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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

SUEZ Water New Jersey - Sammis Water System

PWSID # NJ1922022

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY Report - Issued May 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 **888.770.6030**. We want you to be informed about your water supply. **This system is reporting under PWSID # NJ1922022.**

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.)

ABOUT YOUR WATER SUPPLY

In Sammis, customers receive their water from two ground water wells. The wells are approximately 111 and 142 feet deep. Water from the well is treated to meet safe drinking water standards.

ABOUT THE TREATMENT PROCESS

At SUEZ, our goal is to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. The Sammis wells are treated with chlorine for disinfection. To further ensure the safety of your water, we monitor it before, during and after the treatment process. SUEZ is committed to providing you with top quality water.

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. 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**.

TAP WATER 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** regulations. The following tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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**.

State Water System ID#: NJ1922022 [Sammis System]

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.

Parts per trillion or ng/L [ppt]: Equivalent of one grain of sand in an Olympic-size swimming pool.

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.

CU: Color unit.

S.U.: Standard unit.

2019 WATER QUALITY RESULTS - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Highest Level Detected [Range of Results]	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit [MCL, TT or AL]	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Primary Standards - directly related to the safety of drinking water.</i>						
Inorganic Contaminants (2018 Data)						
Arsenic	No	Highest level detected ¹ = 231	ppb	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes and industrial discharge
Barium	No	Highest level detected = 0.127	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [Total]	No	Highest level detected = 7.91	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	Highest level detected = 4.71	ppb	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite (2019) ²	No	Highest level detected = 6.45 5.86 - 6.45	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Disinfection By-Products – Stage 2						
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	RAA = 0.876	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residual						
Chlorine	No	Highest level detected = 1.44 Range of results = 0.68 – 1.44	ppm	4	4	Water additive to control microbes
Lead and Copper (2018 Data)						
Copper ³	No	90th percentile = 0.083 Range = 0.02 – 0.088 # samples above Action Level = 0	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead ⁴	No	90th percentile = ND Range = ND # samples above Action Level = 0	ppb	0	AL = 15	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper – Water Quality Parameters						
Treatment Plant (2018 Data)						
Parameter	Minimum Level Detected	Maximum Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	Required Minimum Level	Number of Excursions
pH	7.28	7.28	s.u.	NA	NA	NA
Alkalinity [as CaCO ₃]	282	282	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Distribution System						
Parameter	Minimum Level Detected	Maximum Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	Required Minimum Level	Number of Excursions
pH	7.31	7.41	s.u.	NA	NA	NA
Alkalinity [as CaCO ₃]	279	279	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Orthophosphate [as Total P]	ND	ND	ppm	NA	NA	NA
Secondary Standards – water quality parameters related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water. (2018 Data)						
Parameter	RUL Exceeded Yes/No	Highest Level Detected [Range of Results]	Unit Measure	MCLG	RUL	Likely Source
Chloride	No	Highest level detected = 94	ppm	NA	250	Naturally occurring element
Color	No	Highest level detected = 3	CU	NA	10	Naturally occurring organic matter
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] ⁵	Yes	Highest level detected = 401	ppm	NA	250	Naturally occurring element
pH	No	Highest level detected = 7.28	s.u.	NA	6.5 – 8.5	Natural property of water
Sodium	No	Highest level detected = 21	ppm	NA	50	Naturally occurring element

Sulfate	No	Highest level detected = 15.8	ppm	NA	250	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	No	Highest level detected = 449	ppm	NA	500	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
<i>Unregulated Substances - for which the EPA requires monitoring.</i>						
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Violation Yes/No</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected [Range of Results]</i>	<i>Unit Measure</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Likely Source</i>	
Substance						
PFOA	No	Highest level detected = 5.9 Range of results = 3.5 – 5.9	ppt	NA	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films	
PFOS	No	Highest level detected = 5.8 Range of results = 3.4 – 5.8	ppt	NA	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides	
PFFxA	No	Highest level detected = 2.3 Range of results = ND – 2.3	ppt	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant	

NOTES:

- Highest Level Detected is based upon the highest single sample.
- 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.
- The Copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.083 ppm value with the highest being 0.088 ppm. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- The Lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was non-detect ppb with no samples having a detectable level. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- Note on exceedences: Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

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 SOCs 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 contem informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.
- 아래의 보고는 귀하께서 먹는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 하시거나 아니면 이 보고를 알고 이해하시는 분과 의논하시기 바랍니다.
- આ અહેવાલ મને તમારી પાસેના પાણી વિષે અગત્યની માહિતી આપવા માટે છે. એનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજી શકો તેમ તેને સાથે વાત 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.