



Bloomingtondale Water

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Bloomingtondale Water Department

For the Year 2025, Results from the Year 2024

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The borough of Bloomingtondale bulk purchases its water from the Butler Water Department, which obtains water from the Kakeout Reservoir (NJDWSC, PWS#1403001). The water comes from the Kakeout reservoir on Bubbling Brook Road in the Borough of Kinnelon. 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 <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for those public water systems, which are available at WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding these water systems Source Water Assessments. Bloomingtondale's water susceptibility ratings and list of potential contaminant sources is included.

Bloomingtondale Water and the Butler Water routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of that monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic contaminants.

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, person 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. Those 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 microbiological contaminants are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Bloomington Water Department Test Results
PWSID # NJ1601001

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Units Of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>						
Barium (2024)	N	5.72	ppm	2000	2	Discharge of drilling waste: discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2024) Results at 90th Percentile	N	90th Percentile 1st half 0.08011 2nd half 0.119	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Lead (2024) Results at 90th Percentile	N	90th Percentile 1st half 0.00217 2nd half 0.0032	ppm	15	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2024)	N	0.466	ppb	100	100	leakage, poor storage, or inadequate industrial waste disposal practices.
Combined Radium (2024)	N	0.33	PCI/L	5	5	Naturally occurring radioactive element that is present in varying amounts in rocks and soil within the earth's crust
Gross Alpha (2024)	N	1.22	PCI/L	15	AL = 15	Naturally occurring radioactive element that is present in varying amounts in rocks and soil within the earth's crust
Nickel (2024)	N	0.468	ppm	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits: Found in the Earth's crust
Nitrate (2023)	N	1.72	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (2024)	N	<0.3	NTU	% Of sample <0.3		Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (2024)	N	1.35	ppm			Naturally present in the environment

Chloride (2024)	N	41.1	ppb	250	250	Agricultural runoff, road salting
<i>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</i>						
PFOA (2024)	N	Range = 5.79 - 7.9	ppt	n/a	4	Discharge from industrial factories and manufacturing factories. Release of aqueous film froming foam
PFOS (2024)	N	Range = 2.03 - 3.16	ppt	n/a	4	Discharge from industrial chemical factories Release of aqueous film froming foam
<i>Disinfection</i>						
Chlorine (2024)		0.37 Range = ND - 1.87	ppm	4.0 ppm		n/a
<i>Disinfection Byproducts</i>						
TTHM (2024)	N	58.6 Range = 39.3 - 75.8	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (2024)	N	17.52 Range = 6.97 - 29.0	ppb	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<i>Secondary Standards</i>						
Contaminant		Level Detected	Units Of Measurement	RUL		
Alkalinity (2024)		42	ppm			
Hardness (2024)		36	ppm	250		
Orthophosphate (2024)		0.42	ppm			
pH (2024)		6.86	pH	6.5 - 8.5		
Sodium (2024)		25.8	ppm	50		
Sulfate (2024)		5.88	ppm	250		

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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be 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 viruses and bacteria, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and 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 byproducts 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribed regulations which limit the number 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 be expected to contain at least insignificant amounts of some contaminant. 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-479.

Definitions

In the test result table, you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions.

Non-Detect (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny to \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny to \$10,000,000

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one penny in \$10 billion.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picoper liter is a measure of the radioactivity in the water.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Secondary Contaminant - Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste, or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) The highest level of contamination recommended in drinking water. RULs are set to protect odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of contamination 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 contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) The average result per location, calculated using the most recent four quarters if a system samples quarterly, or the annual results if the system sample annually.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) The highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of drinking water disinfectant, below which there are known or expected risks to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Health Effects

Barium - Barium is a naturally occurring ore used in a variety of manufactured goods. The EPA has found that in some people, short exposure to Barium in exceedance of the MCL can cause gastrointestinal disturbances and muscle weakness. Long term exposure to barium at levels above the MCL may cause high blood pressure.

Chlorine - Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Copper - Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons Disease should consult their personal doctor.

HAA5 - Halo acetic Acids - Some people who drink water containing halo acetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. Wanaque Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewaer/led.

Nickel - Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver effects

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 an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

PFNA Perfluoro nonanoic Acid - Some people who drink containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, immune system, or in males, reproductive system. For females, drinking water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may years cause developmental delays in a fetus and / or infant.

PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid - Some people who drink containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, for, in males, reproductive system. It may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may years cause developmental delays in a fetus and / or infant.

PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid - Some people who drink containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, and endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, and endocrine system in a fetus and / or infant.

Sodium - We exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium. 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 (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

TTHMs Trihalomethanes - Some people who drink water containing TTHMs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

Uranium - Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Bloomingdale Water

On 5/22/24 we became aware that our system recently failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 7/1/23 - 12/31/23 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for pH and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

During this time period, We scheduled 15 pH samples to be taken by a independent laboratory. The laboratory missed taking 1 sample during this time period.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?

We began receiving emails regarding all samples when they are taken to insure all samples are taken on time. For more information, please contact Bill Doty at 973-725-9845 or 101 Hamburg Turnpike, Bloomingdale N,J 07403.

*This notice is being sent to you by Bloomingdale Water Department . State Water System ID#: __NJ1601001__.

Date distributed: April 2025.

Susceptibility Ratings for Bloomingdale Water Department Sources

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment, and related questions, for Butler Water Departments (PWS ID 1403001), can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment website at www.state.nj.us/deo/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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 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. The source water assessment performed on Bloomingdale's system and susceptibility ratings are depicted below in the charts.

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The Table provides the number of wells and intakes that are rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

Intakes	Pathogens	Nutrients	PESTICIDES	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
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Source water Intake	1-High	1 – High	1- Low	1 – Medium	1 –Medium	1 – Low	1 – Low	1 - High
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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 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. As a result of the assessment, DEP may customize monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Pathogens - Disease causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal waste.

Nutrients - Compounds, minerals, and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus

VOC - Man made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline compounds. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether, and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides - Man mad chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

Inorganics - Mineral based compounds that are both naturally occurring, and manmade. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radionuclides - Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring, and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Radon - Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information, go to www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors - A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when disinfections (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water Superintendent at 973-838-1542. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Also please visit the Borough website at www.bloomington.net, for community news.

