

Our approach
to **water resources**

Water stewardship

In 2024, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) introduced the third iteration of its Statewide Water Supply Plan. The plan identifies multiple action items to ensure that New Jerseyans have access to an ample, reliable, and safe quantity and quality of water. PSEG aims to support the State's plan and has exhibited leadership in stewarding this important natural resource.

At the center of our water stewardship within the state is the Merrill Creek Reservoir. Merrill Creek is a 650-acre reservoir constructed in 1988. It was built and is currently managed by the Merrill Creek Owners Group, which is a consortium of utilities that PSEG belongs to. The reservoir holds 15 billion gallons of water and is a critical resource to protect drinking water resources for approximately 14.2 million people in the South Jersey region and the City of Philadelphia.

The PSEG Nuclear senior management team has responsibility for managing this important water resource. This includes governance and operation of the reservoir through the Merrill Creek Owners Group. In addition, the Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC) manages all water resources that support the Delaware River and we abide by their water stewardship requirements.

Water management

PSEG measures water inflows and outflows by source as required by various permit requirements and internal performance monitoring systems, including the quarterly reporting of well pumpage and levels to the NJDEP. Our Water Conservation Plan is updated and submitted for review to NJDEP biennially.

Water withdrawal management

Most of our water withdrawal is from the Delaware River and is used for the operation and cooling of our 100% carbon-free nuclear fleet. PSEG, through participation in the Merrill Creek Owners Group, helps mitigate drought risk in the region by releasing water from the Merrill Creek Reservoir when deemed necessary by the DRBC. The Commission

has regulated the flow of the river since 1961 and provides unified water resource management across New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Water discharge and effluent management

PSEG has internal policies and practices related to the discharge of water and effluents. The federal



Migrating geese at Merrill Creek Reservoir, Harmony, NJ

Clean Water Act prohibits releasing pollutants into U.S. waters from point sources, except with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or from a state through a federally authorized state program. New Jersey is among the states that EPA has delegated authority to administer the NPDES program.

We have implemented treatments and processes to monitor PSEG’s discharges and assess if they remain below those limits. Finally, PSEG maintains a robust discharge prevention and response program. This program incorporates the requirements of the NJDEP, the EPA Facility Response Plan, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Natural Resource Damage Assessment Protocol.



Water use rights and limitations

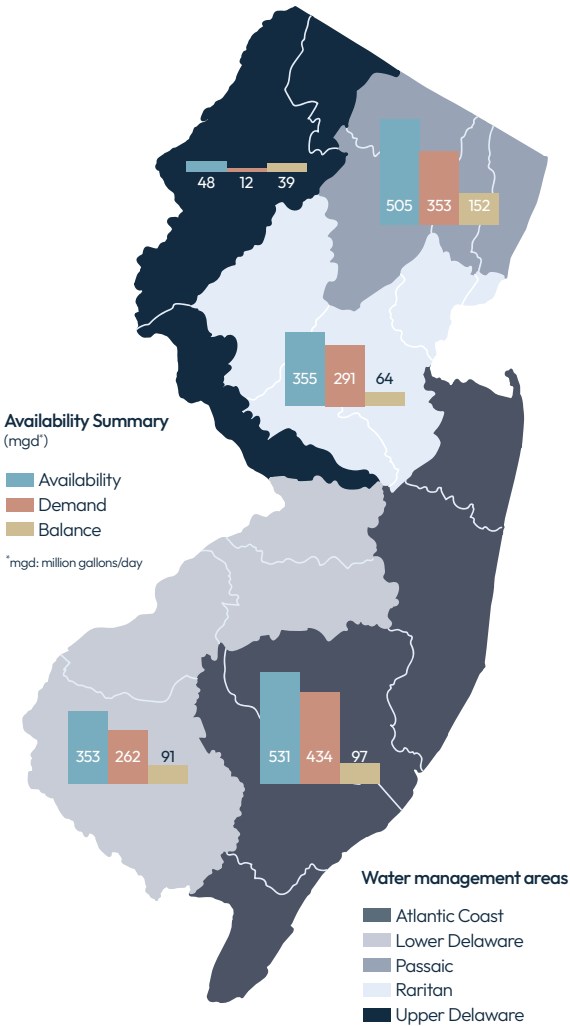
Our plant operations utilize water from the Delaware River, which is monitored and regulated by the DRBC. Our ownership interest in the Merrill Creek Reservoir ensures we have access to water during a drought, as determined by the DRBC. Our NJPDES permit with the NJDEP contains effluent limitations for discharge to surface waters.

Water risk

Water is an essential component of steam power generation, making water availability critical for effective operations. In New Jersey, the NJDEP has the authority to study and manage the State’s water resources and plan for future water needs. This includes analyzing water supply data, examining growth projections, evaluating risks, and identifying polices necessary to overcome supply challenges. The most recent findings are communicated in the 2024 NJ Water Supply Plan*, which PSEG aims to support through our governance, operational policies, and day-to-day business practices.

The NJDEP does not identify water availability as a near term risk in any region of the state. However, climate change, drought, aging infrastructure, and freshwater contamination are all cited as issues that could negatively impact our water availability and will be analyzed further by the NJDEP. We will continue to proactively monitor these impacts and will work in partnership with the State to ensure everyone’s water needs continue to be met.

NJ Water Availability Summary



* Source: 2024 NJ Water Supply Plan