Fairfield Township Water Department
2016 Water Quality Report

The Township of Fairfield is provided water by the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission. The PWS ID# for NJDWSC is 1613001, and the PWS ID# for Fairfield Water Department is 0707001.

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/wq/source or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

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

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.

The water which is delivered to Fairfield is sourced by PVWC from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC), namely the Wanaque and Monkville reservoirs. The 29.6 billion gallon Wanaque and the 7.0 billion Monkville are the two of the most pristine reservoirs in the county. 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

This system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for 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 about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Fairfield Water Dept at (973) 882-2700 Ext. 2034. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility.

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T he Towns of Fairfield is supplied with water from the North Jersey District Supply Commission (NJWSC). In 2012, the town received their 1st drinking water violation. The NPWS has completed the installation of new processes to adjust the pH of the water. Through this pH adjustment, the NPWS found that the pH of the 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. 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, salt and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Perchlorates 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.

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.

### LEAD

The Township of Fairfield is supplied with water from the North Jersey District Supply Commission (NJWSC). Via Passaic Valley Water Commission. The Town of Fairfield was recently informed that the NWPS 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. 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, salt and gas production, mining, or farming.
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### 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 hydrant flushing helps remove any sediment from the water mains which helps to assure consistent water quality. Flushing is performed during the early morning hours to minimize the inconvenience to our customers. Flushin is also ensured that the hydrants are checked for proper operation. Spring and Fall flushing are announced on local television as well as in local newspapers.

### 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.

In the absence of toxicity information for a chemica (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 end points upon which the standards are based.

### 2015 Water Quality Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Units of Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Health Effects Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>35.0-88.0</td>
<td>&lt;1.0</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water treatment</td>
<td>Some people who drink water containing disinfectants may experience problems with their livers, or notice several systems, and many have an increased risk of getting cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAAS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>2.7-30.1</td>
<td>&lt;60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>&lt;0.005</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td>May cause staining of laundry at small levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>&lt;16</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliforms</td>
<td>Bacteria (30-gallon sample)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Presence of coliform bacteria is a sign of recent contamination</td>
<td>Coliforms are bacteria which can naturally occur in the environment and are used as an indicator that the other, generally harmless bacteria may be present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>&lt;0.7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Information Sites

- **EPA Drinking Water Website** (www.epa.gov/afewater)
- **Fairfield Water Department** (Fairfield Water Department) 892-2700 Ext. 2509
- **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 to the MCLs 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 = Local Residential Annual Average**
- **NDIP = New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The primary regulatory agency which oversees the proper operation of the state’s water purifiers.**
- **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.**
- **PPB = Parts Per Billion.**
- **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.**