meters is much smaller and will advance even if a small amount of water is running through the meter. In addition, when you open and close the lid, the display will toggle between the total gallons measure and the instantaneous flow rate (in gallons per minute). This can be useful if you are interested in knowing how much water is being used by your appliances or sprinkler system while they are running.

Mechanical Totalizing

LEAK INDICATOR rotates even for very low flow of water.



Digital Totalizing Meter

Totalizer advances for very low flow rates (less than 1/4 gallon per minute).

Open and close lid to display instantaneous flow rate (gallons per minute).

Board of Public Works
Department of Public Utilities
Borough of Park Ridge
53 Park Ave., Park Ridge, N.J. 07656

PRSRT STANDARD
US POSTAGE PAID
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Water Conservation Tips

♦ Wash full loads in your washing machine, or adjust the water level to reflect the size of the load.

♦ Let your pots and pans soak instead of letting the water run while you clean them.

♦ Try planting drought-tolerant and regionally adapted plants in areas that are hard to water or that receive little use. This may include narrow strips near sidewalks or driveways and steep hills.

♦ Soaker hoses are better than sprays. Install drip-irrigation or soaker hoses for more efficient watering in planting beds and beneath shrubs and trees.

♦ Install ultra-low-flush toilets to reduce the amount of water used in each flush.

♦ Put dye tablets or food coloring in your toilet tank and wait to see if the color appears in the bowl (without flushing). If it does, you have a leak!

♦ Turn the faucet off while you shave, brush your teeth and lather up your hands.

♦ Take a short shower instead of a bath. While a five-minute shower uses 12 to 25 gallons, a full tub requires about 70 gallons.