



Borough of Wanaque

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Wanaque Water Department

For the Year 2025, Results from the Year 2024

We are please to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our primary water source is wells. Our three wells draw groundwater from an aquifer which is classified as Glacial Stratified Drift. In times of high demand, we purchase water from North Jersey District Water Supply Commision. Their supply sources are the Passaic River, and the Wanaque and Monksville Reservoir. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for those public water systems, 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 your public water system to obtain information regarding these water systems Source Water Assessments. Bloomingdale's water susceptibility ratings and list of potential contaminant sources is included.

The Borough of Wanaque and the North Jersey District water Supply routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of that monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic contaminants.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates in drinking water then the general population, Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person 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. Those people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA / CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminates are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Wanaque Water Department Test Results
PWSID # NJ1613002

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Units Of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>						
Barium (2023)	N	0.0099 Range = 0.0073 - 0.0148	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste: discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2024) Results at 90th Percentile	N	90th Percentile 1st half 0.939 2nd half 0.401	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Lead (2024) Results at 90th Percentile	N	90th Percentile 1st half -0 2nd half - 0.00891	ppm	15	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2023)	N	0.854 Range = 0.771 - 0.934	ppb	100	100	leakage, poor storage, or inadequate industrial waste disposal practices.
Nickel (2023)	N	1.42 Range = 1.36-1.46	ppm	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits: Found in the Earth's crust
Nitrate (2024)	N	1.77	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (2023)	N	0.35 Range = ND - 1.06	ppb	50	50	Natural deposits Releases from copper smelting

Special note regarding lead: Call us at 973-839-3000 extension 7118 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.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

PFNA (2024)	N	0.4	ppt	n/a	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PFOA (2024)	N	4.81	ppt	n/a	14	Discharge from industrial factories and manufacturing factories. Release of aqueous film froming foam

PFHXA (2024)	N	2.08	ppt	n/a		Discharge from industrial factories and manufacturing factories. Release of aqueous film froming foam
PFHPA (2024)	N	0.5	ppt	n/a		Discharge from industrial factories and manufacturing factories. Release of aqueous film froming foam
PFBS (2024)	N	0.5	ppt	n/a		Discharge from industrial factories and manufacturing factories. Release of aqueous film froming foam
PFHXS (2024)	N	2.32	ppt	n/a		Discharge from industrial factories and manufacturing factories. Release of aqueous film froming foam
PFOS (2024)	N	5.32	ppt	n/a	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories Release of aqueous film froming foam

**Wanaque Water Department Test Results
PWSID # NJ1613002**

Disinfection

Chlorine (2024)		0.35	ppm	4.0 ppm		n/a
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Disinfection Byproducts

TTHM (2024)	N	15.1	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (2024)	N	5	ppb	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Standards

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units Of Measurement	RUL
Alkalinity (2023)	91.7 Range = 62 - 112	ppm	
Hardness (2023)	126 Range = 84 - 148	ppm	250
pH (2023)	6.38 Range = 5.59 - 6.92	pH	6.5 - 8.5
Sodium (2023)	0.35 Range = 31.5 - 73.7	ppm	50
Sulfate (2023)	14.83 Range = 11.9 - 18.3	ppm	250
Total Dissolved Solids (2023)	259.3 Range = 226 - 302	ppm	500

We 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 takes place 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.

**North Jersey District Water Supply Test Results
PWSID # NJ1613001**

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Units Of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>						
Barium (2024)	N	0.00577	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste: discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2024)	N	0.112	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (2023)	N	1.5	PCI/L	5	5	Naturally occurring radioactive element that is present in varying amounts in rocks and soil within the earth's crust
Lead (2024) Results at 90th Percentile	N	0.0023	ppm	15	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (2024)	N	0.119	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (2024)	N	2.66	ppm			Naturally present in the environment

**North Jersey District Water Supply Test Results
PWSID # NJ1613001**

Secondary Standards

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units Of Measurement	RUL
Alkalinity (2024)	30.55	ppm	n/a
Aluminum (2024)	0.0187	ppm	0.2
Chloride (2023)	52.2	ppm	250
Hardness (2024)	52	ppm	250
Iron (2023)	0.15 Range = ND - 0.44	ppm	0.3
Manganese (2023)	0.0177	ppm	0.06

pH (2024)	7.9	pH	6.5 - 8.5			
Sodium (2024)	22.6	ppm	50			
Sulfate (2024)	6.14	ppm	250			
Total Dissolved Solids (2024)	80	ppm	500			
Synthetic Organic Contaminants						
PFOA (2024)	N	3.63	ppb	n/a	14	Discharge from industrial factories and manufacturing factories. Release of aqueous film froming foam
PFOS (2024)	N	2.61	ppb	n/a	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories Release of aqueous film froming foam

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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be 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 viruses and bacteria, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribed regulations which limit the number 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 be expected to contain at least insignificant amounts of some contaminant. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-479.

Definitions

In the test result table, you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions.

Non-Detect (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny to \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny to \$10,000,000

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one penny in \$10 billion.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picoper liter is a measure of the radioactivity in the water.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which the water system must follow

Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Secondary Contaminant - Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste, or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) The highest level of contamination recommended in drinking water. RULs are set to protect odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of contamination 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 contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) The average result per location, calculated using the most recent four quarters if a system samples quarterly, or the annual results if the system sample annually.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) The highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of drinking water disinfectant, below which there are known or expected risks to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Health Effects

Barium - Barium is a naturally occurring ore used in a variety of manufactured goods. The EPA has found that in some people, short exposure to Barium in exceedance of the MCL can cause gastrointestinal disturbances and muscle weakness. Long term exposure to barium at levels above the MCL may cause high blood pressure.

Chlorine - Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Copper - Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons Disease should consult their personal doctor.

HAA5 - Halo acetic Acids - Some people who drink water containing halo acetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

Nickel - Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver effects

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.

PFNA Perfluoro nonanoic Acid - Some people who drink containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, immune system, or in males, reproductive system. For females, drinking water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may years cause developmental delays in a fetus and / or infant.

PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid - Some people who drink containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, for, in males, reproductive system. It may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may years cause developmental delays in a fetus and / or infant.

PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid - Some people who drink containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, and endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, and endocrine system in a fetus and / or infant.

Sodium - We 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 takes place 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.

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

Uranium - Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Susceptibility Ratings for Wanaque Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The Table provides the number of wells and intakes that are rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

Source	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticide			VOC			Inorganic			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors			
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Well #		2	1	2	1		-		3	1	2	-	-	3	1	2			3					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 assessment, DEP may customize monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

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

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

VOC - Man made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline compounds. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether, and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides - Man mad chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

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

Radionuclides - Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring, and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Radon - Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information, go to 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 disinfections (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please call (973) 839-3000 ext. 7118. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings on the 2nd Monday of each month at 7pm at the Town Hall (579 Ringwood Avenue, Wanaque, NJ)..