

A woman with dark curly hair, wearing safety glasses and purple gloves, is holding a clear plastic bottle filled with water. She is wearing a white lab coat with a Suez logo on the pocket. The background is a blurred laboratory setting.

your water quality information

consumer confidence report

issued march 2019

SUEZ | Allendale Operations

PWSID #NJ0201001

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



our commitment to you



Mark McKoy
Vice President &
General Manager,
New Jersey Operations

Dear Customer,

SUEZ has partnered with the Borough of Allendale to operate and maintain Allendale's water system. Through the partnership, the Borough retains ownership of the water infrastructure assets and sets rates. SUEZ, as contract operator, provides the day to day management of the water system. These organizations work together to provide you with water that meets — and often surpasses — all the health and safety standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP).

At SUEZ, we are dedicated to providing you and your family with water that is safe and healthy. We regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets the safety standards. All test results are on file with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), the agency that monitors and regulates drinking water quality in our state. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the NJDEP establish these regulations. They also require water suppliers to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for their customers.

This CCR provides important information about your drinking water. Please read it carefully and feel free to call us at 855.367.6708 if you have any questions about your water or your water service. Or, you can call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider. If you would like to discuss your water-related matter with the Allendale Borough Council, please call the Borough Clerk's Office at 201.818.4400 for a schedule of meetings.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark McKoy'.

Mark McKoy
Vice President & General Manager, New Jersey Operations

about your water supply

In Allendale, customers receive their water from five local ground water wells and surface water reservoirs, which include Oradell Reservoir, Woodcliff Lake, and Lake Tappan in Bergen County, New Jersey and Lake DeForest in Rockland County, New York. Water from these surface supplies are treated to meet safe drinking water standards at our Haworth Water Treatment Plant. Lake DeForest and Lake Tappan reservoirs are located on the upper or freshwater portion of the Hackensack River. Woodcliff Lake 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.

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.

From time to time, you may receive water from sources through interconnections with other water suppliers including the Boonton, Wanaque and Monksville reservoirs. You may also receive treated water from our Jersey City Operations, New York Operations, the Park Ridge Water Department, the Passaic Valley Water Commission or the Ridgewood Water Department.

The Borough of Allendale maintains emergency interconnections with the Borough of Ramsey and the Village of Ridgewood. Allendale has two water storage tanks, including the 1 million gallon Fairhaven Tank and a 400,000 gallon elevated water storage tank located in Ramsey.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800.426.4791

about the treatment process

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.

Water from SUEZ' treatment plant in Haworth, New Jersey, uses ozone, a form of oxygen, to purify the 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. 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.

use water wisely

Water is a precious natural resource and we encourage our customers to use it wisely, so stop pouring water – and money – down the drain. Our conservation program can help reduce your water use by up to 25 percent. It will also help you save money on your water and energy bills. The more you conserve, the more you save!

water quality

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 infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

sodium and your drinking water

SUEZ routinely monitors its drinking water to ensure that it meets the standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department 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).

2018 test results show that SUEZ exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium. The highest result at the Haworth Water Treatment Plant was 131 ppm, with a range of results of 36 ppm to 131 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 health care provider.

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.

For more information, please call 1.800.422.5987.

State Water System ID#: 0238001 (Haworth Plant)

State Water System ID#: NJ0201001 (Allendale System)

lead and your drinking water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Your water is lead-free when it leaves our treatment plant. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. SUEZ is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

register for ebilling

By choosing paperless ebilling you will help protect and preserve our natural resources. Your ebill will be sent directly to your email inbox. It has the added benefit of allowing you to pay the bill directly from your bank account free of charge. To register for ebilling visit www.mysuezwat.com/my-account/paperless-billing or call customer service at 1.800.422.5987.

important information

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

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contem informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.

- 아래의 보고는 귀하에게 드리는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보와 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 위해서라도 타인이나 통역 서비스를 이용해 이해하시거나 통역 서비스를 이용하실 것을 권장합니다.
- આ અહેવાલ મિં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે અગત્યની જાણકારી આપવા માં આવી છે. અન્યો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજવા હસી તેમ તેના સાથે વાત કરો

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

special consideration regarding children, pregnant women, nursing mothers and others

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects) an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which standards are based.

waiver information

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). Our system received monitoring waivers for SOCs because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

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.



drinking water quality

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 for 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 infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. The table below shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2018 compared to the standards set by the NJDEP.

The following tables show how the quality of your drinking water compared to the primary standards set by the EPA and the NJDEP as outlined in the Safe Drinking Water Act. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once a year because these results do not change frequently. Therefore, some data, though representative, are more than one year old.

primary standards - directly related to the safety of drinking water.

Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Arsenic ppb	0	5	2.8	0.55 - 2.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium ppm	2	2	0.3	0.04 - 0.3	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium ppb	100	100	6.5	1.9 - 6.5	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ppm	4	4	0.22	ND - 0.22	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel ppb	NA	NA	3.0	1.7 - 3.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as nitrogen ppm	10	10	2.2	0.01 - 2.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as nitrogen ppm	1	1	0.14	ND - 0.14	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite ppm	10	10	2.2	0.02 - 2.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	Exceedance of Action Level	Likely Source
Lead ppb	0	15	7.6	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.63	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Turbidity	MCLG	MCL	%>0.3	Range of Detections	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity NTU	NA	5%>0.3	0.4%	0.04 - 0.17	No	Soil run-off
Organic Chemical (volatile)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Toluene ppb	1000	1000	1.1	ND - 1.1	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Organic Disinfection By-products - Stage 2	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 ppb (Total Haloacetic Acids)	NA	60	26	8.5 - 32	No	Disinfection by-product
THM4 ppb (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	80	52	28 - 76	No	Disinfection by-product
TOC Removal Ratio	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Ratio RAA	Range of Ratio	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	NA	TT = RAA≥1.0	1.1	1.0 - 1.3	No	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectant Residual	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine/Chloramines ppm	4	4	1.1	ND - 2.9	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectant Residual	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Bromate ppb	0	10	0.8	ND - 1.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Radionuclides	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Gross Alpha pCi/L	0	15	7	2 - 7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium ppb	0	30	3.1	2.7 - 3.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits

secondary standards - related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water

Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

Substance	NJ RUL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Likely Source
Alkalinity ppm	NA	180	65 - 180	Natural mineral
Aluminum ppb	200	100	ND - 100	Treatment process
Chloride ppm	250	257	60 - 257	Natural mineral, road salt
Color CU	10	3	ND - 3	Natural mineral, organic matter
Fluoride ppm	2	0.22	ND - 0.22	Naturally occurring element
Hardness as CaCO ₃ ppm	250	374	86 - 374	Natural mineral
pH	6.5-8.5	8.4	7.3 - 8.4	Treatment process
Silver ppb	100	38	ND - 38	Naturally occurring element
Sodium* ppm	50	131	36 - 131	Natural mineral, road salt
Sulfate ppm	250	29	9 - 29	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	500	560	241 - 560	Natural mineral
Zinc ppm	5	0.24	ND - 0.24	Erosion of natural deposits, and industrial discharge

*Sodium
SUEZ was above the 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. Please see additional sodium information on page 4.

unregulated substances

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA and DEP in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted.

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
PFBS ppt	NA	NA	4.1	ND - 4.1	No	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHpA ppt	NA	NA	2.5	ND - 2.5	No	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHxS ppt	NA	NA	5	ND - 5	No	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFNA ppt	NA	NA	2.5	ND - 2.5	No	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFOA ppt	NA	NA	13	5.7 - 13	No	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS ppt	N/A	N/A	12	ND - 12	No	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides

Additional information about unregulated contaminants can be found at the following link, courtesy of American Water Works Association:
<https://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR>

definitions

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

CU: Color unit.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

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 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. **NA:** Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NJ RUL: New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.

ppb Parts per billion: The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

ppm Parts per million: The equivalent of one second in 12 days.

ppt (parts per trillion or ng/L): equivalent of one grain of sand in an Olympic-size swimming pool.

pCi/L Picocuries per liter: The equivalent of one second in 32 million years.

Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

Secondary Standards: 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.

TON: Threshold Odor Number.

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

bottled water or tap 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 operation, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

PWSID #NJ0201001



In keeping with our commitment to the environment, this report was printed on paper containing at least 10% post consumer fiber.

SUEZ

Allendale Operations
461 From Road, Suite 400
Paramus, NJ 07652
www.mysuezwater.com

mysuezwater.com



[@SUEZWaterNJ](https://twitter.com/SUEZWaterNJ)



[facebook.com/ SUEZWaterNJ](https://facebook.com/SUEZWaterNJ)