Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2021 (2020 Data)

Saddle Brook Water Department
PWSID# NJ0257001

Saddle Brook Water Department obtains its drinking water entirely from other sources. Our goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses all the standards for safe drinking water.

These health and safety standards are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We're at work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to provide you and your family with top quality water. We regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets the safety standards. All the test results are on file with the NJDEP, the agency that monitors and regulates drinking water quality in our state. Both the EPA and the NJDEP require water suppliers to send a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis.

Where does your water come from?

Saddle Brook Water Department obtains its drinking water entirely from other water systems, including SUEZ.

SUEZ customers receive their water from four reservoirs -- Oradell and Woodcliff Lake reservoirs in Bergen County, New Jersey, and Lake Tappan and Lake DeForest reservoirs in Rockland County, New York. They are located on the upper or freshwater portion of the Hackensack River. Together they hold about 14 billion gallons of water and cover nearly 6,000 acres.

The water quality report for SUEZ can be found at **https://www.mysuezwater.com/water-in-my-area/water-quality-reports/07601**

About the treatment process (from SUEZ).

At SUEZ, our goal is to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. 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. 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.

Issued June 2021

About your water supply.

Customers receive their water primarily from four SUEZ reservoirs. These sources are the Oradell and Woodcliff Lake reservoirs in Bergen County, New Jersey, and Lake Tappan and Lake DeForest reservoirs in Rockland County, New York. They are located on the upper or freshwater portion of the Hackensack River. We also operate wells in Upper Saddle River which supplement our supply. 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.

Other sources of supply include the Boonton, Wanaque and Monksville reservoirs. From time to time, you may receive water from these sources through interconnections with other water suppliers. These are pipelines that provide us with additional water to meet your needs. For example, you may also receive treated water from SUEZ' operations in Jersey City and New York, the Park Ridge Water Department, the Passaic Valley Water Commission or the Ridgewood Water Department.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800.426.4791

Contact Information

Please contact the Saddle Brook Water Department at 201-587-2905 regarding the content of this report.

A public meeting will be held the August 5, 2021 at 7:00 PM, located at 93 Market Street, Saddle Brook, NJ to discuss the contents of this report.

Waived Requirements

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system has been granted a waiver for asbestos.

How do drinking water sources become polluted?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 from 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.

Lead Notice

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. Saddle Brook Water Department 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 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

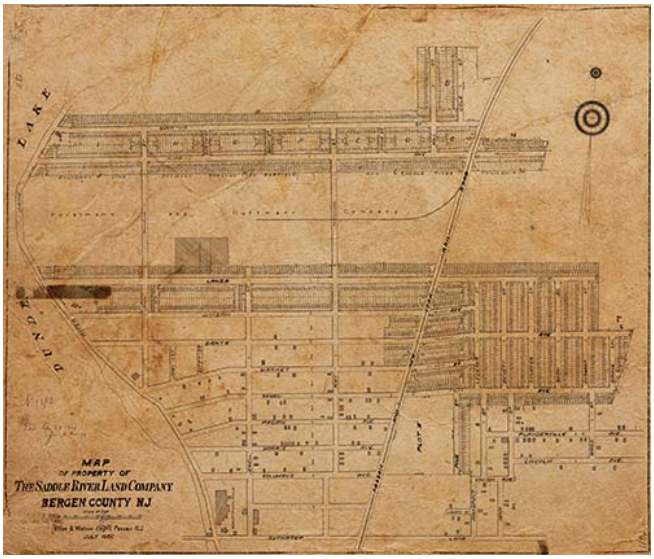
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Saddle Brook Water Department is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the 4/5/2020 to 4/18/2020 monitoring period we did not monitor for pH, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Sampling was performed in the 2-week monitoring periods before and after this period. No corrective action is required.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.



People with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

2020 Water Quality Results

Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Uranium Test Results Year 2014	0 ppb	30 ppb	Range: ND-1.87 Highest: 1.87	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Arsenic Test Results Year 2020	n/a	5 ppb	Range: ND-0.724 Highest: 0.724	N	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium Test Results Year 2020	2 ppm	2 ppm	Range: 0.079-0.169 Highest: 0.169	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test Results Year 2020	100 ppb	100 ppb	Range: 2.0-5.0 Highest: 5.0	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Test Results Year 2020	10 ppm	10 ppm	Range: 0.001-0.003 Highest: 0.003	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite Test Results Year 2020	10 ppm	10 ppm	Range: ND-4.13 Highest: 4.13	N	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper & Lead	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Copper[+] Test Results Year 2020	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.06 Samples > AL: 0 of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead[+] Test Results Year 2020	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th Percentile: 4.95 Samples > AL: 0 of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Disinfectants	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Chloramines as Cl2[+] Test Results Year 2020	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Range: 0.05-1.08 RAA: 0.25	N	Water additive to control microbes
Volatile Organic Compounds / Disinfection By-products	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
HAA5 Haloaecetic Acids[+] Test Results Year 2020	n/a	60 ppb	Range: 0.46-24.6 Highest LRAA: 16.585	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes[+] Test Results Year 2020	n/a	80 ppb	Range: 15.67-44.2 Highest LRAA: 31.15	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate Test Results Year 2020	0 ppb	10 ppb	Range: ND-5.5 Highest LRAA: 1.1	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Toluene Test Results Year 2020	1 ppm	1 ppm	Range: ND-0.001 Highest: 0.001	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Secondary Contaminants		**RUL**	**Level Found**	**RUL Exceeded**	**Likely Source**
Aluminum Test Results Year 2020		0.2 ppm	Range: ND-0.09 Highest: 0.09	N	Naturally present in the environment
Chloride Test Results Year 2020		250 ppm	Range: 70-168 Highest: 168	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Color Test Results Year 2020		10 CU	Range: ND-3 Highest: 3.0	N	Naturally ocurring organic matter

2020 Water Quality Results

Secondary Contaminants	RUL	Level Found	RUL Exceeded	Likely Source
Sodium Test Results Year 2020	50 ppm	Range: 43-103 Highest: 103*	**Y****	Naturally present in the environment
pH[+] Test Results Year 2020	6.5-8.5 Units	Range: 7.0-8.03 Highest: 8.03	N	Naturally property of water
Sulfate Test Results Year 2020	250 ppm	Range: 13-18 Highest: 18	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Hardness, Carbonate Test Results Year 2020	250 ppm	Range: 86-265 Highest: 265**	**Y****	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Test Results Year 2020	500 ppm	Range: 195-419 Highest: 419	N	Minerals and salts dissolved in water
Zinc Test Results Year 2020	5 ppm	Range: ND-0.44 Highest: 0.44	N	Naturally present in the environment

*Sodium: For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because dietary salt accounts for a much larger sodium intake. Sodium levels above the RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet. See the Suez water quality report referenced on page 1 for more information about sodium and your drinking water.

**Note on Recommended Upper Limit Exceedances: 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.

Microbiologicals-Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	Number Required	Number Completed	Corrective Actions Required	Corrective Actions Completed
Level 1 Assessment - Total Coliform[+]	0	0	0	0

Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Saddle Brook had 3 positive results for coliform bacteria in 201 samples. No samples were positive for E.Coli.

Surface Water	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity NTU Test Results Year 2020	n/a	TT= 1 NTU TT=95% <0.3 NTU	Range: 0.05-0.20 %>0.3 NTU: 0%	N	Soil runoff

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

TOC Removal Ratio	MCLG	Req'd Min	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio Test Results Year 2020	n/a	RAA≥1.0	Lowest: 1.10 RAA Monthly Range: 0.98-1.40	N	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Substances for which the EPA requires monitoring	MRL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5[+] Test Results Year 2020	n/a	Range: 0.28-22.66 ppb Average: 9.68 ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br[+] Test Results Year 2020	n/a	Range: ND-14.06 ppb Average: 6.02 ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA9[+] Test Results Year 2020	n/a	Range: 0.28-34.36 ppb Average: 14.64 ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Manganese[+] Test Results Year 2020	0.4 ppb	Range: 0.88-23.8 Average: 6.92	N	Erosion of natural deposits

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.
Additional information about unregulated contaminants can be found at the following link, courtesy of the EPA: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-03/documents/ucmr4-fact-sheet-general.pdf

[+]Saddle Brook system specific data. All other data was obtained from our water supplier, Suez Water New Jersey Hackensack (NJ0238001).

Definitions

ppm **Parts Per Million**: equivalent of one second in 12 days

ppb **Parts Per Billion**: equivalent of one second in 32 years

ppt **Parts Per Trillion:** equivalent of one second in 32,000 years

NA **Not Applicable**

RUL **Recommended Upper Limit**

ND **Not Detected**

RAA **Running Annual Average**

LRAA **Locational Running Annual Average**

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

MCL **Maximum Contaminant Level**: 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.

MCLG **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**: 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.

AL **Action Level** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other

CU **Color Unit**

pCi/L **Picocuries Per Liter**: equivalent of one second in 32 million years

MRDL **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contami-

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

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.

Source Water Assessments

The NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at **http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap** or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at **609-292-5550**.

Saddle Brook Water Department obtains its drinking water entirely from other water systems (SUEZ); therefore, susceptibility ratings for each individual source for each of the contaminant categories are not available for this system. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report found at the above web site address. SUEZ' New Jersey Operations Public Water Supply System Identification Number (PWSID) is 0238001. NJDEP considers all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category.

For the purpose of the Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating. 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, NJDEP may customize or 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 **watersupply@dep.state.nj.us** or **609-292-5550**.

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Saddle Brook Water Department
93 Market Street
Saddle Brook, NJ 07663

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mail to