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Haworth, NJ 07641
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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Allendale Water Department PWSID # NJ0201001
2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY Report - Issued April 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 2021. The Allendale Water Department is the owner of the water system and holds regular public meetings. Please call the Borough Clerk's Office at **201.818.4400** for a schedule (SUEZ and Veolia do not own the water system, they do not hold regular public meetings).

If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at **855.367.6708** or visit us on the web at www.mysuezwater.com. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

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. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

WHERE DOES OUR WATER SUPPLY COME FROM?

The Allendale system serves a population of approximately 6,700. The distribution system receives a mix of surface water from the Haworth Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and five local groundwater wells at West Crescent Avenue, Meeker Avenue, and New Street. The Haworth WTP is part of the New Jersey Hackensack Water System (PWSID #0238001) and water is conveyed to the Allendale system through the 1 million gallon Fairhaven Tank and Booster Station. The Borough of Allendale maintains emergency interconnections with the Village of Ridgewood and Borough of Ramsey which has a 400,000 gallon elevated water storage tank.

Our customers in portions of Bergen and Hudson counties receive their water primarily from four reservoirs – the Oradell, Woodcliff Lake, and Lake Tappan reservoirs in Bergen County, New Jersey, and Lake DeForest in Rockland County, New York. Lake DeForest and Lake Tappan reservoirs are located on the upper or freshwater portion of the Hackensack

River. Woodcliff Lake reservoir is located on the Pascack Brook, while the Oradell reservoir is fed by both the Hackensack River and the Pascack Brook. Together they hold about 14 billion gallons of water and cover nearly 6,000 acres. Water from these surface supplies are treated to meet safe drinking water standards at the Haworth WTP.

From time to time, you may receive water from sources through interconnections with other water suppliers including the Boonton and Monksville reservoirs. Through these pipelines we are able to supplement water supplies to meet customer needs. You may also receive treated water from the City of Jersey City, our New York operations in Rockland County, the Park Ridge Water Department, the Passaic Valley Water Commission, or Ridgewood Water. In addition, we are partners with the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission in the Wanaque South Project. This is a regional network of pipelines, pumping stations, and reservoirs that can provide up to 60 million gallons of water per day to our customers. Information about the sources we used last year is provided in this report.

ABOUT THE TREATMENT PROCESS

Our goal is to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. The Allendale wells are treated with chlorine for disinfection. Water from Allendale well numbers 2, 4, and 15 are also treated at the New Street Water Treatment Plant for removal of volatile organic compounds. Our water treatment plant in Haworth, New Jersey, uses ozone, a form of oxygen, to purify your water and high-rate dissolved air flotation (DAF) for sedimentation clarification. State-of-the-art DAF technology facilitates improved water quality, enhanced service reliability, reduced chemical and energy usage, and the protection of sensitive ecosystems. A corrosion inhibitor is added at the plant to reduce the possibility of lead and copper dissolving into the water of household plumbing. Water treated at the plant is also filtered and contains a small amount of chloramine — a combination of chlorine and ammonia — to help ensure the safety of your water. The water you receive from wells or interconnections with other water suppliers is purified with chlorine. 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, streams, and wells that supply drinking water. We also sample and test treated water directly from the distribution system in each community we serve. As you can see, we are committed to providing you with top quality water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

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

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

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

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR ALLENDALE WATER DEPARTMENT SOURCES

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

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.

If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at swap@dep.state.nj.us or **609.292.5550**. The source water assessment performed on our three sources of water determined the following:

Allendale Water Department (PWSID # NJ0201001)

| 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 - 6 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 4 | | 5 | | | 1 | 4 | |
| GUDI - 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface water intakes - 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Allendale Water Department purchases water from our New Jersey Hackensack water system. You can find a link to 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.

- **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 Byproduct 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.
- 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, 2021. **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.

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).

Allendale Water Department (PWSID # NJ0201001) – Primary Standards

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Sample Year | Highest Level Detected (Range of Results) | Unit Measure | MCLG | Regulatory Limit | Likely Sources in Drinking Water |
|--|------------------|-------------|---|--------------|------|------------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 3.99 Range: 1.97 – 3.99 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 0.301 Range: 0.0373 – 0.301 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (Total) | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 0.811 Range: 0.655 – 0.811 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper ¹ | No | 2021 | 90th percentile: 0.20 Range: 0.0144 – 0.287 # samples above Action Level: 0 of 27 | ppm | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead ² | No | 2021 | 90th percentile: 10 Range: ND – 23.6 # samples above Action Level: 3 of 27 | ppb | 0 | AL = 15 | Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as nitrogen | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 2.33 Range: 0.98 – 2.33 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 19.5 Range: ND – 19.5 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Total Nitrate and Nitrite | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 2.33 Range: 0.98 – 2.33 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Organic Contaminants – Volatile | | | | | | | |
| Tetra-chloroethylene | No | 2021 | Highest RAA: 0.11 Range: ND – 1.7 | ppb | 0 | 1 | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |

| Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------|--|--------------|------------|------------------------|---|
| Chloramines | No | 2021 | Highest annual average: 1.27 Range: 0.06 – 2.64 | ppm | MRDLG: 4.0 | MRDL:4.0 | Water additive to control microbes |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | No | 2021 | Highest LRAA: 35.9 Range: 13.0 – 55.9 | ppb | NA | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) | No | 2021 | Highest LRAA: 17.9 Range: 7.71 – 37.9 | ppb | NA | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Radionuclides | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | No | 2018 | Highest level detected: 7 Range: 2 – 7 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | No | 2018 | Highest level detected: 3.1 Range: 2.7 – 3.1 | ppb | 0 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Perfluoroalkyl Substance | | | | | | | |
| PFNA | No | 2021 | Highest RAA: 2.3 Range: ND – 2.64 | ppt | NA | 13 | Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant |
| PFOA | No | 2021 | Highest RAA: 13.8 Range: 7.55 – 16.9 | ppt | NA | 14 | Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films |
| PFOS | No | 2021 | Highest RAA: 12.8 Range: 1.79 – 15.8 | ppt | NA | 13 | Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides |
| Lead and Copper – Water Quality Parameters | | | | | | | |
| SWNJ Interconnection (CC015029) | | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Sample Year | Minimum Level Detected | Maximum Level Detected | Unit Measure | MCLG | Required Minimum Level | Number of Excursions |
| pH | 2021 | 7.77 | 8.23 | s.u. | NA | NA | NA |
| Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) | 2021 | 72 | 131 | ppm | NA | NA | NA |
| Orthophosphate (as Total P) | 2021 | 0.42 | 0.78 | ppm | NA | NA | NA |
| Distribution System | | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Sample Year | Minimum Level Detected | Maximum Level Detected | Unit Measure | MCLG | Required Minimum Level | Number of Excursions |
| pH | 2021 | 7.52 | 8.3 | s.u. | NA | NA | NA |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|----|----|----|
| Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) | 2021 | 94 | 183 | ppm | NA | NA | NA |
| Orthophosphate (as Total P) | 2021 | 0.03 | 0.56 | ppm | NA | NA | NA |

In addition to the contaminants listed above, for which Federal and/or State regulations limits have been established, and regular monitoring is required, we may also occasionally test for unregulated contaminants to determine occurrence data and provide input to regulatory agencies that are considering these contaminants for future regulations. This data is presented below.

| Unregulated Contaminants | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| Contaminants | Sample Year | Highest Level Detected | Units |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 2021 | 0.059 | ppb |
| PFHpA | 2021 | 4.44 | ppt |
| PFHxS | 2021 | 5.45 | ppt |
| PFHxA | 2021 | 5.55 | ppt |

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 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Contaminants | Sample Year | Highest Level Detected | Units | RUL |
| Aluminum | 2021 | 4 | ppb | 200 |
| Chloride | 2021 | 184 | ppm | 250 |
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | 2021 | 348 | ppm | 250 |
| Alkalinity | 2021 | 177 | ppm | NA |
| Calcium | 2021 | 86.38 | ppm | NA |
| pH | 2021 | 8.39 | pH units | 6.5 – 8.5 |
| Sodium ³ | 2021 | 57.0 | ppm | 50 |
| Sulfate | 2021 | 27.8 | ppm | 250 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2021 | 561 | ppm | 500 |
| Zinc | 2021 | 0.027 | ppm | 5 |

Notes:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

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).

SUEZ Water New Jersey Hackensack (PWSID # NJ0238001) – Primary Standards

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Sample Year | Highest Level Detected (Range of Results) | Unit Measure | MCLG | Regulatory Limit | Likely Sources in Drinking Water |
|--|------------------|-------------|---|--------------|------|--|--|
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity ¹ | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 0.32 Range: 0.03 – 0.32 100% of samples <0.3NTU | NTU | NA | TT=<1.0 NTU and 95% of samples <0.3NTU | Soil runoff |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 0.708 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 0.0746 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (Total) | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 3.73 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 2.89 | ppb | NA | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as nitrogen | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 0.77 Range: 0.02 – 0.77 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite as nitrogen | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 0.0881 Range: ND – 0.0881 | ppm | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Nitrate and Nitrite | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 0.77 Range: 0.02 – 0.77 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Organic Contaminants - Volatile | | | | | | | |
| Toluene | No | 2021 | Highest level detected: 0.905 | ppb | 1000 | 1000 | Discharge from petroleum refineries |

| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|------|--|-----|----|----|---|
| Bromate | No | 2021 | Highest RAA: 1.7 Range: ND – 3.0 | ppb | 0 | 10 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Perfluoroalkyl Substance | | | | | | | |
| PFOA | No | 2021 | Highest RAA: 9.7 Range: 8.24 – 11.2 | ppt | NA | 14 | Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films |
| PFOS | No | 2021 | Highest RAA: 3.7 Range: 2.87 – 4.73 | ppt | NA | 13 | Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides |

In addition to the contaminants listed above, for which Federal and/or State regulations limits have been established and regular monitoring is required, we may also occasionally test for unregulated contaminants to determine occurrence data and provide input to regulatory agencies that are considering these contaminants for future regulations. This data is presented below.

| Unregulated Contaminants | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| Contaminants | Sample Year | Highest Level Detected | Units |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 2021 | 0.026 | ppb |
| PFHpA | 2021 | 3.83 | ppt |
| PFHxS | 2021 | 3.52 | ppt |
| PFHxA | 2021 | 4.04 | ppt |
| HAA5 | 2019 | 28.64 | ppb |
| HAA6Br | 2019 | 14.51 | ppb |
| HAA9 | 2019 | 41.47 | ppb |
| Manganese | 2019 | 37.7 | ppb |

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 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Contaminants | Sample Year | Highest Level Detected | Units | RUL |
| Aluminum | 2021 | 128 | ppb | 200 |
| Chloride | 2021 | 228 | ppm | 250 |
| Color | 2021 | 3 | CU | 10 |
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | 2021 | 187 | ppm | 250 |
| Alkalinity | 2021 | 123 | ppm | NA |
| Calcium | 2021 | 50.88 | ppm | NA |
| pH | 2021 | 8.33 | pH units | 6.5 – 8.5 |
| Sodium ² | 2021 | 131.4 | ppm | 50 |
| Sulfate | 2021 | 18.4 | ppm | 250 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2021 | 513 | ppm | 500 |
| Zinc | 2021 | 0.449 | ppm | 5 |

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. 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.

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). NJDEP issued asbestos waivers to many community water systems in the 9-year cycle (2011-2019) and SOC waivers to many community water systems in the 3-year cycle (2017-2019). Our system received a monitoring waiver for asbestos because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination. For SOC's, we expect to complete the next round of sampling or receive a waiver prior to the end of the cycle.

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 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 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 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.
- **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.

We also published an inventory of our system as an interactive map, available at: <https://www.mysuezwater.com/new-jersey/water-in-my-area/service-lines>

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>.

For more information, please call **1.800.422.5987**.
State Water System ID#: NJ0201001 (Allendale Water Department)
State Water System ID#: NJ0238001 (SUEZ Water New Jersey Hackensack)

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 imporianates sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.

- ~~아래의 보고는 귀하의 먹는 수돗물에 대한 중요한 정보와 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 하신다면 이 보고를 알고 이해하시는 분과 다른 가족들을 바랍니다.~~
- આ અહેવાલ મિ તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે અગત્યની માહિતી આપવા માટે છે. આનો અર્થઘટન કરી અથવા તેને સમજાવી બંધી તેમ તેને આપને અનુકૂળ છે.

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