CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
City Hall
78 Bayard Street
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-2113

Presorted
First Class Mail
U.S. Postage
PAID
Mailed from zip
08901
Permit #514



**Dear Water Consumer,**

The City of New Brunswick remains committed to the efficient production of high-quality drinking water for its consumers. As the City continues to emerge from the grip of the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring access to abundant safe and clean water for all of our residents and customers remains the highest priority.

In 2020 the City of New Brunswick tested for numerous contaminants that have been long regulated, as well as for some that are unregulated or now regulated for the first time. Some of these new or emerging contaminants of concern are known as perfluorinated compounds, which are chemicals used in non-stick surfaces, polishes, stain and water resistance applications, and fire-fighting foams.

The results of these tests have indicated that all these contaminants are at safe and/or non-detectable levels. Accordingly, the water provided by the City's Water Utility meets or exceeds the standards established by the United States Environmental Agency and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

The City of New Brunswick also continues to meet the goals of the lead and copper testing program, with no homes testing above the 15 ppb action level.

Last autumn, one of the water sources for the Water Utility experienced a harmful algae bloom. Rigorous testing and a switching of water sources made sure this bloom was not a concern for the City's residents. However, episodes like this may become more common due to a warming climate. Algal blooms of this type occur naturally. Current treatment at the Water Plant can keep the water safe, but additional changes to the planned Water Treatment Plant upgrade were deemed prudent to deal with future events such as this.

The anticipated completion of the final designs for an originally estimated $20 million upgrade of the Water Treatment Plant in the autumn of 2019 was pushed into 2020-2021 and the upgrade expanded to an estimated $28 million. This expansion includes upgrades to both raw water intakes, the chemical feed systems, and the Membrane Plant building itself. These additions to the overall Plant upgrade are more economical to complete now rather than as a future upgrade. A further expansion of the upgrade is being contemplated to meet potential future regulatory requirements that are rapidly changing. It is important to keep the Utility in the best position to meet all current and future regulatory requirements.

Despite the many challenges posed by COVID-19, the City pushed ahead with key water main replacement projects. A water main was replaced and increased in size on Jersey Avenue to improve fire flows to ensure our fire department continues to have the volume of water needed, at the ideal pressure, to contain any fires. Design work also began on 2 major water main projects slated for completion in 2021 on Remsen Avenue and Handy Street. Approximately one-half mile of water main on Remsen Avenue and 2 miles of water main on Handy Street are to be replaced and upgraded for fire flows. The upgrades include the replacement of a 24-inch transmission main and a parallel local water main.

The City's water meter upgrade project continues. While slowed somewhat due to COVID-19 and the many challenges presented, the City has changed out and upgraded more than 4500 water meters (approximately 60% of the total number of meters) during the past three years. This necessary upgrade will help ensure an accurate measurement and billing of accounts.

The Water Quality Report is provided annually to all water consumers and contains information about the water provided by the City of New Brunswick. This report meets the Federal and State requirements for Consumer Confidence Reports. We encourage you to read this report and study the water quality test results for the 2020 calendar year. We hope you find this report informative and that the information provides you with a better understanding of what is involved in the production of your drinking water.

If you would like additional information or if you have any questions concerning this report, please call the New Brunswick Water Utility at (732) 745-5062. You can also call the United States Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection at (609) 292-5550 for further information.

**Sincerely,**

**James M. Cahill**
**Mayor of New Brunswick**

# New Brunswick, New Jersey
# WATER QUALITY REPORT 2021
# For Calendar Year 2020

**PWSID# NJ1214001**

## Sources of Drinking Water

Both tap water and bottled water may come from groundwater (springs, wells) or surface waters (rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, and reservoirs). As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Surface waters are the source of the supply for the City of New Brunswick. Water is pumped to the New Brunswick Water Treatment Plant from the following two locations: Weston's Mill Pond, which is fed by the Lawrence Brook, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The City will utilize the two different sources at various times of the year depending on raw water quality in order to provide the highest quality water delivered to New Brunswick customers. The water is filtered and disinfected before distribution.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system in 2004. It is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

The assessment found medium to high susceptibility to contamination by pathogens, nutrients, pesticides, inorganics and disinfection by-products; and low susceptibility to radionuclide and radon contamination. This is typical for surface water sources in developed areas.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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.

## Susceptibility Ratings for New Brunswick Water Department Sources

The Source Susceptibility Ratings 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.

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 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, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

## Water System Improvements

The City of New Brunswick is committed to providing water that meets or exceeds all Federal and state requirements for drinking water. In general, the water system is in good condition as a result of rehabilitation and improvements to the water system. Please see the Mayor's letter included in this report for further details regarding water system improvements.

Concerning decisions that may affect the quality of water, the opportunity for public participation is provided during the regularly scheduled council meetings held on the first and third Wednesday of every month at 6:30 pm and 5:30 pm during the summer.

## Compliance with Drinking Water Standards

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the NJDEP prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems and require water suppliers to monitor and treat for potentially harmful contaminants. Bottled water is similarly regulated by the Food and Drug Administration and must provide the same protection for public health as tap water. Our water, which is treated according to the EPA's and NJDEP's regulations, continually surpasses the quality standards set by those agencies.

## Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan found in untreated surface waters throughout the United States (the organism is generally not present in a ground water source). Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. 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, people with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage such people to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it is spread through means other than drinking water.

USEPA issued a new rule in 2006 that requires systems with higher Cryptosporidium levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. In 2020, New Brunswick monitored for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite commonly found in surface water, and found some evidence of these microbes in the raw, untreated source water. Levels ranged from non-detect to 0.54 oocysts per liter. Although this organism is present, it is at levels low enough that no supplemental treatment is required by the New Brunswick water treatment facility, per USEPA standards. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are capable of causing disease. We are not aware of a specific source of Cryptosporidium.

## Source Susceptibility Ratings Table

| | Pathogens | | | Nutrients | | | Pesticides | | | Volatile Organic Compounds | | | Inorganics | | | Radio-nuclides | | | Radon | | | Disinfection Byproduct Precursors | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sources | 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 (Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of surface water) - 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface water intakes -2 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | | |

- **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.

## Water Quality Data Table

**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 infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

| Contaminant | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Maximum Detected Level | Range | Compliance Achieved | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity [1] | NTU | TT: 1 NTU; 95% samples/month below 0.3 NTU | N/A | 0.21 | 100% <0.3 Average = 0.07 | Yes | No | Soil Runoff |
| **DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS** | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine [2] | ppm | MRDL & MRDLG = 4.0 | | Highest RAA: 0.9 | 0.05 - 2.04 | Yes | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) [2] | ppb | 80 | N/A | Highest LRAA: 62 | 23 - 69 | Yes | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) [2] | ppm | 60 | N/A | Highest LRAA: 41 | 10 - 61 | Yes | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | | |
| Barium | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.04 | N/A | Yes | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel | ppb | N/A | N/A | 0.66 | N/A | Yes | No | Erosion from natural deposits |
| Nitrate | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.54 | N/A | Yes | Yes | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **LEAD AND COPPER [4]** | | | | | | | | |
| Lead | ppb | AL=15 | 0 | 90th Percentile | 4 No sites > AL | Yes | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Copper | ppm | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 90th Percentile | 0.128 No sites > AL | Yes | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| **TOC REMOVAL** | | | | | | | | |
| TOC Removal Ratio [2] | N/A | RAA>1.0 | N/A | Lowest Ratio (RAA) = 1.38 | Range of Ratios: 1.20 - 1.63 | Yes | No | Naturally present in the environment. The removal ratio is a measure of organic material removal, which can serve as precursors to disinfection by products |
| **ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [5]** | | | | | | | | |
| Perfluoro nonanoic acid (PFNA)[6] | ppt | 13 | N/A | ND | N/A | Yes | Yes | Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant |
| **UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS [3]** | | | | | | | | |
| Bromide | ppb | N/A | N/A | 58.2 | 22.9 - 58.2 | Yes | No | Naturally present in the environment; road salts. Source water data presented. |
| Chlorate | ppb | N/A | N/A | 180 | 84 - 180 | Yes | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chromium (total) | ppb | N/A | N/A | 0.47 | ND - 0.47 | Yes | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS) | ppt | N/A | N/A | 8.5 | 6.5 - 8.5 | Yes | No | Surfactant or emulsifier; used in teflon, fire-fighting foam, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films |
| Perfluoro octanoic acid (PFOA) | ppt | N/A | N/A | 4.3 | 3.5 - 4.3 | Yes | No | Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient |
| Perfluoro butanoic acid (PFBA) | ppt | N/A | N/A | 11 | N/A | Yes | No | Used to make products stain, grease, heat and water resistant |
| Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (PFBS) | ppt | N/A | N/A | 2.4 | 1.3 - 2.4 | Yes | No | Used to make products stain, grease, heat and water resistant |
| Perfluoro heptanoic acid (PFHpA) | ppt | N/A | N/A | 4.0 | 1.8 - 4.0 | Yes | No | Used to make products stain, grease, heat and water resistant |
| Perfluoro hexanoic acid (PFHxA) | ppt | N/A | N/A | 5.2 | 2.7 - 5.2 | Yes | No | Used to make products stain, grease, heat and water resistant |

**CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS CONTINUED** | | | | | | | | |
| Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) | ppt | N/A | N/A | 2.3 | 1.2 - 2.3 | Yes | No | Used to make products stain, grease, heat and water resistant |
| Strontium | ppb | N/A | N/A | 95 | 84 - 95 | Yes | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Vanadium | ppb | N/A | N/A | 0.7 | ND - 0.7 | Yes | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Bromochloroacetic acid (BCAA) | ppb | N/A | N/A | 4.2 | 1.1 - 4.2 | Yes | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCAA) | ppb | N/A | N/A | 6.8 | 2.3 - 6.8 | Yes | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorodibromoacetic acid (CDBAA) | ppb | N/A | N/A | 0.8 | ND - 0.8 | Yes | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Dibromoacetic acid (DBAA) | ppb | N/A | N/A | 0.5 | ND - 0.5 | Yes | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA) | ppb | N/A | N/A | 23.3 | 5.2 - 23.3 | Yes | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA) | ppb | N/A | N/A | 40 | 10.1 - 40 | Yes | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | ppm | N/A | N/A | 7.8 | 2.7 - 7.8 | Yes | No | Naturally present in the environment. Organic material, which can serve as precursors to disinfection by products. Source water data presented. |

| Contaminant | Unit | Secondary MCL | MCLG | Maximum Detected Level | Range | Compliance Achieved | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppb | 200 | 200 | 31.9 | N/A | Yes | No | Treatment Process |
| Manganese | ppb | 50 | 50 | 5.3 | 3.1 - 5.3 | Yes | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | ppm | 50 | 50 | 21 | N/A | Yes | No | Naturally present in the environment; road salts |
| Zinc | ppb | 5000 | 5000 | 4.6 | N/A | Yes | No | Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge |

Note: 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.

**SOURCE WATER DATA (LT2ESWTR)**

In 2020, New Brunswick continued to monitor for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite commonly found in surface water, and found some evidence of these microbes in the raw, untreated source water. Although this organism is present, it is at levels low enough that no supplemental treatment is required by the New Brunswick water treatment facility, per USEPA standards. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are capable of causing disease. We are not aware of a specific source of Cryptosporidium. Please contact your water supplier for additional information.

## Water Quality Data Tables

The tables list all drinking water contaminants detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data shown in the tables represent the highest result found from testing performed on samples of water taken from Jan.1 through Dec.31, 2020 The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

## Footnotes for Water Quality Data Tables

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) sampling waivers have not yet been issued for the 2020-2022 compliance period, however our supplying utilities expect to receive one pending NJDEP review.

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

2. “Maximum Detected Level” indicated is the maximum running annual average (RAA) or Locational running annual average (LRAA). “Range” indicates the range of individual sample results.

3. Unregulated contaminants are those which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Perfluorinated compounds are widely found in the environment. EPA has identified a guidance level of 0.070 ppb for PFOA/PFOS (combined), and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has issued new drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards for PFOA and PFOS of 14 ng/L (0.014 ppb) and 13 ng/L (0.013 ppb), respectively. Compliance will be determined following quarterly monitoring in 2021. New Brunswick’s results for unregulated contaminants are from 2014, 2018, 2019 and 2020.”

## Violations Information for 2020

We are 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. Please see the following violations information below for details on any non-compliance events that occurred in 2020.

4. In October 2020 New Brunswick Water Utility was notified by the NJDEP that we were deemed out of compliance for Water Quality Parameters, specifically water pH, for the monitoring period 1/1/2020-6/30/2020. pH is a simple measure of how acidic or basic a given water sample is determined to be. Our system has installed corrosion control treatment to help prevent lead and/or copper in the pipes from dissolving into the water. During the January through June 2020 monitoring period, we failed to consistently meet treatment technique requirements for our corrosion control system, specifically optimal pH. New Brunswick Water Utility is completing the following steps to return into compliance: (1) having pH values above the established minimum pH value at the referenced locations, (2) increasing the minimum amount of lead and copper samples from 30 to 60 at a frequency of every six months starting with the 1st half of 2021, and (3) creating a new Quality Control procedures for the sampling and reporting of Water Quality Parameters. While all customers were notified of this non-compliance via a separate mailing that was distributed on November 16, 2020 – we are required to notify our customers of all violations that we experienced during the CCR reporting year in the present CCR. If you would like to receive another copy of the report or obtain more information regarding this violation. please contact New Brunswick Water Utility at (732) 418-5687 x110.

   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. New Brunswick Water Utility 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 the 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

5. We are 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 1st quarter and 3rd quarter of 2020, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for 1,2,3 Trichloropropane, 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane and Ethylene Dibromide, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We were required to monitor for these contaminants in all four (4) quarters in 2020. However, samples were not collected in the 1st quarter and 3rd quarter of 2020 due to laboratory coordination efforts complicated by COVID. Samples were collected in the 2nd quarter and 4th quarter 2020 and none of these contaminants were detected. The system returned to compliance in the 4th quarter 2020 via improved coordination with the laboratory.

6. As mentioned above, we are 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 1st and 4th quarters of 2020, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for PFNA, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We were required to monitor for PFNA in all four (4) quarters in 2020. However, samples were not collected in the 4th quarter of 2020 due to laboratory coordination efforts complicated by COVID. In addition, samples were collected in the 1st quarter 2020, but could not be processed because of sampling complications. Samples were collected in the 4th quarter 2020 and 1st quarter 2021 and PFNA was below reportable detected levels. The system returned to compliance in the 1st quarter 2021 via improved coordination efforts with the laboratory.

New Brunswick experienced a reporting violation in 2020 for failure to submit the 2019 data Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) by July 1, 2020. While all New Brunswick customers did receive their CCR's prior to the due date, a mailing mishap with the printer resulted in a missed mailing address for NJDEP. The system returned to compliance in September 2020 when the issue was discovered, and the Printer has been notified to include NJDEP on all mailing lists associated with the CCR

New Brunswick received a Notice of Non-compliance from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) in January 2020 for late submission of the "Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Monitoring Results (BSDW-54) form" to the Bureau. Systems must certify that they have provided a notice of the individual tap results from lead tap water monitoring to the persons served by the water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was taken. The system returned to compliance on February 6, 2020.

## Terms and Abbreviations

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

**LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.

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

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**N/A:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Below a reportable detected level (Non Detect)

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

**ppb (parts per billion):** Comparable to one minute in two thousand years or 1 cent in $10,000,000.00.

**ppt (parts per trillion):** Comparable to one minute in two million years or 1 cent in $10,000,000,000.00.

**ppm (parts per million):** Comparable to one minute in two years or 1 cent in $10,000.00.

**RAA:** Running Annual Average.

**RUL (Recommended Upper Limit):** A non-enforceable recommendation limit.

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

**Health/Educational Information** All 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. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

**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.

**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. The City of New Brunswick 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.

**Please share this information with all the 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.**

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español favor llamar a La Alcaldía al 732-745-5004.**