

Veolia Municipal Water Division  
570 Elm Street  
Kearny, NJ 07032  
Phone: 201.955.7406



## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Kearny Water Department PWSID # 0907001  
2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY Report - Issued June 2023

### 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), which details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the end of 2022.

If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at 800.242.5695 or visit us on the web at [www.mywater.veolia.us/](http://www.mywater.veolia.us/). We want you to be informed about your water supply.

**This system is reporting under PWSID # 0907001.**

***If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report 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 NJ P.L. 2022, 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?

The water supply for the Town of Kearny is obtained solely from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). The NJDWSC water supply is mainly from the 29.6 billion gallon Wanaque Reservoir and from the 7 billion gallon Monksville Reservoir. NJDWSC also operates two pump stations designed to pump 250 million gallons per day of water from the Pompton River and 150 million gallons per day from the Ramapo River into the Wanaque Reservoir as needed. Located in Wanaque, New Jersey, the NJDWSC Water Treatment Plant purifies and filters the water to ensure its safety and portability. To ensure the safety of the water, NJDWSC routinely monitors and tests the water at rivers, lakes and streams that supply its reservoirs.

Public participation in water quality matters is fundamental in fostering a constructive dialogue among all the various stakeholders. An opportunity for public participation is provided during regularly scheduled town council meetings held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. A detailed schedule of the meeting dates can be obtained by calling the Town Clerk's office at 201.283.5601.

### 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 Non-community 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](mailto: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 Wanaque North System

| 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 - 5 | 5         |   |   | 5         |   |   |            | 2 | 3 |                            | 5 |   | 5          |   |   |                | 5 |   |       | 5 | 5 |                                   |   |   |  |

### H – High M - Medium L – Low Susceptibility

- **Pathogens:** Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- **Nutrients:** Compounds, minerals, and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds:** Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Pesticides:** Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- **Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- **Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call **800.648.0394**.
- **Disinfection By-product Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

### 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.

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- 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, 2022. **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 that 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.

## 2022 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 (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   | 24.7      | 74.4        | 67.88 | 2022      | no  | <i>By-product of drinking water disinfection</i> |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)                 | ppb                      | N/A   | 60   | 24.3      | 42.4        | 40.53 | 2022      | no  | <i>By-product of drinking water disinfection</i> |
| Disinfection Residuals                  | Units                    | MRDLG | MRDL | Min       | Max         | RAA   | Year      | Violation   | Sources in Drinking Water                        |
| Chlorine as Cl <sub>2</sub>             | ppm                      | 4     | 4    | 0.05      | 1.13        | 0.73  | 2022      | no  | <i>Water additive to control microbes</i>        |
| Lead and Copper                         | Units                    | MCLG  | AL   | 90th Pctl | # Sites >AL | Year  | Violation | Sources in Drinking Water   |  |
| Lead                                    | ppb                      | 0     | 15   | 3.90      | 1           | 2021  | no        | <i>Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits</i> |  |
| Copper                                  | ppm                      | 1.3   | 1.3  | 0.05      | 0           | 2021  | no        | <i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.</i>  |  |
| Water Quality Parameters                | Units                    | Min   | Max  | Min       | Max         | Year  | Violation | Sources in Drinking Water   |  |
| <u>Point of Entry</u>                   |                          |       |      |           |             |       |           |   |  |
| pH                                      | SU                       | N/A   | N/A  | 7.0       | 7.8         | 2022  | no        | <i>Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality</i>                          |  |
| Orthophosphate                          | ppm as P                 | N/A   | N/A  | 0.67      | 0.86        | 2022  | no        | <i>Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment</i>  |  |
| <u>Distribution System</u>              |                          |       |      |           |             |       |           |   |  |
| pH                                      | SU                       | N/A   | N/A  | 7.1       | 7.9         | 2022  | no        | <i>Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality</i>                          |  |
| Alkalinity                              | ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> | N/A   | N/A  | 32        | 46          | 2022  | no        | <i>Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality</i>                          |  |
| Orthophosphate                          | ppm as P                 | N/A   | N/A  | 0.68      | 0.99        | 2022  | no        | <i>Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment</i>  |  |
| Microbiological                         | Units                    | MCLG  | MCL  | Min       | Max         | Year  | Violation | Sources in Drinking Water   |  |
| E. Coli                                 | # positive               | 0     | TT   | 0         | 0           | 2022  | no        | <i>Human and animal fecal waste</i>   |  |
| Total Coliforms                         | # positive               | 0     | TT   | 0         | 1           | 2022  | no        | <i>Naturally present in the environment</i>   |  |
| Inorganic Contaminants                  | Units                    | MCLG  | MCL  | Min       | Max         | Year  | Violation | Sources in Drinking Water   |  |
| Asbestos                                | MFL                      | 7     | 7    | 0.18      | 0.18        | 2021  | no        | <i>Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits</i>  |  |

## Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Kearny's source supply is from North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC), whose tests of PFAS 2022 sample results, as well as historical data, have been well below EPA and NJDEP maximum contaminant level (MCL)." To learn more about PFAS visit the NJDEP site, <https://www.nj.gov/dep/pfas/>

## 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                                     |
|---------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|---------------|---|
| Iron                | ppm   | 0.3  | <0.2  | <0.2  | 2022 | no            | <i>Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes</i> |
| Manganese           | ppm   | 0.05 | <0.01 | <0.01 | 2022 | no            | <i>Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes</i> |

| Unregulated Contaminants |       |     |       |       |           |      |           |  |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|--|
| UCMR4                    | Units | MRL | Min   | Max   | Avg       | Year | Violation | Sources in Drinking Water                        |
| HAA5                     | ppb   | N/A | 17.16 | 46.60 | 36.3<br>7 | 2019 | no        | <i>By-product of drinking water disinfection</i> |
| HAA6Br                   | ppb   | N/A | 1.737 | 6.27  | 4.46      | 2019 | no        | <i>By-product of drinking water disinfection</i> |
| HAA9                     | ppb   | N/A | 18.9  | 51.53 | 40.8<br>1 | 2019 | no        | <i>By-product of drinking water disinfection</i> |
| Manganese                | ppb   | 0.4 | 1.49  | 11.20 | 5.94      | 2019 | no        | <i>Naturally occurring element</i>               |

### 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 30 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, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.05 ppm value with the highest being 0.10 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 30 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, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 3.9 ppb with the highest value being 17.4 ppb. One 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). NJDWSC received monitoring waivers for SOCs because they are not vulnerable to that type of contamination



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## SOURCES OF LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free”, may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as “lead free”. However, prior to January 4, 2014, “lead free” allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

## STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

For a full list of steps visit: <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html>

- **Run the cold water to flush out lead.** Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.
- **Use cold, flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know your water has lead, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead; however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not soak into dishware or most clothes.
- **Use 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](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters.
- **Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder.** If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.
- **Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead.** Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current definition of “lead free” from 2014 (as explained above). Visit the NSF website at [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.
- **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.
- **Test your water for lead.** Contact an independent lab to have the drinking water tested for lead. The NJDEP maintains a list of certified labs. To access the list please visit <http://www13.state.nj.us/DataMiner>, click Search by Category then Certified Laboratories from the Report Category drop down box. Then click the Submit button, and under Certified Laboratories choose Drinking Water Certified Lead Labs. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

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- Get your child tested. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. You can find out more about how to get your child tested and how to pay for it at <https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/testing.shtml>. New Jersey law requires that children be tested for lead in their blood at both 1 and 2 years of age and before they are 6 years old if they have never been tested before or if they have been exposed to a known source of lead.
  - Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.
  - Water softeners and reverse osmosis units will remove lead from water but can also make the water more corrosive to lead solder and plumbing by removing certain minerals; therefore, the installation of these treatment units at the point of entry into homes with lead plumbing should only be done under supervision of a qualified water treatment professional.
  - The Town of Kearny published a LSL inventory of the system, available at: <https://www.kearnynj.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Kearny-Water-Department-NJ0907001-dep-10-s-00014.pdf>
- 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>

## HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

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. We are 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 or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2022 SUPPLEMENT SOURCE OF SUPPLY DATA – NORTH JERSEY DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

PWS ID 1613001

North Jersey District Water Supply Commission

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

The Table below lists all the drinking water analytes that we detected during calendar year 2022.

The presence of these analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from January 1 through December 31, 2022. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

**TABLE 1: Table of Detected Contaminants**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 lessens the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

| Inorganic Compounds   | NJDWSC Result  | Min  | Max            | Result Range              | Federal/State MCL            | MCLG           | MCL Meets Std?  | Typical source of Contaminant  |
|---|--|--|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---|--|
|   |  |  |                |                           |                              |                |   |  |
| Barium (ppm)  | 0.00654  | ---  | 0.00654        | NA                        | 2 / 2                        | 2              | Yes   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Turbidity (NTU) (Combined Filtered Water)   | Lowest monthly % of samples <0.3 NTU   | 0.03   | 0.4            | 0.03 - 0.4                | TT = 1 NTU                   | Yes            | NA  | Soil Runoff  |
|   | 99.98 %  |  |                |                           | TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU |                |   |  |
|   | Average for 2022   |  |                |                           | 0.07 NTU                     |                |   |  |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ppm  | TT = Percent (%) removal or meeting alternative criteria removal ratio of 1.0. | 1.0 Running Annual Average (RAA) by % Removal Ratio or Alternative Compliance Criteria Removal Ratio |                | Percent (%) Removal Range | Removal Ratio Range          | Yes            | N/A   | Naturally present in the environment.  |
|   |  | 24 - 42  | 0.9 - 1.4      |                           |                              |                |   |  |
| Regulated Disinfectants NJDWSC Facility   |  | Compliance Met   | NJDWSC Results |                           | MRDL                         | MRDLG          | Typical source of Contaminant   |  |
| Chlorine as Cl <sub>2</sub> (ppm)   |  |  | Yes            | Annual Average            |                              |                |   | Result Range   |
|   |  |  | 0.71           | 0.52 - 1.01               |                              |                |   |  |
| * Lead & Copper   | 90th Percentile  | AL   | Samples > AL   | Result Range              | MCLG                         | MCL Meets Std? | Typical source of Contaminant   |  |
| Lead (ppm) Commission Facility  | 0.0022   | 0.015  | 0              | ND - 0.00236              | 0                            | Yes            | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |  |
| Copper (ppm) Commission Facility  | 0.108  | 1.3  | 0              | ND - 0.215                | 1.3                          | Yes            |   |  |
| <b>Lead and Copper:</b> In 2019, NJDWSC qualified for reduced annual monitoring for Lead and Copper per NJDEP. 5 Samples per year (Jun-Sep) NJDWSC's distribution system connections derived from the 4" main service tap, fed from the 84" main line do not contain any lead constituents. (See Lead Service Line (LSL) Information on NJDWSC website and intranet portal. |  |  |                |                           |                              |                |   |  |
| Note: Municipality responsible for inserting their respective Lead and Copper results.  |  |  |                |                           |                              |                |   |  |
| Organic Disinfection by-products Annual (Aug 2020)  |  | NJDWSC Result  |                | Min                       | Max                          | MCL Meets Std? | Typical source of Contaminant   |  |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)   |  | OTP (T2) Admin Bldg (P5)   | 32<br>27       | NA                        | NA                           | Yes            | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |  |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)  |  | OTP (T2) Admin Bldg (P5)   | 21<br>21       | NA                        | NA                           | Yes            | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |  |
| Note: Municipality responsible to insert their respective DBP results.  |  |  |                |                           |                              |                |   |  |



**TABLE 2: SECONDARY PARAMETERS - TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT**

| Secondary Compounds Plant Effluent |     | NJDWSC Result | Federal/State Secondary Standards (Recommended Upper Limit) | Meet Recommended Standards | Typical source of Contaminant        |
|------------------------------------|-----|---------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ABS/LAS                            | ppm | <0.05         | 500   | yes                        | Naturally present in the environment |
| Alkalinity                         | ppm | 35.0          | NS  | yes                        |                                      |
| Aluminum                           | ppm | 0.0264        | ≤ 0.200   | yes                        |                                      |
| Chloride                           | ppm | 42.8          | ≤ 250   | yes                        |                                      |
| Color                              | CU  | 5.0           | ≤ 10  | yes                        |                                      |
| Copper                             | ppm | 0.0141        | ≤ 1.0   | yes                        |                                      |
| Hardness                           | ppm | 49.0          | 50 - 250  | yes                        |                                      |
| Iron                               | ppm | <0.2          | ≤ 0.3   | yes                        |                                      |
| Manganese                          | ppm | 0.00339       | ≤ 0.05  | yes                        |                                      |
| Odor                               | TON | <1            | 3 TON   | yes                        |                                      |
| Sodium                             | ppm | 28.6          | ≤ 50  | yes                        |                                      |
| pH                                 | SU  | 8.05          | 6.5 - 8.5   | yes                        |                                      |
| Sulfate                            | ppm | 5.96          | ≤ 250   | yes                        |                                      |
| Total Dissolved Solids             | ppm | 126           | ≤ 500   | yes                        |                                      |
| Zinc                               | ppm | <0.01         | ≤ 5   | yes                        |                                      |

| Microbiologicals            | NJDWSC Result | MCL                          | MCLG | MCL Meets Std? | Typical source of Contaminant        |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (%) | 0.00%         | < 5% of monthly sample total | 0    | Yes            | Naturally present in the environment |

**Microbiologicals:** The NJDWSC treatment plant, based on serving a current community population of approx. 150 persons, is required to collect one Total Coliform sample per month of it's Finished Water per NJDEP.

Specific municipalities to insert results for their respective total coliform results.

**TABLE 3: ADDITIONAL MONITORING - PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID RESULTS**

| NJDWSC Plant Effluent         | NJDWSC Result | Min | Max | MCL Meets Std? | Typical source of Contaminant |   |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) | < 0.00179     | ppb | NA  | NA             | Yes                           | Processing aid in the emulsion process used to make fluoropolymers. |

**TABLE 4: SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

The source water assessment performed on our Surface Water Intake determine the following:

| Source Water Susceptibility Ratings | Pathogens | Nutrients | Pesticides        | Volatile Organic Compounds | Inorganic Contaminants | Radionuclides | Radon | Disinfection Byproduct Precursors |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| NJDWSC 5 Surface Water Intake       | 5-High    | 5-High    | 2-Medium<br>3-Low | 5-Medium                   | 5-High                 | 5-Low         | 5-Low | 5-High                            |

**Source Water Assessment:** If the surface water 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 conaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrats above allowable levels. As a result of the assessment, NJDEP may change the existing monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Definitions of Terms in Table of Water Quality Characteristics

ABS/LAS: Alkylbenzene Sulfonate and Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (surfactants)

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

Inorganic Compounds - Chemicals associated with minerals and metals.

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 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.

Microbiologicals - Microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa, which may be potentially harmful. These organisms may occur naturally or can be introduced into the environment from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and runoff.

Primary Standards - Maximum allowable levels set by Federal drinking water regulations, which are based on human health criteria.

Secondary Standards - Recommended levels set by Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are not health related. These reflect

TON - Threshold Odor Number

TT - Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of contamination in drinking water.

Turbidity - A measure of the particulate matter or "cloudiness" of the water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Non-Detectable

ug/L/ppb - Concentration in parts per billion

NS - No Standard.

NTU - National Turbidity Unit - unit of turbidity measurement.

ppm - Concentration in parts per million.

RAA - Running annual average

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter

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, Gujarti or Arabic:

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hablé 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 사용하는 수돗물에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 받으시거나 아니면 이 보고를 알코 이해하시는 분과 같은 귀하를 바랍니다.*
- *ಈ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವು ನಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನೀರಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀರಿನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವು ನಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನೀರಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.*

- *المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذه المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.*