CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Riverdale Water Department

PWSID# NJ1433001

Reporting Period - January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

The Riverdale Water Department is located at the DPW Building on Dalton Drive, and the administrative offices are located in the Borough Hall at 91 Newark Pompton Turnpike. Questions concerning this report should be directed to Mr. Steve Schotanus, Water Operator, at (973) 835-6077. The Borough Council holds regular public meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:30 P.M., at the Borough Hall. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State standards. As always, we are committed to providing you with the highest quality drinking water and service. Please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, 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 lesson the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminates are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-(800) 426-4791.

Water for the Riverdale system is derived from a production well located on Dalton Drive. The Borough also purchases water from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). Approximately 75% of the total water used by the homes and businesses in Riverdale is derived from the Borough's well. A copy of the Consumer Confidence Report from PVWC is appended to this report.

Source Water Assessments: The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for the Riverdale water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP•s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. Riverdale monitors its water sources for regulated contaminants in accordance with NJDEP requirements.

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 1-(800) 426-4791.

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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wild life.

Inorganic 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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

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 station, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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. We treat our water according to EPA•s regulations. Food and Drug Administrations (FDA) establish limits of contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing performed between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025. The State of New Jersey requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 contamination

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL): recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

Primary Contaminants: substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Contaminant: substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

n/a: not applicable; **nd**: not detectable at testing limit; **ppb** parts per billion or micrograms per liter; **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter; **pCi/l**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

	MCL	MCLG	Riverdale Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y or N	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	0	0	2025	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0	0	0	0	2025	N	Human and animal fecal waste
Secondary Contaminants							
Foaming Agents (ppm)	500	500	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Synthetic detergents
Aluminum (ppb)	200	200	12.5	12.5	06-21-24	N	Naturally occuring element
Chloride (ppm)	250	250	51.1	51.1	06-21-24	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Discharge of human and animal wastes; Discharge from industry
Color (Color Units)	10	10	0	0	06-21-24	N	Physical characteristic
Corrosivity	+/-1.0	-	0.75	0.75	06-21-24	N	Physical characteristic
Hardness (ppm)	250	250	151	151	06-21-24	N	Naturally ocurring minerals
Iron (ppb)	300	300	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Naturally occuring element
Manganese (ppb)	50 RUL	50 RUL	44	44	06-21-24	N	Naturally occuring element
Odor (Threshold Number)	3 RUL	3 RUL	0	0	06-21-24	N	Physical characteristic
pH (Standard Units)	6.5 - 8.5	6.5 - 8.5	8.35	8.35	06-21-24	N	Physical characteristic
Silver (ppb)	100	100	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Naturally occuring element
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	500	271	271	06-21-24	N	Erosion of natural mineral deposits
Zinc (ppb)	5000	5000	0.00	0.00	06-21-24	N	Naturally occuring element
Lead and Copper							
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	15	0.00	0.00	06-12-24	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.172	.015 - .315	06-12-24	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

WATER QUALITY DATA

Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Riverdale Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y or N	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	5	0	1.14	1.14	06-21-24	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics productions wastes
Barium (ppb)	2	2	43.2	43.2	06-21-24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Discharge of metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Discharge from steel /metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Discharge from steel /metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nickle (ppb)	100	100	0.00	0	06-21-24	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0	nd	05-29-25	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	RUL 50	RUL 50	25.90	25.9	06-21-24	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sulfate (ppm)	RUL 250	RUL 250	37.2	37.2	06-21-24	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	0	nd	06-21-24	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Regulated Disinfectants							
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	-	44	4.0 - 85.5	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacedic Acids (ppb)	60	-	20	7.23 - 39	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) 2025	**Levels Detected - Average & Highest**				**MRLD**		**MRDLG**
	0.56		0.71		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm

WATER QUALITY DATA

Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Riverdale Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y or N	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants							
Total Alpha (pCi/l)	15	0	0	0	06-28-21	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228 (pCi/l)	5	0	0	0	06-28-21	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	0	0	06-28-21	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorinated Chemicals							
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ppt)	13	n/a	0	nd	2/5/2025	N	Discharge from industry,polymers, surfactants,lubricants, and in consumer products as textile coatings.
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	14	n/a	0	nd	2/5/2025	N	Discharge from industry,polymers, surfactants,lubricants, and in consumer products as textile coatings.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	13	n/a	0	nd	2/5/2025	N	Discharge from industry,polymers, surfactants,lubricants, and in consumer products as textile coatings.
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) (ppb)	70	70	0.19	0 - 0.19	2/5/2025	N	Leaking from underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills

Water Standards Information

Is your drinking water in compliance with all regulations? The Borough of Riverdale is proud of the fact that our water complies with all drinking water standards for chemical and organic contaminants as set by the State of New Jersey and the U.S. EPA.

Regarding New Standards for Arsenic. Riverdale's water meets the EPA's standard of 5 parts per billion for arsenic.

Regarding Asbestos, Nitrite and Synthetic Organic Compounds. As permitted under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the State of New Jersey has issued waivers to the Borough of Riverdale for testing of asbestos, nitrite and synthetic organic compounds. These waivers were given after careful review of prior negative testing, and consideration of factors which indicate low susceptibility to these types of contaminants.

The Water Department received a violation for failure to sample for nitrate in the first quarter of 2025. The sample was not taken on time due to a scheduling oversight. A sample was taken in May of 2025 and the results showed no nitrate detected. Water quality was not impacted by the delayed sampling.

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 reproduction 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.

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 a infant, you should ask advise from your health care provider.

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. Riverdale 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

PWSID 1605002 **Passaic Valley Water Commission** **2026 Consumer Confidence Report**

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 necessariliy indicatethat 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 - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002				
Disinfectant Residual				
	Max. Residual Disinfected Goal (MRDLG)	**Max. Residual Disinfected Level (MRDL)**	**Results**	**Violation**

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 presence 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 symptoms. 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.

Regulated 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	<50.0-150.0	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
Hardness, $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	250	106.0 - 242.0	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	11.09 - 38.36	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	7.0 - 80.0	No [5]
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimal range)	7.92 - 8.38	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	49.29 - 138.8	No [6]
Sulfate (ppm)	250	53.76 - 92.39	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	353.0 - 533.0	No [7]
Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.43 - 10.4	Yes

Treated Drinking Water from Points throughtout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002			
Iron (ppb)	300	ND - 110	Yes

Manganese (ppb)	50	Annual average 12.764 (3.85 - 40.52)	Yes

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

[6] 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.

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

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring

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	

Testing For Emerging Contaminants - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002

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	

Source Water Assessment

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: