



**Waldwick Water Department
19 Industrial Park
Waldwick, NJ 07463**

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Licensed Operator
PWSID # NJ0264001

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Consumer Confidence Report 2023 (Sampling Results are from 2022)

OVERVIEW

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services that 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. We are committed to ensuring your quality of water.

The Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st thru December 31st, 2022.

If you have any questions about this report or any other questions concerning your water utility, please contact the Water Department at 201-652-5300 x 240. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility and its water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings at the Waldwick Administration Building, 63 Franklin Turnpike. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. Another great way of monitoring your water system is to log onto the NJDEP "Drinking Water Watch" website, which has water sampling schedules as well as a host of other information specific to this system.

DEFINITIONS

In this report, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

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.

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.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

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 Level 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.

DEFINITIONS (continued)

New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) - Drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. These secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Non-Detect (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above the detection limit.

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 in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Part per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/l) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

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

BACKGROUND AND HEALTH NOTES

The Waldwick water system is supplied with water from six wells that draw their water from the Brunswick Aquifer. Our wells range in depth from 170 to 250 feet deep. These wells are owned and maintained by the Borough of Waldwick, and are all located in the Borough.

The water supplied by the Waldwick Water Department, as in all “groundwater” systems, tends to be very hard. This is a characteristic of pumping water out of the ground as opposed to pumping water from a lake or reservoir “surface water” systems. The only way residents can help change the hardness of the water is to install an in-home water softener.

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 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 the 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 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, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for the Waldwick Water Department, which is available at <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>, or by contacting NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or Watersupply@DEP.nj.gov. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding your water system’s Source Water Assessment. The water system’s source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is listed below.

The table below illustrates the susceptibility rating for the eight contaminant categories for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that 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. The eight contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page.

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 assessments, the NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Susceptibility Rating for Waldwick Water Department Drinking Water Sources																								
Sources	Contaminant Category																							
	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection By-product Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Six (6) Wells		4	2	3	3			2	4	6			3	3		2	4		6			2	4	

Pathogens: Pathogens include bacteria, protozoa, and viruses. Pathogens from animal and human waste present a risk to human health. Point sources of pathogens include combined sewer overflows, individual septic systems, effluent from sewage-treatment plants, and landfill leachate. Nonpoint sources include runoff from livestock facilities and discharge from multiple septic systems.

Nutrients: The nutrient contaminant category focused on nitrate. Nitrate can occur naturally in the environment or can originate from human sources. Nitrate can adversely affect environmental quality, human health, and the efficiency of drinking-water-treatment plants. An important point source of nitrate is effluent from sewage treatment plants. Nonpoint sources of nitrate include discharge from multiple septic systems, facilities where animal waste is stored, and runoff from agricultural and residential land where fertilizers are applied.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): VOCs are the most common organic contaminants in groundwater in New Jersey. VOCs include chemicals that are used as solvents, degreasers, refrigerants, and gasoline components. VOCs are present in household products, such as air fresheners and cleaning products. They are used extensively for industrial purposes, such as in the manufacturing of paints, plastics, and toiletries.

Pesticides: Pesticides are chemical substances and biological agents used to control weeds, insects, fungi, rodents, bacteria, and other pests. Exposure to some pesticides can cause harmful effects to humans. Common sources of pesticides include land applications in both agricultural and nonagricultural settings (nonpoint source) and manufacturing/distribution centers of pesticides (point source).

Inorganics: Inorganic constituents in the environment can be naturally occurring or the result of human activities. Sources include discharges from manufacturing plants, release from contaminated sites, past land uses, and geologic material. Examples of inorganic constituents are arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, and asbestos.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made, such as radium and radon. Sources of radionuclides include the decay of naturally occurring minerals, leaching of subsurface material (for example rocks and sedimentary materials) into ground water, and improper disposal of radioactive waste.

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

Disinfection By-product (DBP) Precursors: Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants used to kill pathogens during the water-treatment process react with organic and inorganic compounds present in the water.

TEST RESULTS

Water Sampling Results for 2023 (Data is from 2022 except as noted)

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, 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 lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	MCLG	NJDEP MCL	Units	Level Detected*	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Inorganic Chemicals (Tested in 2020, except for Nitrate which was tested in 2022)</i>							
Arsenic	N	0	5	ppb or µg/L	2.84	<1.0 - 2.84	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	2	2	ppm or mg/L	0.530	0.242 – 0.530	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	100	100	ppb or µg/L	1.26	0.539 - 1.26	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	NA	NA	ppb or µg/L	4.92	2.67 - 4.92	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	50	50	ppb or µg/L	1.28	<1.0 - 1.28	Discharge from petroleum, metal refineries, and mines; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	10	10	ppm or mg/L	2.81	1.97 - 3.56	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<i>Synthetic Organic Compounds</i>							
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	N	NA	13	ppt or ng/L	4.29	ND – 4.29	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Y	NA	14	ppt or ng/L	21.2	ND – 21.2	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Y (2021)	NA	13	ppt or ng/L	9.07*	ND – 9.07*	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
<i>Radionuclides (Data from 2018 and 2020)</i>							
Alpha Emitters	N	0	15	pCi/L	3.4	1.7 - 3.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	0	30	ppb or µg/L	3.8	<1 - 3.8	Erosion of natural deposits
<i>Disinfectant By-Products (DBPs)</i>							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	n/a	80	ppb or µg/L	22.3	3.8 – 43.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	n/a	60	ppb or µg/L	2.5	ND – 3.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		MRDLG	MRDL				
Chlorine	N	4	4	ppm or mg/L	0.15	0.1 - 0.24	Water additive used to control microbes

* Level Detected shows the highest test results used to determine compliance for the year 2022. For some contaminants, this level is the running annual average of data from the highest entry point. Waldwick exceeded MCLs for PFOA and PFOA during 2022 and quarterly public notices have been mailed to all customers. Reported PFOS maximum is based on only 2022 sample data. See more information regarding PFAS below.

TEST RESULTS – continued

Lead and Copper (Test Year 2021)	Violation Y/N	Action Level (AL)	Units	90th Percentile	Samples over the AL	Sources
Copper (Result at 90 th Percentile)	N	1.3	ppm or mg/L	0.122	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (Result at 90 th Percentile)	N	15	ppb or µg/L	3.05	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondaries (Test Year 2020)	RUL	Units	Average	Range	Sources
Calcium Hardness	250	ppm or mg/L	343	216 - 480	Natural mineral
Chloride	250	ppm or mg/L	203	101 - 313	Natural mineral - road salt
pH	Range: 6.5 - 8.5	pH	7.33	6.73 - 7.82	Natural characteristic
Sodium	50	ppm or mg/L	56.8	34.7 - 77.2	Natural mineral - road salt
Sulfate	250	ppm or mg/L	17.8	14.6 - 27.7	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	ppm or mg/L	612	275 - 926	Erosion of natural mineral deposits
Zinc	5,000	ppb or µg/L	3.33	2.28 - 4.63	Natural mineral

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than a year old.

Waivers - The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for both these types of contaminants.

Sodium - For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater amount of sodium comes from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be a concern to individuals on a high sodium restricted diet.

Lead - Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

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. The Waldwick Water Department 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 and cooking. To determine if you have a lead service line, contact us at 201-652-5300 x 240.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791), or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to test your water. Waldwick does not provide free lead testing of customer water but will provide a list of laboratories certified by the NJDEP for lead analyses of water samples. You can call us at 201-652-5300 x 240 to get information on testing.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- Test your water for lead.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free,” may contain lead and contribute to lead in drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25% lead to be labeled as “lead free.” Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.
- Run your water to flush out lead.
- Use cold water for cooking, drinking, and preparing baby formula, as lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.

PFAS – Continued Elevated Concentrations - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manmade chemicals that have been used in industrial and commercial applications for over 70 years. PFAS are used in the production of some non-stick cookware, in waterproof and stain proof coatings, in “leak-proof” coatings on food package materials, in fire-fighting foams, and in other uses. PFAS can enter drinking water through industrial release to water, air, or soil; discharges from sewage treatment plants; land application of contaminated sludge; and use of fire-fighting foam.

The Borough tests for three types of New Jersey regulated PFAS chemicals: PFNA, PFOA, and PFOS. As first reported to you in 2021, our water system violated the New Jersey drinking water standards for PFOA and PFOS which became effective in 2021. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. We are required to update and repeat public notification every quarter until permanent treatment is operational, and the water system returns to compliance, so you will be receiving additional PFAS notification letters until the new water treatment facilities are online.

PFOS concentrations exceeded the NJ MCL in February 2021, and temporary treatment was installed and continues to treat the water at that location. PFOA first exceeded the NJ MCL in the third quarter of 2021 and continues to exceed the MCL though we are working to have permanent treatment systems installed. We expect to award a contract in 2023 to construct the water treatment facilities, with the facilities coming online in 2023 to mid-2024. We will keep you updated with each quarterly public notice.

Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood.

People who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, the reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects may persist through childhood.

What should I do?

- If you have specific health concerns, a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at higher risk than other individuals and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.
- The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as juice, should be prepared with bottled water when PFOA and/or PFOS is elevated in drinking water.
- Pregnant, nursing, and women considering having children may choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS.

- Other people may also choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA and/or PFOS or a home water filter that is certified to reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. Home water treatment devices are available that can reduce levels of PFOA and/or PFOS. For more specific information regarding the effectiveness of home water filters for reducing PFOA and/or PFOS, visit the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International website, <http://www.nsf.org/>.
- Boiling your water will not remove PFOA and/or PFOS.

More information regarding PFOA and PFOS can be found on the Borough Water Department Webpage: <https://www.waldwicknj.org/waterdepartment> or at <https://dep.nj.gov/pfas/about/>.

Notice of Non-Compliance-Monitoring and Reporting Violation – Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

The Waldwick Water Department is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. For three of Waldwick supply wells (TP006013 – Well 4, TP007015 – Well 5, and TP008017 – Well 6) monitoring for volatile organic compounds (or VOCs) is only required every three years and during the second quarter (anytime between April through June) since these compounds have been reported as below detection. Sampling was due between April and June of 2020, but due to the initial COVID shutdown period, could not be completed until July and August 2020 when restrictions started to lift. The results from samples collected in July and August showed that VOCs continue to be below detection at these three locations. Note, the Water Department never had a shut-down period and made sure the system continued to provide safe drinking water to customers.

On August 8, 2022, the NJDEP notified Waldwick that since the samples were not collected in the correct quarter according to the NJDEP sampling schedule, we are required to notify our customers which is the reason for this Notice. This was not an emergency, no population was at risk, no alternate water supply was required, and no action needs to have been taken by you. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified immediately. As this delay was the result of impacts from a global pandemic, we do not anticipate short delays in sampling being an issue in the future. Again, the results from the sampling of one well on July 8, 2020, and of the other two on August 19, 2020 were similar to the previous sampling round where no VOCs were detected in the collected samples. However, the public notice rule requires us to indicate we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time between when sampling was required by June 30th, and when the samples were collected.

Please share this PFAS and VOC 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.

For more information, please contact the Borough of Waldwick Water Department at 201-652-5300 x 240, or info@waldwicknj.org, or at 63 Franklin Turnpike, Waldwick, NJ 07463.

Discolored or Cloudy Water

Throughout the year, Waldwick Water Department customers may occasionally experience discolored or cloudy water, some of the causes of this could be:

- * Fire Hydrant usage due to Fire Department activity
- * Fire Hydrant flushing (*conducted yearly, half of system in the Spring and half of system in Fall*)
- * Water main breaks or shutdowns due to leaks

If you experience discolored or cloudy water, let the water run before you use it. If it continues, please call the Waldwick Water Department at (201) 652-5300 ext. 240 during regular business hours 8:30 am to 4:00 pm, or after hours contact the Waldwick Police Department at (201) 652-5700.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS (PLEASE READ SO WE ALL CAN CONSERVE OUR PRECIOUS WATER)

- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Take short showers instead of baths, even try not running water while soaping up or shampooing.
- Never use your toilet as a wastebasket.
- Keep drinking water in the refrigerator instead of letting the faucet run until the water is cool.
- Wash fruits and vegetables in a basin.
- Do not use water to defrost frozen foods; thaw in the refrigerator overnight.
- Scrape rather than rinse dishes before loading into the dishwasher; wash only full loads.
- Add food waste to your compost pile instead of using the garbage disposal.
- Wash only full loads of laundry or use the appropriate water level or load size selection on the washing machine.
- Consider purchasing high-efficiency toilets or place a plastic container filled with water in the tank of your conventional toilet.
- Install low-flow faucet aerators and showerheads.
- Consider purchasing a high-efficiency washing machine that can save over 50% in laundry water as well as less energy use.
- Repair any and all leaks as soon as possible. A leaking toilet can waste over 200 gallons of water per day. To detect leaks in a toilet, add food coloring to the tank water. If the colored water appears in the bowl the toilet is leaking.
- Water the lawn or garden during the coolest part of the day (early morning is best). Do not water on windy days.
- Water trees and shrubs, which have deep root systems, longer and less frequently than shallow-rooted plants that require smaller amounts of water more often.
- Set sprinklers to water lawn or garden – not the sidewalk or street.
- Use soaker hoses or trickle irrigation systems for trees and shrubs.
- Install moisture or rain sensors on sprinkler systems.
- Use mulch around shrubs and garden plants to reduce evaporation.
- Remove thatch and aerate turf to encourage movement of water to the root zone.
- Raise your lawn mower cutting height, longer grass blades help shade each other, reduce evaporation, and inhibit weed growth.
- Minimize or eliminate fertilizing, which promotes new growth needing additional watering.
- When there are water restrictions, use the water from dehumidifiers or air condition condensers to water plants or gardens.
- Sweep driveways, sidewalks and steps instead of hosing them off.
- Get your car washed at a car wash instead of doing it yourself; most of them recycle their water.
- Avoid purchasing recreational water toys that require a constant stream of water.
- Use a pool cover to reduce evaporation when pool is not being used.
- Do not install or use ornamental water features unless they recycle the water.
- And the number one use of our most valuable resource is: **LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION** in the growing season can account for **75 %** of your water use.

*PLEASE HELP TO KEEP WATCH OVER **OUR** VALUABLE RESOURCE. IF YOU SHOULD SEE ANYONE USING A FIRE HYDRANT THAT IS NOT AN OFFICIAL BOROUGH VEHICLE OR A FIRE TRUCK, OR IF YOU ARE NOT SURE, PLEASE DON'T HESITATE IN CALLING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. HELP US PROTECT OUR RESOURCE. YOU ARE OUR EYES OUT IN THE FIELD!*