



Borough of Fair Lawn
 Department of Public Works
 Water Division
 8-01 Fair Lawn Avenue
 Fair Lawn, New Jersey 07410

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**POSTAL CUSTOMER
 FAIR LAWN, NJ 07410**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

**Fair Lawn Water Department Failed to Meet Established
 Water Quality Parameter (WQP) Levels**

Our water system recently violated a New Jersey drinking water requirement. This notice is required by applicable federal regulations concerning a violation that occurred during the monitoring period from July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. This is not an emergency, but we are committed to keeping our customers informed of what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct this situation.

Contact John Williams at 201-794-5374 or 8-01 Fair Lawn Ave, Fair Lawn NJ 07410 or jwilliams@fairlawn.org for questions or to obtain a translated copy of this public notice.

INFORMACION IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE

El Departamento de Agua de Fair Lawn no cumple con los parametros de calidad del agua establecidos.

Nuestro Sistema de agua incumplio recientemente un requisito de agua potable de New Jersey. Como clients, tienen derecho a saber que sucedio, que deben hacer y que hicimos para corregir esta situacion.

Comuniquese con John Williams al 201-794-5374 o 8-01 Fair Lawn Ave, Fair Lawn NJ 07410 o para obtener una copia traducida de este aviso public.

Our water system receives corrosion control treated water (treated with orthophosphate) to help prevent lead and/or copper in the pipes and plumbing components from leaching into the water. The corrosion control treatment was deemed optimized; and therefore, Water Quality Parameters (WQP) were established by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Optimal WQPs are values within which the corrosion control treatment functions most effectively. Once optimal WQPs are established, the water system must monitor for optimal WQP s per federal regulations.

During the 6-month monitoring period from July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024, our WQP sample results did not consistently meet the optimal WQPs set by the NJDEP. More specifically, the sample results on September 24, 2024 for orthophosphate fell below the established optimal WQPs on thirteen (13) days, before returning to a level meeting the set optimal WQP based on sampling results from October 7, 2024. Per federal regulations, WQPs cannot be below the minimum level(s) or outside the range(s) set by the NJDEP for more than nine (9) days.

In addition to monitoring optimal WQPs levels, our water system routinely monitors for lead and copper. The most recent monitoring conducted in monitoring period June 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024 demonstrated we are in compliance with the federal action levels for lead and copper. If there ever is a lead action level exceedance, you will be notified accordingly.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. This violation does not mean there is confirmed lead and/or copper in your drinking water. However, since corrosion control treatment is used to protect residents from lead and copper potentially leaching from internal pipes and solder, we are compelled to make you aware of the health effects of lead and copper, and steps you may take to reduce your exposure.

- Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.
- Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal physician.

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about your drinking water.

Typically, lead and/or copper enters drinking water by leaching from pipes and plumbing components in homes and buildings. We receive treated water to reduce the wearing away of lead and/or copper leaching from pipes and plumbing components into the water and optimal WQP values set to ensure effectiveness of the treatment. Failure to meet the set values requires us to evaluate the currently installed treatment and operation thereof and take actions necessary to meet the optimal WQP values.

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternate water supply (e.g., bottled water). However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. Additionally, if you would like to reduce your potential exposure to lead and/or copper in drinking water, you may choose to take the following steps:

- Run water to flush out lead and/or copper. Run water for 15 – 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking if it hasn't been used for several hours.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; Lead dissolves more quickly into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- Do not boil water. Boiling water will not reduce lead and/or copper levels.
- Regularly remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures. Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.

For additional steps you may take to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water, see <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html>.

What is being done?

Failure to meet established optimal WQPs requires us to take actions necessary to meet the optimal WQPs. In addition to our own groundwater supply, we also receive drinking water from Veolia NJ. To better understand the event, we communicated with Veolia NJ. Veolia NJ conducted tests within their distribution system on 9/27/24 and 10/4/24 that indicated water parameters were within Veolia NJ's set WQPs and confirmed Veolia NJ's distribution system is in compliance. Fair Lawn's tests on 10/7/24 showed that Fair Lawn's distribution system has returned to normal water parameters. Additionally, Fair Lawn Water Department has been educated on requirements within the Lead Copper Rule. Per the submitted Remedial Measures Report and Corrective Action Completion Certification Form, Fair Lawn Water Department will increase frequency of sampling when WQP results are observed to be below the set WQP optimal values. Although we purchase water from Veolia NJ, we are responsible for maintaining water quality within our distribution system and, as such, we must demonstrate compliance with the established optimal WQPs within the next compliance period (7/1/25 – 12/31/25), to return to compliance. To date, all subsequent results are meeting our established optimal WQPs.

For more information, please contact John Williams at 201-794-5374 or 8-01 Fair Lawn Ave, Fair Lawn NJ 07410 or jwilliams@fairlawn.org.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Fair Lawn Water Department. State Water System ID# NJ0217001.

Date distributed: 7/11/25