



Passaic Valley Water Commission
1525 Main Avenue • P.O. Box 230
Clifton, NJ 07011

Lodi PWSID NJ0231001

PASSAIC VALLEY WATER COMMISSION

2026 Drinking Water Quality Report

Based on Data from the 2025 Calendar Year

LO

This report contains information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

॥ अद्योक्तं हि तस्मिन् पत्रिका यत्नं विधे
॥ तस्य च पत्रिकायां अद्योक्तं हि अद्योक्तं
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للمعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على
معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي
تشرىها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذه
للمعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.

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 PL. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Why am I getting this report?

Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) is pleased to welcome you to our 2026 Water Quality Report. This report provides a summary of information collected during the calendar year 2025 regarding compliance monitoring required by both the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), as well as additional water quality monitoring data. We hope that you will take a minute to review this report and learn more about your drinking water. **Lodi's water met all primary health-based standards in 2025.**

Drinking water regulations require PVWC to provide this information to customers each year. Most of the language is required by the EPA and NJDEP to make sure that our ratepayers know what is in their drinking water. PVWC has tried to make this complex information readable and produce this report at a low cost.

For additional copies of this report contact our Customer Service Department at 973-340-4300, or customerservice@pvwc.com.

We're Here for You

The PVWC Board of Commissioners encourages you to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water. You can present your comments through the PVWC website at www.pvwc.com or come in person to the monthly meetings of the Board of Commissioners. For dates, times and locations of these meetings, or for additional copies of this report contact our Customer Service Department at 973-340-4300, or customerservice@pvwc.com. All meetings are announced in accordance with public meetings law.

For Board Agendas and Meeting Minutes, or for more information on upcoming meetings visit us at www.pvwc.com or contact our Customer Service Department at 973-340-4300, or customerservice@pvwc.com.



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Date: 4/7/2026

Dear Passaic Valley Water Commission Consumers,

We are pleased to share the 2026 Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which includes the 2025 drinking water quality parameters. This report reflects our commitment to providing safe, reliable drinking water and upholding public health and community well-being.

In 2025, the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) met all standards set by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our team works diligently to ensure your water is treated and delivered with the highest care.

Key Highlights from the CCR:

- **Microbiological Contaminants:** No *E. coli* detected.
- **Lead and Copper:** Tested at 35 homes in 2024; results did not exceed the Action Level.
- **Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs):** Formed when disinfectants like chlorine interact with natural organic matter in water. The most common DBPs are Trihalomethanes (TTHMs).
 - ▶ **TTHMs:** Annual average remained below the Maximum Contaminant Level of 80 parts per billion (ppb).
- **Disinfection Residual:** Chlorine is maintained in the distribution system and plays a crucial role for ensuring safe and clean drinking water.
 - ▶ **Chlorine** acts as a disinfectant residual to inactivate bacteria and some viruses that cause diarrheal disease. The highest running annual average falls below the established threshold of 4 parts per million (ppm).
- **Source Water Pathogen Monitoring:** *Cryptosporidium*, a microbial pathogen commonly present in surface water throughout the United States of America and was mostly non-detected in our water system.
- **Detected Contaminants:** No violations; all results were below Maximum Contaminant Levels.
- **Secondary Parameters:** These non-health-related contaminants may affect taste, odor, or appearance and can cause cosmetic effects such as skin or tooth discoloration.

PVWC remains committed to keeping you informed with timely, accurate updates on water quality and any potential concerns.

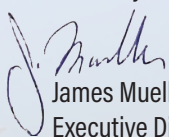
In 2025, Lodi reported no violations from NJDEP regarding water quality parameters.

PVWC collects water samples from over 100 locations each week, with some sites having multiple samples. Sampling frequency varies monthly, quarterly, or annually based on seasonal requirements. On average, more than 1,000 samples are analyzed each month, testing for over 200 regulated and unregulated contaminants to ensure our drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards.

For questions about this report, water quality, billing, construction projects, or other services, please contact our Customer Service team at 973-340-4300. Office hours, including the walk-up payment window, are **Monday-Friday, 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m.** (phone lines available until 6:30 p.m., excluding state holidays). You can also email us at customerservice@pvwc.com or visit www.pvwc.com for updates and alerts. Emergency assistance is available 24/7 by calling **973-340-4300**.

Thank you for your trust and support. We are committed to providing safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water.

Sincerely,


James Mueller
Executive Director

This report covers water quality for the Lodi's Service Area.

If your home or business is in Lodi you are in PVWC's Lodi Service Area. PVWC is a public drinking water supplier owned by the cities of Paterson, Clifton, Passaic. PVWC supply water to Lodi.

For the majority of our customers in this area drinking water from the Little Falls WTP is blended with drinking water purchased from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission Wanaque WTP. Water is sometimes supplemented through emergency interconnections from other water providers, such as Newark from the Pequannock WTP, Jersey City WTP and Veolia's Haworth WTP.

Our Source

PVWC withdraws water from the Passaic River in Totowa, New Jersey and treats it at the Little Falls WTP. In the event of water quality issues in the Passaic River, PVWC can also withdraw water from either the Pompton River or the Point View Reservoir. A water quality monitoring station is operated by the U.S. Geological Survey at two bridges in Fairfield approx. 3.5 mile upstream of the Little Falls WTP intake. This monitoring station provides continuous data for important water quality parameters, and helps provide advance warning of adverse changes in water quality. PVWC also conducts a surface water monitoring program at various stream and river locations throughout the Passaic River / Pompton watershed.



Source Water Assessment Summary

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) 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 contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking 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:

Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)	(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium (3) Low	(4) Medium	(4) High	(4) Low	(4) Low	(4) High
NJDWSC (5 intakes)	(5) High	(5) High	(2) Medium (3) Low	(5) Medium	(5) High	(5) Low	(5) Low	(5) High
Veolia Surface Water (6 intakes)	(6) High	(2) High (4) Medium	(1) Medium (5) Low	(2) High (3) Medium (1) Low	(5) High (1) Medium	(6) Low	(6) Low	(6) High

Susceptibility Chart Definitions

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

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

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include manufacturing centers of pesticides, and where they are used in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and residential environments. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine and insecticides such as chlordane.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Compounds containing carbon, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are products or by-products of industrial processes or petroleum production. They are typically used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. These compounds may be present in source water as a result of releases from gas stations, fuel storage tanks, industrial facilities, stormwater runoff, and other sources. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Inorganic Contaminants: 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 production, mining or farming. These contaminants may be present in source water.

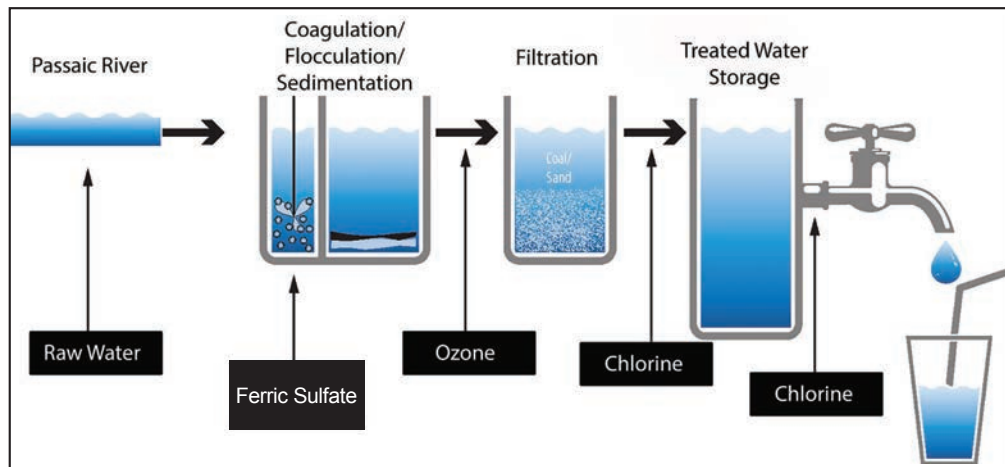
Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made; may be present in source water naturally or as a result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Examples include radium, radon and uranium.

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

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

Water Treatment

The Little Falls WTP is a multiple-stage advanced-technology treatment system designed and operated to provide a high degree of disinfection (for pathogenic microorganisms that can cause disease), removal of a variety of potential chemical contaminants, and treatment for aesthetic concerns such as taste, odor, and color. The treatment system uses four primary means for dealing with these contaminants, including two particle removal systems (high-rate sand-ballasted coagulation/flocculation/sedimentation, and filtration with granular activated carbon and sand) and two chemical disinfection systems (primary disinfection with ozone, and residual disinfection with chlorine).



The treatment system is designed and operated to handle the various water quality contaminants that may be present in a highly-developed watershed such as the Passaic River basin. Fluoride is not added to the water, but there are low levels naturally present in the water.

The NJDWSC's Wanaque WTP draws its water from the Wanaque Reservoir in Wanaque, New Jersey. The water treatment plant uses conventional treatment comprised of coagulation/flocculation/sedimentation, gravity filtration through sand and anthracite, and chlorine disinfection.

About This Report

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) imposes regulations that 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 the same protection for public health. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection is charged with monitoring compliance with those limits by water providers in the state.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, include surface sources such as rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, and groundwater sources (wells). As water moves through the ground or over surfaces it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of human or animal activity. Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

Microbial Contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, pet waste and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants - such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides - a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants including both synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas production, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants - which can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Inorganic Compounds - Chemicals associated with minerals and metals

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.

Microbiologicals - Microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa, which may be potentially harmful. These organisms may occur naturally or can be introduced into the environment from sewage treatment plants, septic systems and runoff.

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Non-Detectable

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A unit of Turbidity measurement. The higher the NTU, the more turbid the liquid is.

Primary Standards: Maximum allowable levels set by Federal drinking water regulations, which are based on human health criteria.

Radiologicals - Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

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

UCMR MRL - EPA - established UCMR Minimum Reporting Level. The lowest concentration that laboratories may report to the EPA during UCMR5 monitoring.

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 Hotline at 800-426-4791.

2025 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001	Veolia - New Jersey (Hackensack) PWSID: NJ0238001	Source of Substance	Violation
Treated Drinking Water at Treatment Plant							
Turbidity (NTU)	Highest Level Detected and Range (Low - High)					Soil run-off	No
	N/A	Treatment Technique (TT) =1	0.141 (0.023-0.141)	0.40 (0.02-0.40)	0.25		
	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits						
N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	100%	99.97%	100%			
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is monitored because it is a good 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	% Removal Range: 31 - 51 Removal Ratio Range: 1.0 - 1.4	Removal Ratio Range: 1.0 - 1.36	Naturally present in the environment	No
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	ND ¹	0.7	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, electronics, solder	No
Arsenic (ppb)	0	5	ND	ND ¹	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits, run-off from orchards, run-off from glass and electronics production wastes.	No
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027 (0.017-0.027)	0.014	0.09	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	ND ¹	1.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.08 (<0.05-0.08)	<0.1 ¹	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.52 (1.77 - 3.52)	ND ¹	0.6	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.35 (ND - 3.35)	0.192	0.7	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 Data)	<1 (2025 Data)	<1 (2023 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS]* (ppt)	0	13 ²	5.25 (Highest running annual average) (3.1 - 5.9)	2.95 (Highest detected level) (1.47 - 2.95)	3.0 (Quarterly Locational Average) (ND - 4.0)	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities and manufacturing factories, aqueous film-forming foam.	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14 ²	8.62 (Highest running annual average) (5.7 - 11.0)	4.47 (Highest detected level) (2.74 - 4.47)	9.0 (Quarterly Locational Average) (6.5 - 12.8)	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities and manufacturing factories, aqueous film-forming foam.	No
¹ These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch ² MCL created by the state of New Jersey. The EPA's new regulatory threshold for PFAS, which must be included in the CCR, will take effect on April 26, 2027.							
Treated Drinking Water from Points throughout the Distribution System - Lodi PWSID NJ0231001							
Disinfectant Residual							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.25 Highest running annual average at any one location (0.13-2.11)			Water additive used to control microbes.	No
Disinfection ByProducts (DBPs)							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	36.9 Highest running annual average at any one location (21.7 - 39.0)			By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	50.22 Highest running annual average at any one location (18.5 - 84.8)			By-product of drinking water disinfection	No ³
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 increase risk of getting cancer.							
Regulated at the Consumer Tap (2024 Sampling Data)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3 (Action Level)	0.05 90th Percentile (0 out of 35 samples exceeded Action Level)			Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
Lead (ppb)	0	15 (Action Level)	0.85 90th Percentile (0 out of 35 samples exceeded Action Level)			Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No ⁴

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 of high blood pressure.

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.

Cryptosporidium

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

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

PVWC samples our source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The data collected in 2025 is presented in the table above.

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring		
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	

Monitoring Waiver Information

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic compounds (SOCs). A monitoring waiver was granted for distribution system monitoring of asbestos in the Lodi Distribution System for the 2020-2028 monitoring period.

The Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

2025 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002		NJWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001		Veolia - New Jersey (Haworth Plant) PWSID - 0238001	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved	Result	RUL Achieved	Result	RUL Achieved
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/ Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	<50.0-190.0	Yes	<20.0	Yes	<50.0	Yes ¹
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	54.0 - 89.0	N/A	44.0	N/A	114	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	18.1 - 35.4	Yes	18.0	Yes	100	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	121.6 - 185.1	Yes	55.4	Yes	272	No ⁵
Color (CU)	≤10	<5	Yes	2	Yes	3	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes	<1 ¹	Yes ¹	ND	Yes
Hardness, CaCO ₃ (ppm)	250	106.0 - 242.0	Yes	42.0	Yes	210	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes	<200	Yes	<40.0	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	11.09 - 38.36	Yes	4.7	Yes	<20.0	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	7.0 - 80.0	No ⁶	<1 - 8	No ⁶	1 ¹	Yes
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimum range)	7.92 - 8.38	Yes	7.78	Yes	8.23 ¹	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	49.29 - 138.8	No ⁷	34.7	Yes	149	No ⁷
Sulfate (ppm)	250	53.76 - 92.39	Yes	6.99	Yes	20	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	353.0 - 533.0	No ⁸	170.0	Yes	556	No ⁸
Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.43 - 10.4	Yes	<10	Yes	600	Yes

⁵ Erosion of natural deposits, roadway ice and snow control. ⁶ The Odor exceeds the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfectant. ⁷ 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. ⁸ High TDS level can lead to hardwater causing issues like scale build up on appliances and fixtures, colored water, staining, salty taste.

Treated Drinking Water from Points throughout the Distribution System - Lodi PWSID NJ0231001

Iron (ppb)	300	133.3 (Annual average) (<100.0 - 440.0)	Yes	Iron is very important for good health. A normal level of iron in drinking water is not usually a health problem. Iron is considered a secondary contaminant because it affects the look and taste of drinking water. Above 300 ppb, water will become a reddish-orange color. As the amount of iron in the water increases, the color deepens.
Manganese (ppb)	50	19.98 (Annual average) (4.45 - 125.4)	Yes	Manganese is necessary for good health, immune system function, digestion, and bone strength. Extra manganese may be a health concern, especially for infants and young children. Adults and children get enough manganese through their diet. Infants get enough manganese from breast milk, food, or formula. There is not a published level at which manganese causes health problems. At 50 ppb of manganese, drinking water systems are advised that problems with taste and color of water can occur.

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	



Important Information About Lead In Your Drinking Water

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. PVWC 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact PVWC at 973-340-4300. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Health Effects of Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. Lead can also be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass plumbing fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, and some children's metal jewelry. Exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies can also be sources (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes).

Lead is not present in the water supplied to you. When water has been in contact with pipes or plumbing that contains lead for several hours, the lead may enter the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain fairly high levels of lead. Homes built before 1985 are more likely to have plumbing containing lead or lead solder. New homes may also have lead. Even brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free" may contain some lead.

Water Testing

Routinely, homes known to contain lead service lines and/or plumbing components are monitored in PVWC's Post Brook system. These houses represent a worst-case scenario for lead in water. Samples are collected after the water has been standing in the household plumbing for 6 hours or more.

A Lead and Copper Rule exceedance for lead occurs when more than 10 percent of these homes exceed the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

In the most recent round of testing conducted by PVWC in 2024, 0 out of 35 homes exceeded the action level for lead. The next sampling period will be in 2027.

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 health care provider.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

National Lead Information Center: 800-424-LEAD

EPA Website: www.epa.gov/lead



How You Can Reduce Your Exposure to Lead

- 1. Run your water to flush out lead.** Run your cold water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. Flushing usually uses less than one or two gallons of water and costs less than 30 cents per month.
- 2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- 3. Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- 4. Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. If purchasing a water filter, read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead. You can also contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or visit their website at www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.
- 5. Test your water for lead.** Call PVWC at 973-340-4300 to find out how to get your water tested for lead, or for a list of local laboratories that are certified for testing lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.
- 6. Get your child's blood tested.** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead.
- 7. Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead.** A licensed plumber can check to see if your home's plumbing contains lead solder, lead pipes, or pipe fittings that contain lead. Your local building/code department can provide you with information about building permit records that should contain the names of plumbing contractors who plumbed your home.
- 8. Find out whether your service line is made of lead.** PVWC maintains records of PVWC-owned service line materials (water main to curb box) and customer-owned service line materials (curb box to building) located in the distribution system. PVWC has prepared and submitted to NJDEP an inventory of service line materials, which is updated on an annual basis. To review your service line materials records, access the current inventory online at <https://www.pvwclead serviceline.com/> Or contact our Customer Service Department at 972-340-4300 for service line materials records. If the service line that comes from the curb box to your home is unknown material, you should determine whether or not the service line is made of lead. The best way to determine if the service line to your home is made of lead is by hiring a licensed plumber to inspect the line.