The table below lists all the drinking water analytes that we detected during calendar year 2025. The prescence of these analytes in the water does not necessarilly indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from January 1 through December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significatly from year to year.

2025 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	Source of Substance	Violation
Treated Drinking Water at Treatment Plant					
Turbidity (NTU)			Highest Level Detected and Range (Min. to Max.)	Soil run-off	No
	N/A	Treatment Technique TT =1 NTU	0.141 (0.023-0.141)		
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Turbidity Limits 100%		
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is monitored as an 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	Naturally present in the environment	No
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027 (0.017-0.027)	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.08 (<0.05-0.08)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.52 (1.77 - 3.52)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.35 (ND - 3.35)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13[1]	5.25 (Highest running annual average) (3.1 - 5.9)	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14[1]	8.62 (Highest running annual average) (5.7 - 11.0)	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No

[1] 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.

NA - Not Applicable, ND - Not Detected

Treated Drinking Water from Points Throughout the Distribution System - PWSID NJ1605002

	Max. Residual Disinfected Goal (MRDLG)	Max. Residual Disinfected Level (MRDL)	Results	Violation
Disinfectant Residual				
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.19 (Highest running annual average at any one location) ND - 3.92 (Range of individual result)	No
Microbiological Contaminant				
E.coli	0	#	0 of 2630 samples were *E.coli* positive	No[2]
Disinfection ByProducts (DBPs)				
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	29.08 (highest annual average at any location) (11.7-36.4) (range of individual result)	No
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	48.25 (highest annual average at any location) (15.4 - 77.6) (range of individual result)	No[3]

[2] *E.coli* are bacteria whose prescence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term-effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headache or other sysmptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

[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 increased risk of getting cancer.

[illegible] at the Consumer Tap

Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3 (Action Level)	0.086 (0 out of 102 samples exceeded AL Jan -Jun) 0.084 (0 out of 104 samples exceeded AL Jul -Dec)	No
Lead (ppb)	0	15 (Action Level)	3.73 (1 out of 102 samples exceeded AL Jan - Jun) 2.4 (2 out of 104 samples exceeded AL Jul - Dec)	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 or high blood pressure.

2025 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/ Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	<50.0-190.0	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	54.0 - 89.0	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	18.1 - 35.4	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	121.6 - 185.1	Yes
Color (CU)	<10	<5	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes

Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.43 - 10.4	Yes

Iron (ppb)	300	ND - 110	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	Annual average 12.764 (3.85 - 40.52)	Yes

[b] The odor results exceed the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfectant.

[c] 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.

[f] High TDS level can lead to hardwater causing issues like scale build up on appliances and fixtures; colored water; staining; salty taste

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.

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

Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.28	Human and animal fecal waste. Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
Giardia (Cysts/L)	ND - 0.28	

Contaminant	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002 Range of Results	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.
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System		
Chlorate (ppb)	205.3 125.4 - 323.4	
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07 - 0.07	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<2-3.5	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drinking water monthly.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHpA] (ppt)	<2-3.1	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	<2-3.1	
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	3.1 - 7.5	

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) 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.

Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)	(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium (3) Low	(4) Low	(4) Low	(4) High

Source Water Assessment: If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated 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 the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters:

Totowa Boro Water Dept. NJ 1612001 2025 Water Quality Data

				DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS	
PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL		TYPICAL SOURCE
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS				Highest Monthly Result	
Total Coliform Bacteria, %	N/A	N/A	5% of monthly samples are positive	0%	Naturally present in the environment.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS				Highest LRAA and Range of Results	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb	Yes	N/A	60	.010MG/L .001MG/L--0.16MG/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb	Yes	N/A	80	.053MG/L .040MG/L--.068MG/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DISINFECTANTS				Highest RAA and Range of Results	
Chlorine,ppm	Yes	4	4	0.96MG/L 0.80MG/L--1.10MG/L	Water additive used to control microbes.
COPPER AND LEAD				90TH PERCENTILE	
Lead (ppm)	Yes	N/A	0.010	will test again in 2027	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	Yes	N/A	1.3	will test again in 2027	Corrosion of household plumbing systems