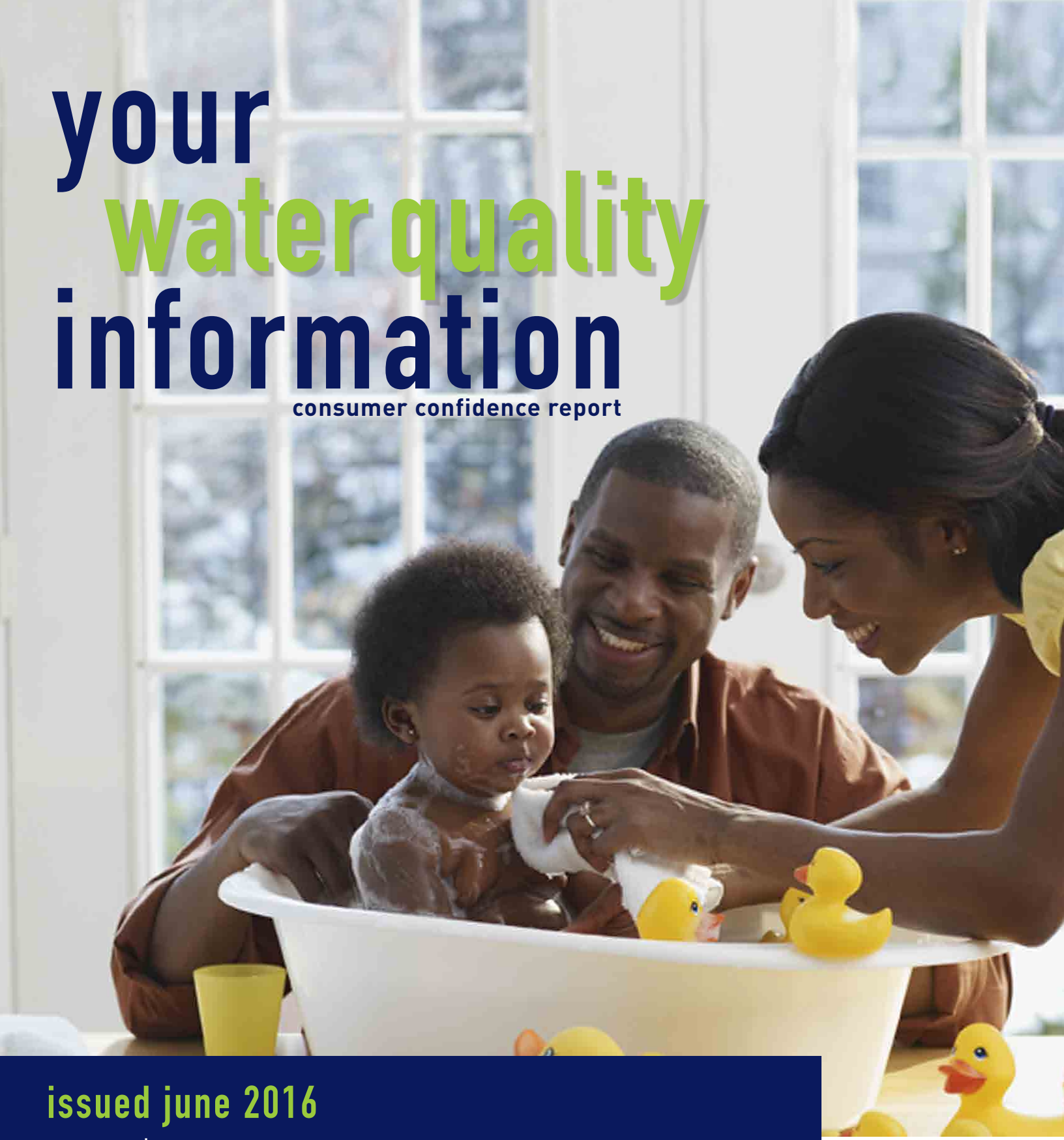
your water quality information

consumer confidence report



issued june 2016

SUEZ | Hoboken Water Services

PWSID # NJ0905001

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

suez

our commitment to you

"We take great pride in our ability to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all state and federal standards."

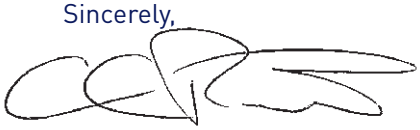
Dear Customer,

Hoboken Water Services is a partnership between SUEZ and the City of Hoboken. 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).

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. The EPA and the NJDEP establish these regulations. They also require water suppliers to provide a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis.

This CCR contains important information about your drinking water. Please read it carefully and feel free to call us at 800-422-0141 if you have any questions about your water or your water service. In addition, you can write to us at 69 DeVoe Place, Hackensack, NJ 07601. You can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 with water-related questions. If you have specific questions about your water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider. For more information about SUEZ see our website www.mysuezwater.com.

Sincerely,



Chris Riat
Senior Director, Contract Operations

about your water supply

The Jersey City Water System, operated by SUEZ, supplies water to customers in Jersey City and Hoboken. Your water comes from the Jersey City Reservoir at Boonton and the Split Rock Reservoir in Rockaway Township. The source for this water is a 120 square mile watershed that drains into these two reservoirs. Combined these two reservoirs can store 11.3 billion gallons of water.

The Jersey City Water Treatment Plant purifies about 50 million gallons of water a day on average and can treat up to 80 million gallons a day during peak periods. Purified water moves by gravity through 23 miles of aqueduct and 300 miles of water mains. From time to time, you may receive water from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, the Passaic Valley Water Commission, or the City of Newark or SUEZ New Jeresey Operations when routine maintenance is performed on the plant, aqueduct and mains.

where does your water come from?

Your water comes from the Jersey City Reservoir at Boonton as well as the Split Rock Reservoir in Rockaway Township. The reservoirs are located in Morris County and cover nearly 2,000 acres. The Jersey City Reservoir is 800 square acres and holds 8 billion gallons of water. The source for this water body is a 120 square mile watershed – the region draining into a river, river system, or other body of water. The Split Rock Reservoir is a 3 mile long "reserve" reservoir that holds 3.3 billion gallons of water.

sodium information

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

2015 results showed that the Hoboken exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium. The highest running annual average at the Jersey City Water Treatment Plant was 61 ppm, with a range of monthly average results of 46 ppm to 79 ppm.

The first two months of 2016 test results show that Hoboken did not exceed the recommended upper limit for sodium with a range of monthly average results of 45 ppm to 47 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.

For more information, please call 800-422-0141.

source water assessment program

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, Public Water Supply System Identification Number (PWID) 0905001, which is available at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

The table on the following page illustrates the susceptibility rating for each individual source for each of the contaminant categories in the Hoboken Water Services system. This system receives its water from the Jersey City Water System (PWID 0906001). The susceptibility ratings of purchased water from Jersey City are included in this document. NJDEP 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, NJDEP 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 watersupply@dep.state.nj.us or 609.292.5550. The source water assessment performed on our single source of water (one surface water intake) is detailed on the table entitled "Susceptibility Rating".

susceptibility rating for Hoboken Water Services drinking water sources

ePTDS Number	Source ID	Source Name	Pathogens Rating	Nutrients Rating	Pesticides Rating	VOCs Rating	Inorganics Rating	Radionuclides Rating	Radon Rating	DBPs Rating
01	003	Boonton Reservoir	H	M	L	M	M	L	L	H

definitions

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 (VOCs): 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.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors (DBPs): 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.

L, M, H: Low, Medium, High, susceptibility

P: Pumped into surface supply.

U: Not in Use/Out of Service

For more information on radon go to:
http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or
call 800.648.0394.

tap water or bottled water?

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

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

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

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. So, what's the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the federal standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water is substantially less expensive than bottled water.

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 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. The table below shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2015 compared to the standards set by the NJDEP.

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

Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest* Result	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
Barium ppm	2	2	0.02	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate as nitrogen ppm	10	10	0.44	0.16 - 0.44	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Copper and Lead	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples >AL	Violation	Likely Source
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.18	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead ppb	0	15	3.7	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine ppm	4	4.0	0.97	ND - 1.26	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Note: Disinfectant Residual range of results are site specific.

TOC Removal	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Ratio (RAA)	Range of Ratio (Monthly Ratio)	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	NA	TT, TOC Removal ratio >1	1.25	1.00 - 1.63	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant By-Products - Stage 2	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result LRAA	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 ppb	NA	60	35.2	18.7 - 45.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid)						
Total THMs ppb	NA	80	55.8	7.2 - 74.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(THMs: bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform)						

Turbidity	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity NTU^ (monthly avg. plant)	NA	TT=1NTU TT=95% <0.3NTU	0.22 100.0%	0.06-0.22 NA	No	Soil run-off

^Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.
#Range of Results represent the lowest and highest individual detection during the monitoring year.
RAA=Running Annual Average
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average is the yearly average of all the results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.

unregulated substances – for which the epa requires monitoring.

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 (2014)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result*	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chromium ppb	NA	100	0.28	0.21 - 0.28	No	Prevalent natural element
Strontium ppb	NA	NA	100	68 - 100	No	Naturally occurring element
Vanadium ppb	NA	NA	0.37	0.29 - 0.37	No	Naturally occurring element
Chlorate ppb	NA	NA	190	100 - 190	No	Known by-product of the drinking water disinfection process, forming when sodium hypochlorite or chlorine dioxide are used in the disinfection process
Chromium (VI) ppb	NA	NA	0.09	0.04-0.09	No	Industries that process or use chromium, chromium compounds, or chromium processes

*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.

Additional information about unregulated contaminants can be found at the following link, courtesy of American Water Works Association:
http://www.drinktap.org/home/water-information/water-quality/ucmr3.aspx

secondary standards – water quality parameters related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water.

Substance	NJ RUL	Highest Result*	Range of Results	Likely Source
Alkalinity ppm	NA	64	34 - 64	Natural mineral
Aluminum ppb	200	95	ND - 95	Treatment process
Calcium ppm	NA	26	18 - 26	Natural mineral
Chloride ppm	250	134	93 - 134	Natural mineral, road salt
Color CU	10	10	5 - 10	Natural mineral and organic matter
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive	Non-corrosive	NA	Natural mineral, road salt **(a phosphate based corrosion inhibitor is applied)**
Hardness (as CaCO3) ppm	250	113	84 - 113	Natural mineral
Iron ppb	300	17	NA	Erosion of natural deposits and oxidation of iron components
Odor TON	3	3C	N - 3C	Naturally occurring, chlorine
pH	6.5 - 8.5	7.72	6.76 - 7.72	Natural mineral, treatment process
Sodium ppm^	50	61	46 - 79	Natural mineral, road salt
Specific Conductance, umhos	NA	852	408 - 852	Natural mineral
Sulfate ppm	250	12	NA	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	500	344	189 - 344	Natural mineral
Zinc ppm	5	0.04	ND - 0.04	Erosion of Natural Deposits and industrial discharge

* Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.

Note on exceedences: 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.

Hoboken 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. Highest Result is based on the Running Annual Average (RAA), due to multiple samples collected for sodium during 2015. Please see additional sodium information on page 3.

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.

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

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.

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.

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 asbestos and SOCs.

We have the asbestos waiver because we do not have any asbestos cement pipe in the distribution system. We have a synthetic organic chemical (SOC) waiver because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

lead and your drinking water

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. Hoboken Water Services 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 second 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 or at http:www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Frequently asked questions about lead in drinking water can be found here:
https://www.mysuezwater.com/sites/default/files/SUEZ_8.5x11_Lead_FAQ.pdf

supplement source of supply data

In 2015, Hoboken Water Services purchased water from SUEZ to supplement its source of supply. This section contains the water quality data from that source. Additional information about this supplemental supply source can be found by visiting the following website: www.mysuezwater.com/NJCCR2015.com

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

Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest* Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Antimony ppb	6	6	3.2	ND - 3.2	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; electronics; solder
Barium ppm	2	2	0.16	0.08 - 0.16	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate as nitrogen ppm	10	10	3.77	0.04 - 3.77	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as nitrogen ppm	1	1	0.02	ND - 0.02	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Disinfection by-products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
Bromate ppb	0	10	1.7	ND - 2.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TOC Removal Ratio	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Ratio (RAA)	Range of Ratio (Monthly Ratio)	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	NA	NA	1.09	0.85 - 1.49	No	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity NTU^ (value plant)	NA	TT=1NTU TT=95% <0.3NTU	0.26 100.0%	0.03 - 0.26 NA	No	Soil run-off

^Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Radionuclides (2014)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
Uranium ppb	0	30	1.87	ND - 1.87	No	Erosion of natural deposits

unregulated substances – for which the epa requires monitoring.

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 (2014 Data)	MCLG	MCL	Highest* Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chromium ppb	NA	100	0.47	ND - 0.47		Prevalent natural element
Strontium ppb	NA	NA	170	110 - 170		Naturally occurring element
Vanadium ppb	NA	NA	0.44	ND - 0.44		Naturally occurring element
1,4-Dioxane ppb	NA	NA	0.07	ND - 0.07		Used as a solvent, cleaning agent, chemical stabilizer, surface coating, adhesive agent, and an ingredient in chemical manufacture
Chlorate ppb	NA	NA	300	110 - 300		Known by-product of the drinking water disinfection process, forming when sodium hypochlorite or chlorine dioxide are used in the disinfection process
Chromium(VI) ppb	NA	NA	0.33	0.03 - 0.33		Industries that process or use chromium, chromium compounds, or chromium processes

*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.

Additional information about unregulated contaminants can be found at the following link, courtesy of American Water Works Association: http://www.drinktap.org/home/water-information/water-quality/ucmr3.aspx

important information about your drinking water monitoring requirements not met for Hackensack System

Our water system violated a drinking water requirement over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During 2015 we did not monitor for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) during the NJDEP required monitoring period (between July and September). The VOCs sample was collected on October 27, 2015 without detection of any regulated VOCs. Previous samples taken in 2014 were non-detectable.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during 2015, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant: VOCs[1]
Required sampling frequency: 1 sample a year
Number of samples taken: 1
When samples should have been taken: Between July 1, 2015 and September 30, 2015
When samples were taken: October 27, 2015

What is being done?

A scheduling reminder has been set up for all parties involved for future required SDWA monitoring sampling. For more information, please contact Sheng-Lu Soong, chief chemist, at 201-599-6039.

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.

This notice is being sent to you in the 2015 Annual Consumer Confidence Report.
State Water System ID#: NJ0238001.

Date distributed: June 2016.

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[1]VOCs, also known as volatile organic compounds, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the regulated VOCs. VOCs are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. Regulated VOCs include benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane,cis-dichloroethane, trans-dichloroethane, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, ethylbenzene, styrene,tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, toluene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethylene,1,1,2-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, and xylene.

important information

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

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contem informáções importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.
- 아래의 보고는 귀하 께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 하시든지 아니면 이 보고를 알고 이해하시는 분과 이야기를 하시기를 바랍니다.
- આ અહેવાલ મા તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે મહત્વ ની માહિતી આપવા મા આવી છે. એનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજણ પડતી હોય તેની સાથે વાત કરો
- المعلومات فى هذا التقرير تحتوى على معلومات مهمة عن مياة الشرب التى تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذة المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.