

SUEZ

233 Cole Street
Jersey City NJ 07310-1026
Phone: 800-422-0141



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

SUEZ Hoboken Operations PWSID # NJ0905001

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY Report - Issued April 2020

INTRODUCTION

Providing clean, safe drinking water to you is our top priority. That's why we're pleased to present your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) that details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the end of 2019. If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at 800-422-0141. We want you to be informed about your water supply. **This system is reporting under PWSID # NJ0905001.**

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WHERE DOES OUR WATER SUPPLY COME FROM?

The Jersey City Water System, operated by SUEZ, supplies water to customers in Jersey City and Hoboken. Your water comes from the Jersey City Reservoir at Boonton and the Split Rock Reservoir in Rockaway Township. The reservoirs are located in Morris County and cover nearly 2,000 acres. The Jersey City Reservoir is 800 square acres and holds 8 billion gallons of water. The source for this water body is a 120 square mile watershed – the region draining into a river, river system, or other body of water. The Split Rock Reservoir is a 3 mile long “reserve” reservoir that holds 3.3 billion gallons of water. Combined these two reservoirs can store 11.3 billion gallons of water. Purified water moves by gravity through 23 miles of aqueduct and 300 miles of water mains. From time to time, you may receive water from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, the Passaic Valley Water Commission, the City of Newark or SUEZ New Jersey Operations when routine maintenance is performed on the plant, aqueduct and mains. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800.426.4791.

ABOUT THE TREATMENT PROCESS

The Jersey City Water Treatment Plant purifies about 50 million gallons of water a day on average and can treat up to 80 million gallons a day during peak periods. We use coagulants and filter the water to remove impurities and microscopic particles. A small amount of chlorine is then added to disinfect the water. Finally, we apply corrosion control chemicals to reduce the chance of lead and copper dissolving in the water from household plumbing. To further ensure the safety of your water, we monitor it before, during and after the treatment process. For example, we routinely test the water at the rivers, lakes, and streams that supply drinking water. We also sample and test treated water to be sure that it remains pure as it travels to your home.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, all states were required to establish a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). New Jersey's SWAP Plan incorporates the following four fundamental steps:

1. Determine the source water assessment area of each ground and surface water source of public drinking water.
2. Inventory the potential contamination sources within the source water assessment area.
3. Determine the public water system source's susceptibility to regulated contaminants. It is important to note, if a drinking water source's susceptibility is high, it does not necessarily mean the drinking water is contaminated. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination.
4. Incorporate public education and participation.

In 2004, source water assessment reports were completed by NJDEP for all Community and Noncommunity Water Systems in New Jersey. Susceptibility ratings from the SWAP summary document can be seen below. The source water assessment reports and supporting documentation are available at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/index.html> or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

Susceptibility Ratings for Jersey City

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct 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	
Wells - 0																									
GUDI - 0																									
Surface water intakes - 1	1				1				1			1			1				1			1	1		

TAP OR BOTTLED WATER?

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The sources of drinking water (for both tap 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 present 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 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 the water is safe to drink, the 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. So, what's the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the federal standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water is substantially less expensive than bottled water.

MONITORING YOUR WATER

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to **USEPA** and **NJDEP** regulations. The following tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. **NJDEP** 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 is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

DEFINITIONS:

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.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if 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 in drinking water.

Not Analyzed or Not Applicable (NA): Analysis of the constituent is not required.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per million (ppm): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

Parts per billion (ppb): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

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

< This means "less than."

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (Parts per million - ppm)

Running Annual Average (RAA): TTHMs and HAA5 are reported by the annual average of the four quarterly samples for the year.

ND: Not detectable.

2019 WATER QUALITY RESULTS - TABLE OF DETECTED 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, 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Regulated Contaminants									
Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	RAA	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	N/A	80	24.0	66.8	49.5	2019	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	10.7	34.9	28.7	2019	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfection Residuals									
Chlorine as Cl2	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Min	Max	RAA	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine as Cl2	ppm	4	4	0.14	1.24	0.85	2019	no	Water additive to control microbes
Lead and Copper									
Lead	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Pctl	# Sites>AL	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water	
Lead	ppb	0	15	4.78	0	2019	no	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.124	0	2019	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	
Water Quality Parameters for Corrosion Control									
Interconnection CC001002	Units	Min	Max	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water	
pH	SU	7.1	N/A	7.14	7.62	2019	no	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality	
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	0.15	N/A	0.84	1.07	2019	no	Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment	
Distribution System									
pH	Units	Min	Max	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water	
pH	SU	7.0	N/A	7.0	7.64	2019	no	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality	
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3	N/A	N/A	38	60	2019	no	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality	
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	0.15	N/A	0.83	1.35	2019	no	Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment	
Microbiological									
E. Coli	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water	
E. Coli	# positive	0	TT	0	0	2019	no	Human and animal fecal waste	
Total Coliforms	% positive	0	TT	0%	2%	2019	no	Naturally present in the environment	
Unregulated Contaminants									
UCMR4	Units	MRL	Min	Max	Average	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water	
HAA5	ppb	N/A	27.03	42.10	34.57	2019	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
HAA6Br	ppb	N/A	6.47	12.25	9.36	2019	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
HAA9	ppb	N/A	33.71	50.78	42.25	2019	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
manganese	ppb	0.4	0.89	2.17	1.53	2019	no	Naturally occurring element	

2019 SUPPLEMENT SOURCE OF SUPPLY DATA - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Regulated Contaminants									
Inorganic Contaminants- JC Boonton TP	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Average	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	ppb	0	5	0.63	0.63	0.63	2019	no	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.02	0.02	0.02	2019	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppb	100	100	1.000	1.000	1.000	2019	no	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppm	N/A	monitor	0.002	0.002	0.002	2019	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.14	0.48	0.31	2019	no	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.14	0.48	0.31	2019	no	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides - JC Boonton TP									
Combined Radium 226+228	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water	
Combined Radium 226+228	pCi/L	0	5	0.14	0.14	2014	no	Naturally occurring organic matter	
Turbidity - JC Boonton TP									
Turbidity	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	%>0.3	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	TT	0.05	0.21	0.0%	2019	no	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
Unregulated Contaminants									
UCMR3 - JC Boonton TP	Units	MRL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water		
chlorate	ppb	20	64	160	2015	no	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; used in production of chlorine dioxide		
chromium	ppb	0.2	ND	0.31	2015	no	Naturally occurring element		
chromium-6	ppb	0.03	ND	0.09	2015	no	Naturally occurring element		
strontium	ppb	0.3	87	100	2015	no	Naturally occurring element		
vanadium	ppb	0.2	ND	0.22	2015	no	Naturally occurring element		

SECONDARY STANDARDS – WATER QUALITY PARAMETER RELATED TO THE AESTHETIC QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER

Secondary Standards - JC Boonton TP	Units	RUL	Min	Max	Year	RUL Exceeded?	Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	30	59	2019	No	Natural property of water
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	ND	0.06	2019	No	Naturally occurring element
Calcium	ppm	N/A	14	25	2019	No	Naturally occurring element
Chloride	ppm	250	64	142	2019	No	Naturally occurring element
Conductivity	umhos	N/A	317	562	2019	No	Natural property of water
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	250	62	93	2019	No	Naturally occurring element
pH	ppm	6.5 - 8.5	6.99	7.6	2019	No	Natural property of water
Sodium	ppm	50	35	74	2019	Yes	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	ppm	250	NA	8	2019	No	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	149	300	2019	No	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	ppm	5	ND	0.05	2019	No	Naturally occurring element

Notes:

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU at the treatment system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU in the distribution system and that 95% of the turbidity samples collected (at the treatment system entry point) have measurements below 0.3 NTU.
2. The Copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 35 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 35 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.124 ppm value with the highest being 0.303 ppm. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
3. The Lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 35 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 35 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 1.48 ppb with the highest value being 6.99 ppb. No sites exceeded the action level for lead.
4. Health Note for Sodium: Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking water by people on diets that severely restrict sodium. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on diets that moderately restrict sodium.
5. LRAA=the highest locational running annual average results.

WAIVER INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Please pass this information along to those who speak Spanish, Portuguese, Korean, Gujarti or Arabic:

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contém informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.
- 아래의 보고는 귀하께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 하시거나 아니면 이 보고를 알코 이해 하시는 분과 의논 하시기를 바랍니다.
- આ અહેવાલ મેં તમારી પીવાના પાણી વિષે અગત્યની માહિતી આપવા માં આવી છે. એનો અર્થુષ્ટ કરો અથવા જેને સમજાવી પડતી હોય તેના સારું આપ કરો.
- المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذه المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.

HEALTH EFFECTS

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Your water is lead-free when it leaves our treatment plant. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. SUEZ 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. 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 at 800.426.4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. To learn more about lead, please visit <http://www.mysuezwater.com> or <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

Special Considerations for Children, Nursing Mothers, Pregnant Women and Others

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.

Sodium and Your Drinking Water

We routinely monitor the drinking water to ensure that it meets the standards set by United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Division of Environmental Protection (DEP). While the EPA does not have a maximum level for sodium in drinking water, the NJDEP has a recommended upper limit (RUL) of 50 parts per million (ppm). 2019 results showed that Jersey City exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium. The highest running annual average at the Jersey City Water Treatment Plant was 74 ppm, with a range of results of 35 ppm to 74 ppm. The average result was 49 ppm. According to the DEP, 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, elevated levels of sodium may be a concern for persons on a sodium-restricted diet. If you have any concerns, please consult your health care provider. For more information, please call 877.303.2435.