

Veolia Municipal Water Division
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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Jersey City MUA Operations PWSID # NJ0906001
2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY Report - Issued June 2022

SUEZ is excited to announce that it has completed its merger with Veolia. As always, we remain committed to bringing you best-in-class water services, providing life's most essential resource for your daily needs, and having an active presence in your local community.

What does this mean for you?

Our phone numbers and addresses, your account number, the way you pay your bill, and your rates will remain unchanged. You can expect the same level of commitment to service and to water quality you have always had, with the same local team dedicated to providing you with essential water services.

In the coming months, our website, social media channels, service trucks, and uniforms will only have the Veolia name. We will provide you with notification before any change occurs.

Who is Veolia?

With nearly 179,000 employees worldwide, the company designs and provides water, waste, and energy management solutions which contribute to the sustainable development of communities and industries. Veolia operates 8,500 water and wastewater facilities around the world and currently serves over 550 communities in North America.



Stronger together

SUEZ and Veolia are stronger together, bringing an unwavering commitment to operational safety and compliance with a wealth of experience and resources. We believe that together we can better serve your needs, while accelerating innovation to bring you more choice, greater possibilities, and improved water quality and service.

For more information, please visit www.mysuezwater.com/merger.

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 2020. 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 # NJ0906001.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this CCR 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.).

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?

Your water comes from the Jersey City Reservoir at Boonton, as well as the Split Rock Reservoir in Rockaway Township. The source for this water is a 120 square mile watershed that drains into these two reservoirs. Combined, these two reservoirs can store 11.3 billion gallons of water. The Jersey City Water Treatment Plant purifies about 45 million gallons of water a day on average and can treat up to 80 million gallons a day during peak periods. 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 or the City of Newark when routine maintenance is performed on the plant, aqueduct and mains. We strive to provide our customers with a safe, sure supply of water 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800.426.4791.

ABOUT THE TREATMENT PROCESS

We strive to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. Your water is purified at the Jersey City Water Treatment Plant in Boonton. 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 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. **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, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR JERSEY CITY

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	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		

H – High M - Medium L – Low Susceptibility

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, 2021. 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:

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of four consecutive quarterly samples at a single sample site.

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.

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 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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water.

Non-Detect (ND): Not detectable.

Not Analyzed or Not Applicable (NA): Analysis of the constituent is not required, or no applicable regulatory standard exists.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid.

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

Primary Standard: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that are health-related. Water supplier must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of four consecutive quarterly samples.

Secondary Standard: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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

CU: Color unit.

RUL: Recommended upper limit.

S.U.: Standard unit.

< "less than." – often used when the contaminant is not detectable using the approved analysis method.

2021 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								
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.020	0.020	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.34	0.48	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.34	0.48	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	RAA	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	N/A	80	24.9	72.4	50.0	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	18.0	64.5	36.5	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Min	Max	MAX RAA	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine as Cl ₂	ppm	4	4	0.31	1.50	0.90	2021	No	Water additive to control microbes

Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Pctl	# Sites >AL	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	ppb	0	15	4.5	0	2021	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.112	0	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper Water Quality Parameters	Units	Min	Max	Min	Max	Year	Violation	

Treatment Plant (TP001002)								
pH	SU	7.0	N/A	7.0	7.6	2021	No	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO ₃	N/A	N/A	38	62	2021	No	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	0.2	N/A	0.47	1.16	2021	No	Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment

Distribution System								
pH	SU	7.0	N/A	7.09	7.46	2021	No	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO ₃	N/A	N/A				No	Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	0.1	N/A	0.53	1.09	2021	No	Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment

Surface Water/ GWUDI Systems	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	% > 0.3	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	5% >0.3	0.04	0.23	0.0%	2021	No	Soil runoff
Microbiological	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max		Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
E. Coli	# positive	0	0	0	0		2021	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliforms	% positive	0	5%	0%	2%		2021	No	Naturally present in the environment

Perfluoroalkyl Substance	Units	MRL	MCL	Min	Max	Highest RAA	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
PFOA	ppb	0.02	0.014	0.004	0.007	0.0055	2021	No	Used in manufacture of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS	ppb	0.04	0.013	0.005	0.010	0.0076	2021	No	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides

Unregulated Contaminants	Units	MRL	Min	Max	Year	Sources in Drinking Water
PFHpA	ppb	0.01	ND	0.005	2021	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHxS	ppb	0.03	0.004	0.006	2021	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
UCMR4-Additional Contaminants						
HAA5	ppb	N/A	15.4	42.1	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br	ppb	N/A	6.5	12.3	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9	ppb	N/A	22.4	50.8	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese	ppb	0.4	0.58	2.17	2020	Naturally occurring element

Secondary Standards- Water quality parameters related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water

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.

Secondary Standards	Units	RUL	Min	Max	Year	RUL Exceeded?	Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity	ppm		38	62	2021	No	
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	ND	0.05	2021	No	Naturally occurring element
Calcium	ppm	N/A	13	22	2021		
Chloride	ppm	250	66	138	2021	No	Naturally occurring element
Color	CU	10	ND	3	2021	No	Naturally occurring organic matter
Conductivity	umhos	N/A	262	581	2021		
Copper	ppm	1	ND	0.08	2021	No	Naturally occurring element, corrosion of household plumbing
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	250	62	218	2021	No	Naturally occurring element
Iron	ppm	0.3	ND	0.29	2021	No	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
pH	SU	6.5 - 8.5	7.00	7.60	2021	No	Natural property of water
Sodium	ppm	50	32	78	2021	Yes	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	ppm	250	9	9	2021	No	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	161	303	2021	No	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	ppm	5	ND	0.05	2021	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 53 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, 53 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.112 ppm value with the highest being 0.152 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 53 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, 53 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 4.5 ppb with the highest value being 12.9 ppb. No site 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.

Notice of Non Compliance

We are required to submit a consumer confidence report annually to customers and to NJDEP by July 1 each year. In 2021 we submitted the CCR late to the NJDEP on August 5, 2021. We did meet the deadline to submit the CCR to customers before July 1. The system received a Notice of Non-Compliance from NJDEP. No further actions are required.

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.

Sodium and Your Drinking Water

We routinely monitor the drinking water to ensure that it meets the standards set by the 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). 2020 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 32 ppm to 78 ppm. The average result was 46 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 healthcare provider. For more information, please call 877.303.2435.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF 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. Veolia 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.epa.gov/lead>

However, for those served by a lead service line (LSL), flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line.

We also published a LSL inventory of our system, available at:

<https://jcmua.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4226df0df0184869a62db2c1211874ff>

If you want to pass on more information to your residents, please consider these:

- What's a lead service line? <https://www.nj.gov/dep/lead/images/lead-pipes-infographic.jpg>
- NJ's Lead Service Lines Video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3SetRPs4DCQ>

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.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| • Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. | • 아래의 보고는 귀하에게 되는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보와 관련되어 있습니다. 번역을 필요로 하다면 이 보고를 알고 이해하시는 분과 또는 화자기를 바랍니다. | • المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي تشربها. من فضلك إذا لم تفهم هذه المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك. |
| • Este reporte contém informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda. | • આ અહેવાલ મિં તમારી પીવાના પાણી વિશે અગત્યની માહિતી આપવા માટે છે. એનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા તેને સમજાવી બોલો તેમ જો સમજી શકતા હો. | |