Fairfield Township Water Department
2014 Water Quality Report

The water department is pleased to present you with the following Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report. In complying with recent legislation, we have compiled this report in order to provide you with valuable information regarding your drinking water. In reading this report we hope that you will realize the efforts made to provide you with safe, potable drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jay Actale at (973) 882-2700. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Fairfield Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2013.

Where does your water come from?

At the present time the Township of Fairfield purchases its potable water in bulk from the Passaic Valley Water Commission. Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) is one of the largest purveyors in northern New Jersey. The water delivered by PVWC is obtained from various sources.

Two water plants are delivered to Fairfield is received by PVWC from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC), namely the Wanaque and Monkville reservoirs. The 25.8 billion gallon Wanaque and 7.0 billion Monkville are two of the most pristine reservoirs in the country. In addition to the storage capability of these two reservoirs, NJDWSC operates two pumping stations which are permitted to deliver 250 million gallons of water per day from the Ramapo River to the Wanaque Reservoir.

Source Water Assessments

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 www.state.nj.us/dep/waq/water/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

The Township of Fairfield is provided water by the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission. The PWS ID# for NJDWSC is 1613801, and the PWS ID# for Fairfield Water Department is 0707001.

The NJDEP has determined that the Townships of Fairfield is provided with water which is public water system. The water delivered by the NJDWSC to the Wanaque and Monksville reservoirs. The 29.6 billion gallon Wanaque and 7.0 billion gallon Monkville are two of the most pristine reservoirs in the country. We hope that you will realize the efforts made to provide you with safe, potable drinking water.

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

Treatment of Our Water

Since surface water may contain organisms which could make consumers ill, NJDWSC purifies the water with the addition of chlorine as the primary disinfectant. The disinfection process not only provides disinfection of the water but also maintains the disinfection of the pipes which transport the water to the Township of Fairfield. The NJDWSC Treatment plant is located in Wanaque where it filters and purifies the water to ensure its safety and potability. The purification and potability of your drinking water is monitored daily by the NJDWSC, PVWC and the Township of Fairfield Water Department.

When organic compounds in untreated water react with the disinfectant, they may produce by-products. In excessive quantities these by-products may have harmful side effects. Since the by-product levels may vary according to chlorine detention time these levels, known as trihalomethanes (THMs), are monitored not only by NJDWSC but also by PVWC and Fairfield Water Department. These THM levels routinely comply with maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) set forth by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The Township of Fairfield has been informed by the NJDWSC that they have recently modified the treatment process to further reduce the amount of naturally occurring organics in its watershed.

Conservation

The Township of Fairfield encourages water conservation. Information regarding conservation may be obtained by contacting the water department at (973) 882-2700. 230 Fairfield Rd, Fairfield, NJ 07004
LEAD

The Township of Fairfield is supplied with water from the North Jersey District Supply Commission (NJWSC), via Passaic Valley Water Commission. The Township of Fairfield was recently informed that the NJWSC has completed the installation of new processes to adjust the pH of the water. Through this pH adjustment, the pH of the supplied water will be less corrosive and therefore unable to absorb lead from household plumbing. The township monitors our supply to assure compliance with set standards.

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. Fairfield Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 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 NJWAF Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/afewater/lead.

NITRATE

Nitrate in the drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for children under six (6) months of age. High levels of nitrate have been attributed to blue baby syndrome. Although nitrate levels may vary according to rainfall, those recorded by the township are regularly below the MCL. If you are caring for an infant and are concerned about nitrate levels you may seek advice from your child’s physician.

FIRE HYDRANT FLUSHING

The fire department will be performing flushing operations through the main water distribution system. The flushing is performed during the early morning hours to minimize public inconvenience and to provide a clean, high quality drinking water, but 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 or cooking.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS AND OTHERS

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the drinking 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.

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 cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

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 (800) 426-4791.

SOME PEOPLE MAY BE MORE VULNERABLE TO CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION. IMMUNOMCOMPROMISED PERSONS SUCH AS HIV/AIDS patients, asthmatics, and other immune system disorders, and infants can be particularly at risk from contaminants. 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 (800-426-4791).

Information Sites

EPA Drinking Water Website (www.epa.gov/afewater) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791
Fairfield Water Department (973) 882-2700 New Jersey Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (609) 292-5550

Terminology

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close 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.

SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. Recommended to protect aesthetic quality.

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

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

NJDEP = New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The primary regulatory agency which oversees the proper operation of the state’s water purveyors.

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency. The federal agency which governs the individual state agencies.

N/D = Not Detected.
## Educational Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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 precipitation of particulate matter from the atmosphere. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining and oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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## FIRE HYDRANT FLUSHING

The most common contaminant in tap water is lead. Lead is a known neurotoxin and can cause health problems and high blood pressure in adults. If the lead level in the water is above 15 parts per billion, the water may be contaminated and should not be used for drinking. The water department in Fairfield has a program in place to flush the fire hydrants. These flushes are performed biannually. If you have any questions, please call the Fairfield Water Department at (973) 882-2700.

## 2013 Water Quality Data

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<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Units of Measurement</th>
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<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**EPA** = Environmental Protection Agency. The federal agency which governs the individual state agencies.

**NS** = No Standard. At this time there is no standard available or testing required for this parameter.

**PPM** = Parts Per Million.

**NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

**RUL** = Recommended Upper Limit. The highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.

**N/D** = Not Detected.