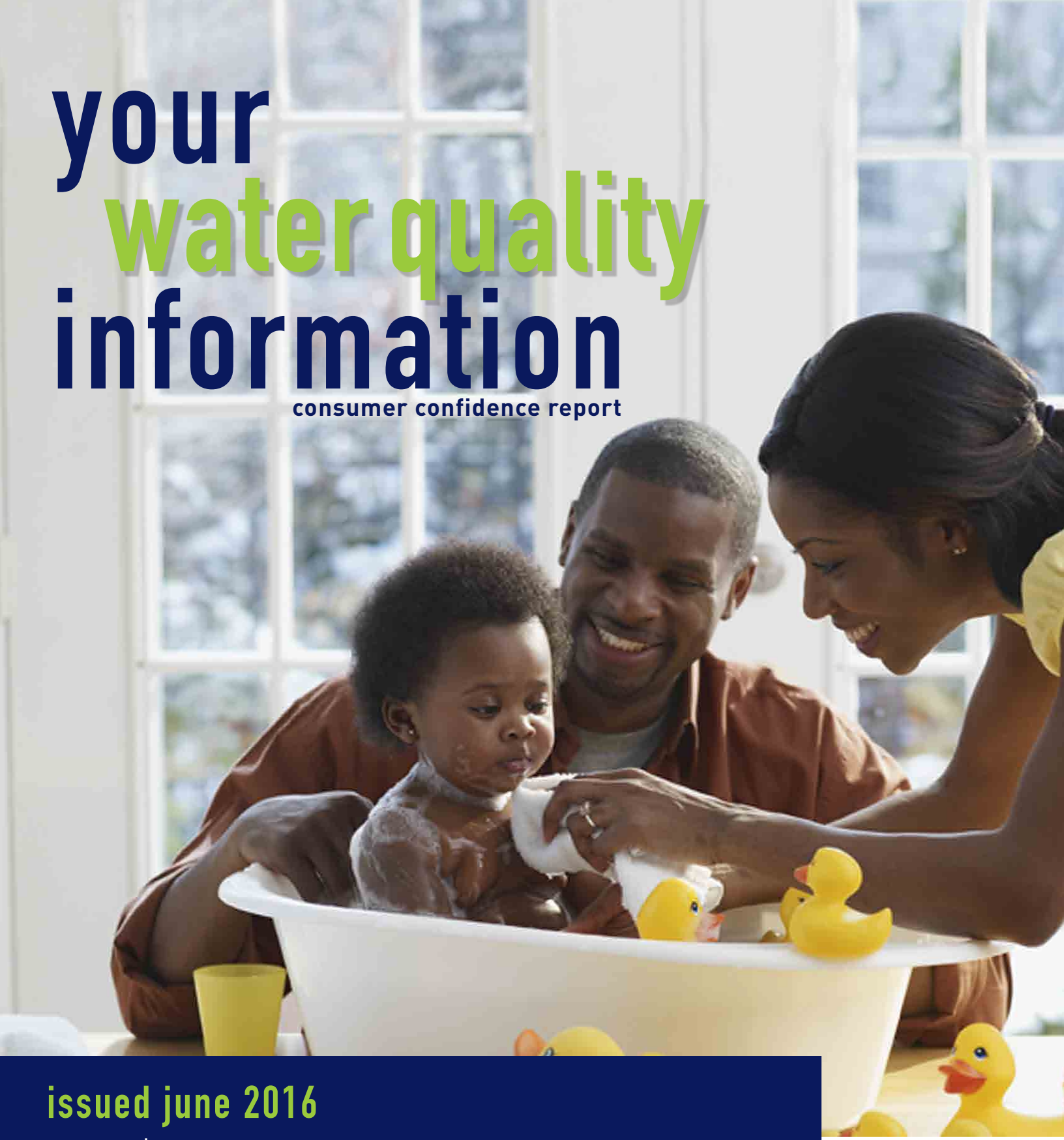
Suez- New Jersey Operations. 2016. Your Water Quality Information, Consumer Confidence Report

your water quality information

consumer confidence report



issued june 2016

SUEZ | New Jersey Operations

PWSID # NJ0238001

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,

At SUEZ, our goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses all the standards for safe drinking water. These health and safety standards are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We're at work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to provide you and your family with top quality water and premier service.

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. Both the EPA and the NJDEP require water suppliers to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for their customers. This CCR provides important information about your drinking water. It shows how your drinking water measured up to government standards during 2015.

Please read it carefully and feel free to call us at 800.422.5987 if you have any questions about your water or your service. Or, you can call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health we suggest that you contact your health care provider.

We also have a Customer Advisory Panel which meets regularly to share suggestions and thoughts about our service. If you would like to become a member of the panel please write to 200 Lake Shore Drive, Haworth, NJ 07641. For more information about SUEZ visit our website at www.mysuezwater.com.

Sincerely,

Laurent Carrot
Vice President & General Manager

who we are

SUEZ provides water and wastewater services to over 7 million people in the United States. In addition to owning and operating regulated utilities, SUEZ operates municipal systems through public-private partnerships and contract agreements. Three of the nation's largest water and wastewater contracts are operated by SUEZ.

about your water supply

Our customers in portions of Bergen and Hudson counties receive their water primarily from four reservoirs – the Oradell, Woodcliff Lake, and Lake Tappan reservoirs in Bergen County, New Jersey and Lake DeForest in Rockland County, New York. Lake DeForest and Lake Tappan reservoirs are located on the upper or freshwater portion of the Hackensack River. Woodcliff Lake is located on the Pascack Brook, while the Oradell reservoir is fed by both the Hackensack River and the Pascack Brook. Together they hold about 14 billion gallons of water and cover nearly 6,000 acres. Water from these surface supplies are treated to meet safe drinking water standards at the Haworth Water Treatment Plant. We also operate wells in Upper Saddle River which supplement our supply.

In addition, we are partners with the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission in the Wanaque South Project. This is a regional network of pipelines, pumping stations and reservoirs that can provide up to 60 million gallons of water per day to our customers.

From time to time, you may receive water from sources through interconnections with other water suppliers, including the Boonton, Wanaque and Monksville reservoirs. Through these pipelines we are able to supplement water supplies to meet customer needs. You may also receive treated water from the City of Jersey City, SUEZ New York operations, the Park Ridge Water Department, the Passaic Valley Water Commission or the Ridgewood Water Department.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800.426.4791

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about the treatment process

At SUEZ, our goal is to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. Our water treatment plant in Haworth, New Jersey, uses ozone, a form of oxygen, to purify your water and high-rate dissolved air flotation (DAF) for sedimentation clarification. State-of-the-art DAF technology facilitates improved water quality, enhanced service reliability, reduced chemical and energy usage, and the protection of sensitive ecosystems. Water treated at the plant is also filtered and contains a small amount of chloramine — a combination of chlorine and ammonia — to help ensure the safety of your water. The water you receive from wells or interconnections with other water suppliers is purified with chlorine. To further ensure the safety of your water, we monitor it before, during and after the treatment process. For example, we routinely test the water at the rivers, lakes, streams and wells that supply drinking water. We also sample and test treated water directly from the distribution system in each community we serve. As you can see, we are committed to providing you with top quality water.

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lead and your drinking water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Your water is lead free when it leaves our treatment plant. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. United Water New Jersey is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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

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.

SUEZ provides an average of 111 million gallons of water per day to customers in Bergen and Hudson Counties through

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miles of main

sodium and your drinking water

SUEZ routinely monitors the drinking water to ensure that it meets the standards set by the 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 test results show that SUEZ exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium. The highest running annual averages at the Haworth Water Treatment Plant and the Upper Saddle River wells were 108 ppm and 87 ppm, respectively, with a range of results of 50 ppm to 156 ppm. The highest running annual average at the Wyandotte Well / High Mountain Well in the Franklin Lakes System was 49 ppm, with a range of results of 42 ppm to 59 ppm.

The first two months of 2016 test results show that SUEZ exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium with a range of results of 79 ppm to 75 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.

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.

For more information, please call 1.800.422.5987.

State Water System ID#: 0238001 (Haworth Plant and Upper Saddle River Wells)

State Water System ID#: 0220001 (Franklin Lakes System)

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 SOCs because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

watershed recreation program

Our Watershed Recreation Program opens the door to a world of outdoor enjoyment. The program, which runs from April 1 through November 30, allows our customers to enjoy the wooded lands surrounding our reservoirs for fishing or bird watching. For a nominal application fee, your watershed recreation permit will give you access to four reservoirs - Oradell, Woodcliff Lake, and Lake Tappan in Bergen County, New Jersey and Lake DeForest in Rockland County, New York. Wheelchair accessible areas are located at our Woodcliff Lake and Lake Tappan reservoirs. For recorded information, please call our Watershed Recreation Hotline at 1.800.664.4552 extension 3208. For an application, please visit www.Suezwatershed.com.

saving water makes dollars and sense

Fresh, clean drinking water is a necessity so there is never enough to waste. Remember a little effort and a little common sense will make a big difference. It is essential for us to take water saving steps now. We encourage our customers to use water wisely—even when supplies are abundant.

At SUEZ we offer the following conservation tips for saving water. Inside your home, never use your toilet as a wastebasket, take shorter showers or take a shallow bath instead of a shower. Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth or shaving; while waiting for hot water from the tap, catch the flow in a watering can and use it for watering house or garden plants. Keep a bottle of tap water in the refrigerator instead of running the faucet for cold water, wash vegetables and fruit in a basin and use a vegetable brush to remove dirt. Run your dishwasher and washing machine only when full. By following these tips, you can save hundreds of gallons of water a day.

By installing more efficient water fixtures and repairing leaks, you can reduce indoor water use by up to 25 percent and help save money on water and energy bills. The more you conserve, the more you save!

For more information, please visit the following websites:

www.epa.gov/watersense

www.mysuezwater.com

go convenient. go eBill.

eBilling is the electronic, paperless delivery of your water bill to your e-mail inbox. The eBill will look exactly like your current paper bill, including all bill inserts, and will be available to you at any time.

eBilling customers can choose from several convenient payment options, including direct payments from a bank account, free of charge.

To register for eBilling visit www.mysuezwater.com/my-account/paperless-billing or call customer service at 800.422.5987.

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.
- 이 보고서는 귀하 가족의 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 하시든지 아니면 이 보고서를 잘 이해하시는 분과 얘기를 하시기를 바랍니다.
- આ અહેવાલ માં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે અગત્ય ની જાણકારી આપવા માં આવી છે. એનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજણ પડતી હોય તેવા 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.

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.

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 for 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
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

Copper and Lead	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	Violation	Likely Source
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead ppb	0	15	13.9	5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection by-products - Stage 2	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result LRAA	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 ppb (HAA5: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid)	NA	60	20.6	1.2 - 39.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total THMs ppb (THMs: bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform)	NA	80	34.0	10.4 - 74.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Microbiologicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest** Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Total coliforms (% in monthly samples)	0	5% monthly with TT	1.0%	0.0% - 1.0%	No	Naturally present in the environment

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

Disinfectant Residual	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine/Chloramines ppm	4	4.0	2.13	ND - 4.23	No	Treatment process

Note: Disinfectant Residual range of results are site specific. Chloramines are used.

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.
*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.
**Highest results are based upon the highest monthly results.
#The Range of Results represent the lowest and highest detection during the monitoring year.

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	186	62 - 186	Natural mineral
Aluminum ppb	200	186	ND - 186	Treatment process
Calcium ppm	NA	83	26 - 83	Natural mineral
Chloride ppm^	250	288	97 - 288	Natural mineral, road salt
Color CU^	10	25	3 - 25	Natural mineral and organic matter
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive	0.39	-0.21 - 0.39	Natural mineral, road salt
Hardness (as CaCO3) ppm^	250	302	98 - 302	Natural mineral
Iron ppb	300	17	ND - 17	Erosion of natural deposits and oxidation of iron components
Manganese ppb	50	20	ND - 20	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor TON	3	3C	N - 3C	Naturally occurring, Chlorine
pH	6.5-8.5	8.40	7.26 - 8.40	Natural mineral, treatment process
Sodium ppm#	50	108	50 - 156	Natural mineral, road salt
Specific Conductance, umhos	NA	1258	494 - 1258	Natural mineral
Sulfate ppm	250	20	15 - 20	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids ppm^	500	912	248 - 912	Natural mineral

* Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.

SUEZ 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 are based on the Running Annual Average (RAA), due to multiple samples collected for sodium during 2015. Please see additional sodium information on page 5.

^ 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.

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

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.

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, 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 below illustrates the susceptibility rating for each individual source for each of the contaminant categories in the New Jersey - Hackensack System. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report. NJDEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of the 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 source water assessment reports or summaries 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 10 sources of water (4 wells and 6 surface water intakes) is detailed on the table entitled "Susceptibility Rating".

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.

susceptibility rating for Hackensack System 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	002	UPPER SADDLE RIVER WELL #1	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H
01	003	UPPER SADDLE RIVER WELL #2	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H
06	011	OLD TAPPAN WELL (P)	M	M	L	L	H	M	H	M
07	013	EMERSON WELL #1 (P)	M	M	L	H	H	M	H	M
11	011	WANAQUE SOUTH PUMP STATION (PO)	H	H	L	M	H	L	L	H
11	011	WANAQUE SOUTH PUMP STATION (PA)	H	H	M	M	H	L	L	H
11	021	ORADELL RESERVOIR	H	M	L	M	H	L	L	H
11	dan	DANNY LANE (P)	H	M	L	L	M	L	L	H
11	hir	HIRSHFELD (P)	H	M	L	H	H	L	L	H
11	par	PARAMUS (P)	H	M	L	H	H	L	L	H

Supplemental Source of Supply Data

In 2015, SUEZ purchased water from neighboring Passaic Valley Water Commission to supplement its source of supply. This insert contains the water quality data from that source. Additional information about this supplement supply source can be found by visiting the following website: www.pvwc.com.

PASSAIC VALLEY WATER COMMISSION (PVWC) PWS ID NJ1605002 2015 Water Quality Data

Water Quality Results - Table of Contaminants Detected in 2015

Primary Contaminants	*Compliance Achieved*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*PVWC Little Falls WTP PWS ID NJ1605002*	*NJDWSC Wanaque WTP PWS ID NJ1613001*	*Typical Source*
TURBIDITY AND TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON				***Highest Result (Range of Results)***	***Highest Result (Average)***	
Turbidity, NTU	Yes Yes	NA NA	TT = 1 TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95% required)	0.53 (0.02 - 0.53) 99.97%	0.28 (0.11) 100%	Soil runoff.
				Percent (%) Removal	***Removal Ratio***	
Total Organic Carbon, %	Yes	NA	TT = % removal; or removal ratio	46 – 72 (25 – 45 required)	1.0 (RAA) (0.94 - 1.0)	Naturally present in the environment.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS				***------ Highest Result (Range of Results) ------***		
Barium, ppm	Yes	2	2	0.027 (0.016 - 0.027)	0.013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium, ppb	Yes	100	100	0.57 (ND - 0.57)	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride, ppm	Yes	4	4	0.09 (ND - 0.09)	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel, ppb	NA	NA	NA	1.98 (1.63 - 1.98)	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate, ppm	Yes	10	10	3.7 (0.89 - 3.7)	0.503	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium, ppb	Yes	50	50	0.69 (ND - 0.69)	ND	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. 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 spread through means other than drinking water.

PVWC and NJDWSC started the second round of source water monitoring in accordance with the requirements of EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. This monitoring will continue through the spring of 2017. The data collected in 2015 for both water systems is presented in the Source Water Pathogen Monitoring table below.

SOURCE WATER PATHOGEN MONITORING

Contaminant	*---------- PVWC Sourcewaters ----------* *Passaic River*	*Pompton River*	*NJDWSC Sourcewater*	*Typical Source*
Cryptosporidium, Oocysts/L	0 - 0.372	0 - 0.78	ND	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
Giardia, Cysts/L	0 - 0.372	0 - 0.744	0 – 0.1	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.

**** PVWC's FINISHED WATER EXCEEDS SODIUM RUL***

PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) of 50 ppm for sodium in 2015. Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. 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 recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium-restricted diet. If you have any concerns please contact your health care provider.

ADDITIONAL PVWC TREATMENT PLANT MONITORING RESULTS

Contaminant	*Little Falls WTP Effluent Average (Range)*	
Chlorate, ppb	174 (88 - 373)	Test results presented in this table were collected in 2015 as part of a study to determine the general occurrence of chlorate. Currently, there is no drinking water standard for chlorate to compare the results to and thus they are presented for informational purposes only. PVWC continues to participate in and support these types of regulatory and research efforts to maintain a position of leadership in drinking water supply.

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