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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

VEOLIA JERSEY CITY, NJ PWSID # NJ0906001
2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY Report - Issued April 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) that 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 800.422.5987 or visit us on the web at www.mywater.veolia.us/. 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 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?

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.

Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
Jersey City (1 intake)	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	High
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)	(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium (3) Low	(4) Medium	(4) High	(4) Low	(4) Low	(4) High
NJDWSC (5 intakes)	(5) High	(5) High	(2) Medium (3) Low	(5) Medium	(5) High	(5) Low	(5) Low	(5) High
Newark (1 intake)	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High

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 **EPA** 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. **EPA** 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.

2022 WATER QUALITY RESULTS - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

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).

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Antimony	ppb	6	6	1.15	1.15	2022	no	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; electronics; solder
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.018	0.018	2022	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppb	100	100	0.503	0.503	2022	no	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppm	N/A	monitor	0.00057	0.00057	2022	no	erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.14	0.39	2022	no	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.14	0.39	2022	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	28.4	81.1	54.4	2022	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	10.5	38.8	39.4	2022	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Units	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Min**	**Max**	**MAX RAA**	**Year**	**Violation**	**Sources in Drinking Water**
Chlorine as Cl2	ppm	4	4	0.20	1.64	0.90	2022	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	4.18	2	2022	no	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.099	0	2022	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper Water Quality Parameters	**Units**	**Min***	**Max***	**Min**	**Max****	**Year**	**Violation*****	**Sources in Drinking Water**

Treatment Plant (TP001002)

pH	SU	**7.0**	N/A	7.03	7.65	2022	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	0.53	1.22	2022	no	Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment

Distribution System

pH	SU	7.0	N/A	7.15	7.44	2022	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	0.85	1.17	2022	no	Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment

Radionuclides	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	*Erosion of natural deposits*

Surface Water/ GWUDI Systems	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	% > 0.3	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	5%>0.3	0.05	0.26	0.0%	2022	no	*Soil runoff*
Microbiological	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Min**	**Max**		**Year**	**Violation**	**Sources in Drinking Water**
E. Coli	# positive	0	0	0	0		2022	no	*Human and animal fecal waste*
Total Coliforms	% positive	0	5%	0%	1%		2022	no	*Naturally present in the environment*

UCMR4- Additional Contaminants	Units	MRL	MCL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
HAA5	ppb	N/A		15.4	42.1	2020	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
HAA6Br	ppb	N/A		6.5	12.3	2020	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
HAA9	ppb	N/A		22.4	50.8	2020	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
Manganese	ppb	0.4		0.58	2.17	2020	no	*Naturally occurring element*

Last RAA, first compliance calculation of new Regulation

UCMR3 - List 1	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	# of Excursion	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
PFBS	ppb	0.09		ND	0.002		2022	no	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHpA	ppb	0.01		ND	0.003		2022	no	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHxS	ppb	0.03		0.003	0.006		2022	no	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFOA	ppb	0.02	0.014	0.005	0.010	0.006	2022	no	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS	ppb	0.04	0.013	0.006	0.011	0.008	2022	no	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
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 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		36	64	2022	no	
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	ND	0.05	2022	No	*Naturally occurring element*
Calcium	ppm	N/A	14	25	2022		
Chloride	ppm	250	76	123	2022	No	*Naturally occurring element*
Color	CU	10	ND	3	2022	No	*Naturally occurring organic matter*
Conductivity	umhos	N/A	374	562	2022		
Copper	ppm	1	ND	0.08	2022	no	*Naturally occurring element, corrosion of household plumbing*
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	250	62	103	2022	no	*Naturally occurring element*
Iron	ppm	0.3	ND	0.09	2022	no	*Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes*
Manganese	ppm	0.05	ND	0.02	2022	no	*Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes*
pH	SU	6.5 - 8.5	7.03	7.80	2022	no	*Natural property of water*
Sodium	ppm	50	38	69	2022	Yes	*Naturally occurring element*
Sulfate	ppm	250	7	7	2022	no	*Naturally occurring element*
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	173	332	2022	no	*Minerals and salts dissolved in the water*
Zinc	ppm	5	ND	0.04	2022	no	*Naturally occurring element*

Notes:

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. 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 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.

3. The Lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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.

4. We are required to take one sample per year, however, we are voluntarily sampling on a weekly basis.

5. This result was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit [RUL] for sodium. 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, sodium levels above the RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet. Road salt run-off affecting our source water quality is the leading cause of elevated sodium levels in the drinking water supply. We are meeting with communities within our source water area to discuss options for minimizing use of and/or alternatives to road salt.

SUPPLIMENTARY INFORMATION

2022 Water Quality Results- Table of Detected Contaminants							
Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID NJ1613001	Jersey City MUA JC Reservoir-WTP PWSID NJ0906001	Source of Substance	Violation?
Treated Drinking Water at the Treatment Plant							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	Treatment Technique (TT) = 1 NTU	Highest Level Detected and Range (Low-High)			Soil run-off	No
			0.13 (0.02 -0.13)	0.4 (0.03-0.4)	0.26 (0.05-0.26)		
	NA	TT= % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits				
			100%	99.98%	100%		
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is monitored as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can limit the effectiveness of disinfectants.							
Total Organic Carbon (%)	NA	TT=% removal or Removal Ratio	% Removal	Removal Ratio		Naturally present in the environment.	No
			54.87-72.59 (35 - 45 required)	(0.9 - 1.4)	(1.10-1.53)		
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	ND	1.15	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; electronics; solder	No
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016-0.027	0.00654	0.018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No
Chromium [total] (ppb)	100	100	ND	ND	0.503	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	<0.05-0.05	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	2.01-2.76	ND	0.57	Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.45 (0.71-2.76)	ND	0.14-0.39	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	No
Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND (2014 Data)	ND (2014 Data)	0.14 (2014 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13*	5.37 highest running annual average (3.8-9.2)	3.63**	7.77 highest running annual average (6.0-8.3)	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14*	8.38 highest running annual average (5.7-12.8)	4.38**	6.30 highest running annual average (4.8-7.0)	Metal plating and finishing, discharge from industrial facilities, aqueous film-forming (firefighting) foam	No
MCL created by the state of New Jersey. currently there is no Federal MCL for perfluorinated compounds.* * These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch*							

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring		
Contaminant	**Results for PVWC Plant Intake**	**Typical Source**
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.28	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
Giardia (Cysts/L)	ND - 1.64	

PVWC regularly samples source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The data collected in 2022 is presented in the table above.

2022 Water Quality Results- Table of Detected Secondary Parameters

Contaminant	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002		NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID NJ1613001		Jersey City MUA JC Reservoir-WTP PWSID NJ0906001	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved?	Result	RUL Achieved?	Result	RUL Achieved?
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System							
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	110-220	Yes	<50	Yes	ND	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	42-82.5	NA	35.0	NA	36-64	NA
Aluminum (ppb)	200	17.4-29.3	Yes	26.4	Yes	ND-50	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	101.8-158.2	Yes	42.8	Yes	76-123	Yes
Color (color units)	10	<5	Yes	5.0	Yes	ND-3	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	0.00087-0.00742	Yes	0.0141	Yes	ND-0.08	Yes
Hardness, $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	250	90-168	Yes	49.0	Yes	62-103	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes	<200	Yes	ND-90	Yes
Manganese (ppb)*	50	9.19-18.8	Yes	3.39	Yes	ND-20	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	6-80	No	<1	Yes	ND	Yes
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimum range)	7.77-8.24	Yes	8.05	Yes	7.03-7.80	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	68.96-122.5	No**	28.6	Yes	38-69	No
Sulfate (ppm)	250	37.8-89.3	Yes	5.96	Yes	7	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	262.5-487.5	Yes	126	Yes	173-332	Yes
Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.7-26	Yes	<10	Yes	ND-40	Yes

***PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL). Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. 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, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.*

**The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would not be encountered in drinking water.*

Testing For Emerging Contaminants		
Contaminant	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002 Results	*Test results presented in this table were collected in 2020 to monitor the occurrence of emerging contaminants. There are currently no EPA drinking water standards for these contaminants.*
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System		
Chlorate (ppb)	147.6-343.8	
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07 - 0.093	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<1.76-2.4	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drinking water monthly.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHp/A] (ppt)	1.88-3.5	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	1.95-3.56	
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2.59-8.99	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES

EPA Drinking Water website: www.epa.gov/safewater
NJDEP Water Supply website: www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply
American Water Works Association (AWWA) website: www.awwa.org

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 609-292-5550
AWWA New Jersey Section website: www.njawwa.org

PWSID #0714001 CITY OF NEWARK (PEQUANNOCK) 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Compounds	City of Newark Results	Units	Min	Max	Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU and Combined Filtered Water)			0.07	0.32	TT(<0.3 NTU 95% of the time; upper range 1 NTU)	Yes		Soil run-off
Radiological Contaminants								
Combined Radium (pCi/L)			1.5		collected on 05/26/21	Yes	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Compounds:	**City of Newark Result**				**Federal/State Secondary Standards (Optimal Range)**			
Alkalinity	30.6	ppm			No Standard			A characterics of water caused by carbonate and bicarbonates
Aluminum	0.035	ppm			≤0.200	Yes		By-product of water treatment using aluminum salts
Chloride	35.5	ppm			≤250	Yes		Erosion of natural deposits

Color	2	CU			≤10	Yes		Presence of manganese and iron, plankton, humus,peat amd weeds
Hardness	49.8	ppm			50-250	Yes		Caused primarly by salts of calcium and magnesium
Iron	0.008	ppm			≤0.3	Yes		Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	0.056	ppm			≤0.05	Yes		Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	< 1	ton			≤3	Yes		Algae and plant matter
pH	7.50	units			6.5-8.5	Yes		Presence of carbonate, bicarbonates and carbon dioxide
Sodium	22.2	ppm			≤50	Yes		Runoff from road salt and from some water softening process
Sulfate	11.5	ppm			≤250	Yes		Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	98.1	ppm			≤500	Yes		Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	< 0.2	ppm			≤5	Yes		Erosion of natural deposits,pipe corrosion and/or runoff

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, 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.
- 이 보고서에는 귀하가 마시는 물에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 요청하거나 이 보고서를 읽고 이해하는 분과 이야기하십시오.
- આ અહેવાલમાં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે મહત્વની માહિતી આપવામાં આવી છે. તેનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજતા હોય તેની સાથે વાત કરો
- المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوى على معلومات مهمة عن مياة الشرب التى تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذة المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.