



North Brunswick Water Treatment Plant  
782 Canal Road  
Somerset, N.J. 08873



## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Township of North Brunswick Water Utility PWSID # NJ1215001  
2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY Report - Issued June 2023  
Prepared by Veolia North America - North Brunswick

### INTRODUCTION

As the water operations and maintenance contractor for the Township of North Brunswick Water Treatment Plant and Distribution System, Veolia North America is proud to provide customers with high-quality, reliable water service. As you read through this Annual Water Quality Report, you will see that in cooperation with the Township of North Brunswick we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. This service is an exceptional value when you consider the facilities and technology needed to draw water from the source and treat it, along with miles and miles of pipeline hidden below the ground to bring water to your tap. What is more, our plant operators, water quality experts, engineers and maintenance crews work around the clock to make sure that quality water is always there when you need it.

Because water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development and overall quality of life, our employees are committed to ensuring that quality water keeps flowing not only today but well into the future. Delivering reliable, high-quality water service also requires significant investment to maintain and upgrade aging facilities. Working with the Township of North Brunswick to identify and analyze the system to help prioritize necessary improvement projects is key to efficiently maintaining critical infrastructure.

That's why we're pleased to present your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) which details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the end of 2022. We do not hold regular public meetings.

If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at 1-833-851-1976 or visit the Township of North Brunswick's website at <https://northbrunswicknj.gov/>. We want you to be informed about your water.

**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.).**

### WHERE DOES OUR WATER SUPPLY COME FROM?

The source of the water supply that is treated by North Brunswick Township is the Delaware and Raritan Canal located in Franklin Township, New Jersey. The water in this canal comes primarily from the Delaware River. The North Brunswick Township Treatment Plant is a 10 MGD treatment facility originally built in 1963. New filters, control system and solids handling improvements were completed in late 2009. The water plant provides water to more than 11,000 customers -- approximately 41,000 people.

### ABOUT THE TREATMENT PROCESS

As part of our goal to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. A corrosion inhibitor is added at the plant to reduce the possibility of lead and copper dissolving into the water from household plumbing. Water treated at the plant is also filtered and contains a small amount of sodium hypochlorite — to help ensure the safety of your water. To further ensure the safety of your water, we monitor it before, during, and after the treatment process. We routinely test the water at the D&R Canal that supplies drinking water. We also sample and test treated water directly from the distribution system in the community. 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 or [watersupply@dep.nj.gov](mailto:watersupply@dep.nj.gov)

## SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR NORTH BRUNSWICK SOURCE

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 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.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for groundwater 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, 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](mailto:swap@dep.state.nj.us) or 609.292.5550. The source water assessment performed on our sources of water determined the following:

### Veolia Water New Jersey North Brunswick (PWSID # NJ1215001)

Table 8: Summary of Susceptibility Ratings for Drinking Water Source(s)																									
Source	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			VOCs			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			DBPs			
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Wells- 0																									
GUDI- 0																									
Surface Water intakes - 1	1			1			1				1		1				1			1	1				

- **Pathogens:** Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- **Nutrients:** Compounds, minerals, and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds:** Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Pesticides:** Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- **Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium

and uranium.

- **Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call **800.648.0394**.
- **Disinfection By-product Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

## TAP OR BOTTLED WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800.426.4791**.

The sources of drinking water (for both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- 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 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. The **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 that a water system must follow.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of four consecutive quarterly samples at a single sample site.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of the clarity of water.

**Non-Detect (ND):** Not detectable.

**Not Analyzed or Not Applicable (NA)**: Analysis of the constituent is not required, or no applicable regulatory standard exists.

**Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

**Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)**: Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Primary Standard**: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that are health-related. Water supplier must meet all primary drinking water standards.

**Running Annual Average (RAA)**: The average of four consecutive quarterly samples.

**Secondary Standard**: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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

**CU**: Color unit.

**RUL**: Recommended upper limit.

**S.U.**: Standard unit.

< "less than." – often used when the contaminant is not detectable using the approved analysis method.

## 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).

### Veolia Water New Jersey North Brunswick (PWSID # NJ1215001) – Primary Standards

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Year	Highest Level Detected (Range of Results)	Unit Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Sources in Drinking Water
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Turbidity 1	No	2022	Highest level detected: 0.16 Range: 0.03 – 0.16  100% of samples <0.3NTU	NTU	NA	TT=<1.0 NTU and 95% of samples <0.3NTU	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic	No	2022	Highest level detected: <0.5	ppb	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	2022	Highest level detected: 0.0271	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total)	No	2022	Highest level detected: <0.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper <sup>2</sup>	No	2022	90th percentile: 0.101 Range: .01- 0.171 # samples above Action Level: 0 of 31	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead <sup>3</sup>	No	2022	90th percentile: .001 Range: ND–1.97 # samples above Action Level: 0 of 31	ppb	0	AL = 15	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	2022	Highest level detected: 0.90	ppb	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate as nitrogen	No	2022	Highest level detected: 0.67	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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**Organic Contaminants - Volatile**

Toluene	No	2022	Highest level detected: <0.5	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum refineries
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**Disinfectants**

Chlorine	No	2022	Highest annual average: 2.40 Range: 0.2 – 3.0	ppm	MRDLG: 4.0	MRDL: 4.0	Water additive to control microbes
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**Disinfection By-Products**

TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	2022	Highest LRAA: 53.0 Range: 22.0-79.0	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	No	2022	Highest LRAA: 25.0 Range: 1.30-38.3	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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Total Organic Carbon	No	2022	Highest level detected: 3.00 Range: 1.13-3.00	ppm	NA	TT	Various natural and manmade sources
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**Microbiological**

Total Coliform	No	2022	4	# positive	NA	≤5.0% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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Fecal Coliform/E.coli	No	2022	0	% positive	NA	0	Human and animal feces
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**Perfluoroalkyl Substance**

PFOA	No	2022	Highest level detected 2.8	ppt	NA	14	Used in manufacturing of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
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PFOS	No	2022	Highest level detected 2.9	ppt	NA	13	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
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## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

During 2018, 2019 and 2020, our Company participated in the Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. 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 in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. Our results are available upon request. The following table shows substances that were detected.

Unregulated Contaminants			
Contaminants	Sample Year	Highest Level Detected	Units
1,4-Dioxane	2021-2022	1.8	ppb
PFHpA	2019-2020	3.7	ppt
PFHxS	2019-2020	3.0	ppt
PFHxA	2019-2020	<2.0	ppt
HAA5	2019-2020	87.7	ppb
HAA6	2019-2020	<b>9.09</b>	ppb
HAA9	2019-2020	94.9	ppb
Manganese	2019-2020	31.0	ppb
Bromide	2019-2020	30.0	ppb

## Secondary standards

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
Alkalinity	2022	46.2	ppm	NA
Aluminum	2022	52.03	ppb	200
Calcium	2022	16.8	ppm	NA
Chloride	2022	32	ppm	250
Color	2022	8	CU	10
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	2022	67.5	ppm	250
pH	2022	6.41	s.u.	6.5 – 8.5
Sodium <sup>4</sup>	2022	20.8	ppm	50
Sulfate	2022	12	ppm	250
Total Dissolved Solids	2022	120	ppm	500
Zinc	2022	<.0029	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. 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. 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). Our system received monitoring waivers for NJDEP issued SOC waiver for the monitoring period of 1/1/2019-1/1/21. 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](http://www.nsf.org) to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, may potentially contain fairly high levels of lead.

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

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

- **Run the cold water to flush out lead.** Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.
- **Use cold, flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know your water has lead, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead; however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not soak into dishware or most clothes.
- **Use alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water



filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters.

- **Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder.** If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.
- **Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead.** Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current definition of “lead free” from 2014 (as explained above). Visit the NSF website at [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.
- **Remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures.** Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.
- **Test your water for lead.** Contact an independent lab to have the drinking water tested for lead. The NJDEP maintains a list of certified labs. To access the list please visit <http://www13.state.nj.us/DataMiner>, click Search by Category then Certified Laboratories from the Report Category drop down box. Then click the Submit button, and under Certified Laboratories choose Drinking Water Certified Lead Labs. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.
- 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.

If you want more information, 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 about this report, please call **Veolia Water** at 732-297-3739 or the Township of North Brunswick at 732-247-0922.

## SPECIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT FOR CRYPTOSPORIDIUM:

### 2018 Raw Water Monitoring

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal.

The goal of the treatment program is to reduce the risk to water consumers from microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, by reducing filter effluent turbidity.

Our raw water source monitoring in 2018 indicated the presence of these organisms in our source water.

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 be spread through means other than drinking water.

Results of this monitoring will be used to determine whether additional treatment for removal/inactivation of Cryptosporidium is required at the North Brunswick Treatment Plant.

Cryptosporidium, cysts/c/L

Source water Range detected for samples collected and analyzed in 2018.

Non-detected – 0.636

***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, 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 귀하께서 먹는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 받으셨거나 아니면 이 보고를 알고 이해하시는 분과 의논하시기 바랍니다.
- આ અહેવાલ મિ સ્થિતિ પાસેથી મળેલ છે. આ અહેવાલ મિ સ્થિતિ પાસેથી મળેલ છે. આ અહેવાલ મિ સ્થિતિ પાસેથી મળેલ છે. આ અહેવાલ મિ સ્થિતિ પાસેથી મળેલ છે.
- للعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذه المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.