

SECONDARY STANDARDS	Maximum Level Detected (NJDWSC)	Unit Measurement	NJRUL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum	0.021	ppm	0.2	Natural mineral.
Chloride	44.3	ppm	250	Natural mineral, road salt.
Iron	0.008	ppm	0.3	Natural mineral.
Manganese	0.0093	ppm	0.05	Natural mineral.
Sodium	18.6	ppm	50	Natural mineral, road salt.
Sulfate	12.1	ppm	250	Natural mineral.
Zinc	0.0013	ppm	5	Natural mineral.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE.

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 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.

Note regarding lead in drinking water: Although our distribution system tap water samples for lead met the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, lead levels above the action level were detected in a few older homes in the system. This is likely due to lead materials used in the home's plumbing system. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

Cryptosporidium: Cryptosporidium is a microscopic parasite that can be found in surface water, such as rivers and lakes. It is found in feces of humans and many domestic and wild animals. It can be transmitted in a variety of ways, including ingestion of contaminated food and drinking water.

Bayonne Municipal Utilities Authority
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630 Avenue C
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If you are a healthy individual with a normal immune system, the symptoms last about two weeks or less. If a person's immune system is compromised, however, an infection can cause complications which may be life-threatening. Persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice about precautions from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 800.426.4791.

NJDWSC has tested for this contaminant in its raw (untreated) and finished (treated) water supply for some time. To date, Cryptosporidium has not been detected in any of the samples taken. NJDWSC's water quality division conducts extensive testing throughout the watershed area (including municipal, agricultural, and industrial discharges), in order to help protect its water source.

NJDWSC will continue its aggressive source protection program, while continually optimizing treatment processes to reduce risk of contamination by microbial organisms.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): Since untreated river and lake water contain organisms that make consumers ill, NJDWSC uses a disinfectant in its water treatment plant. Chlorine is used as a primary disinfectant and to maintain a level of disinfection in the pipes that transport the water to homes and businesses in the City of Bayonne.

When organic compounds in untreated water react with the disinfectant, they produce by-products. In excessive quantities, these may have harmful health effects. The EPA regulates some of these by-products known as TTHMs.

You'll be happy to know that the Bayonne Municipal Utilities Authority (BMUA) routinely receives water below the MCL for TTHMs. NJDWSC has recently modified its treatment to further reduce its TTHMs and is currently participating in a statewide study to help further reduce the amount of naturally occurring organics in its watershed.

Improvements to Bayonne's Quality of Water and Facilities: The BMUA is committed to providing water that meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements for drinking water. In general, our water system is in good condition, as a result of previous and ongoing rehabilitation and improvements to the system infrastructure.

In order to ensure that the BMUA's water system continues to operate efficiently and effectively to provide safe, adequate and reliable service, we are continuing to improve our system.

An opportunity for public participation concerning decisions that may affect the quality of water is provided during regularly scheduled BMUA meetings held the first Monday of each month at 6 pm in the Council Chambers at the Municipal Building. A detailed schedule of the meeting dates can be obtained by calling 201.339.3200. Citizens are always welcome to visit the Bayonne MUA office at the municipal building to discuss any concerns they may have.



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2003 Bayonne WATER QUALITY New Jersey REPORT

Dear Water Consumer,

This 2003 Water Quality Report is an annual report to all water consumers on the quality of water provided by the Bayonne Municipal Utilities Authority. This report meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirements for Consumer Confidence Reports.

This 2003 Water Quality Report provides our customers with information on the sources of our drinking water, our water system, applicable health information and the concentrations of detected contaminants with a comparison to water quality regulations.

We encourage you to read this report and study the water quality test results for the 2003 calendar year. We hope you find this report informative and that the information provides you with a better understanding of what is involved in bringing high quality drinking water to your faucet.

The Authority has continued to maintain the necessary precautionary measures to ensure the continued safety of our water supply system.

The Bayonne Municipal Utilities Authority is committed to providing our consumers with high quality drinking water and information about the drinking water that we provide. We are pleased to report that, during the 2003 calendar year, our drinking water met all federal and state water quality standards.

If you would like additional information or if you have any questions concerning this report, feel free to call me at 201.339.3200. You can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 for further information.

Sincerely,
Stephen J. Gallo
Executive Director
Bayonne Municipal Utilities Authority

IMPORTANT NOTE

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

”هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
ترجم التقرير, أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير.“

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

N/A: not applicable.
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.
AL (Action Level): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT (Treatment Technique): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ND: not detected.
ppm: parts per million; (comparable to one minute in two years or 1 cent in \$10,000.00).
ppb: parts per billion; (comparable to one minute in two thousand years or 1 cent in \$10,000,000.00).
pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of the radioactivity in water.
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.
NJRUL (New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit): 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. New Jersey has set Recommended Upper Limits for these contaminants.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table lists all drinking water contaminants detected during the 2003 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 table is from testing performed on samples of water taken from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2003. 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. Also, a monitoring waiver for synthetic organic chemicals was granted by NJDEP for the 2003 calendar year.

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 (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 800.426.4791.

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.

The water supply for the City of Bayonne is obtained solely from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). The NJDWSC water supply is mainly from the 29.6 billion gallon Wanaque Reservoir and the 7 billion gallon Monksville Reservoir. NJDWSC also operates two pump stations designed to pump 250 million gallons per day of water from the Pompton River and 150 million gallons per day from the Ramapo River into the Wanaque Reservoir as needed. Located in Wanaque, New Jersey, the NJDWSC Water Treatment Plant purifies and filters the water to ensure its safety and potability.

To ensure the safety of our water, NJDWSC routinely monitors and tests the water at rivers, lakes and streams that supply its reservoirs. NJDWSC also continually monitors the quality of water throughout the distribution system including Bayonne. All water quality tests are performed at NJDWSC's DEP and EPA certified Water Quality Laboratory.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) is preparing Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems, which are expected to be complete in 2004. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto the NJDEP's source water assessment web site at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550. You may also contact your public water system at 201.339.3200.

Potential Contaminants

The types of contaminants that may be found in the raw water before it is treated to produce drinking 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 (SOC) and volatile organic chemicals (VOC), which are the by-products 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.

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.

2003 WATER QUALITY REPORT – CITY OF BAYONNE - PWSID #0901001

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected NJDWSC	Level Detected Bayonne Distribution	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	TT	0.31	N/A	N	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness in the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Beta	PCi/L	0	4	2.3	N/A	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha	PCi/L	0	15	<0.27	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Antimony	ppb	6	6	3.2	N/A	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.0082	N/A	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.5	N/A	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	N/A	First half 2003: 90th percentile=0.120 0 sites above AL Second half 2003: 90th percentile=0.093 0 sites above AL	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.111	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	ppb	0	AL=15	N/A	First half 2003: 90th percentile=0.0131 5 sites above AL Second half 2003: 90th percentile=0.0060 4 sites above AL	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (inorganic)	ppb	2	2	0.35	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.26	N/A	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	ppb	N/A	80	Highest annual avg=61.58	N/A	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5	ppb	N/A	60	Highest annual avg=44.06	N/A	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	N/A	6.25 - 12.33	N/A	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	ppb	N/A	N/A	26.25 - 50.40	N/A	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	60	N/A	0.77 - 2.38	N/A	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.