

# your water quality information

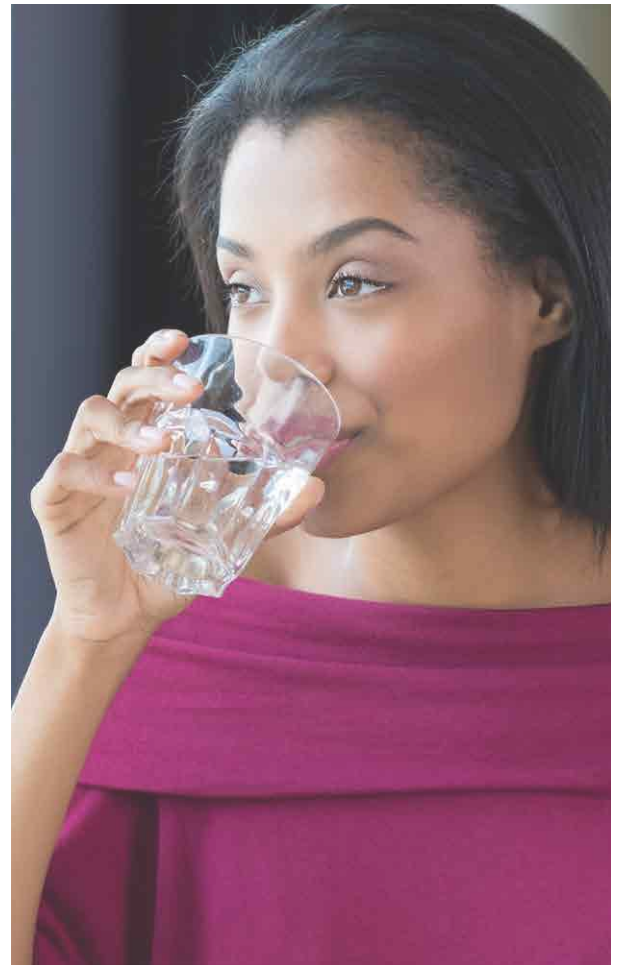
consumer confidence report

issued june 2018

**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.



# 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, please visit our website [www.mysuezwater.com](http://www.mysuezwater.com).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chris Riat', written over a white background.

**Chris Riat**  
Senior Director, Contract Operations

## 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. Two of the nation’s largest water and wastewater contracts are operated by SUEZ.

## 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 Jersey Operations when routine maintenance is performed on the plant, aqueduct and mains.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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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. 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>.

To learn more about lead, please visit <http://www.mysuezwater.com> or <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

# 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 2017 compared to the standards set by the NJDEP.

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

Inorganic Chemicals	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest* Result	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.019	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	1.33	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nickel	ppb	100	100	1.50	NA	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.35	0.06 - 0.35	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Disinfectant By-Products - Stage 2	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result LRAA	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
THM (THMs : Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Chloroform)	ppb	NA	80	44.70	26.50 - 67.40	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (HAA5: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid)	ppb	NA	60	30.30	20.50 - 45.20	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclides (2014)	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Combined Radium 226 + 228	pCi/L	0	5	0.14	NA	No	Erosion of Natural Deposit
Disinfectant Residuals	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine Residual Note: Disinfectant Residual range of results are site specific.	ppm	4	4	1.28	0.56 - 1.65	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper		MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples >AL	Violation	Likely Source
Lead (ppb)		0	15	5.5	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)		1.3	1.3	0.19	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead and Copper - Water Quality Parameters	Units	MCLG	Required Minimum Level	Minimum Level Detected	Number of Excursion		
<i>Boonton Water Treatment Plant POE (T0001002)</i>							
pH	pH Unit	NA	7.00	7.19	0		
Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorous	ppm	NA	0.033	0.200	0		
<i>Distribution</i>							
pH	pH Unit	NA	7.00	6.97	1		
Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorous	ppm	NA	0.033	0.340	0		
TOC Removal Ratio		MCLG	MCL	Lowest Ratio (RAA)	Range of Ratio (Monthly Ratio)	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)		NA	TT, Removal Ratio RAA >1	1.12	0.98 - 1.31	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity		MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity NTU* (monthly avg. plant)		NA	TT =1 NTU	0.21	0.06 - 0.213	No	Soil run off

\*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	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result*	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NA	190	100 - 190		Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; Chlorate disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium	ppb	NA	NA	0.28	0.21 - 0.28		Naturally-occurring element; used in making Chromium-6 steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Chromium(VI)	ppb	NA	NA	0.09	0.04 - 0.09		Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	100	68 - 100		Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NA	0.37	0.29 - 0.37		Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

\*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: <https://drinktapp.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR>

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

Substance	Unit	NJ RUL	Highest Result*	Range of Results	Likely Source
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	65	37 - 65	Natural Mineral
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	240	ND - 240	Treatment Process (if aluminum based treatment products are used), or Erosion of Natural Deposits and Industrial Discharge
Calcium	ppm	NA	24	18 - 24	Natural Mineral
Chloride	ppm	250	128	89 - 128	Natural Mineral, Road Salt
Color	CU	10	5	ND - 5	Natural Mineral and Organic Matter
Corrosivity	NA	Non Corrosive	-1.38	NA	Natural Mineral, Road Salt
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	250	111	83 - 111	Natural Mineral
Iron	ppb	300	89	ND - 89	Erosion of Natural Deposits, and oxidation of iron components
Manganese	ppb	50	340	ND - 340	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH	NA	6.5 - 8.5	7.46	6.95 - 7.46	Natural Mineral, Treatment Process
Sodium**	ppm	50	52	45 - 69	Natural Mineral, Road Salt
Specific Conductance	Umhos	NA	775	408 - 775	Natural Mineral
Sulfate	ppm	250	12	NA	Natural Mineral
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	294	188 - 294	Natural Mineral
Zinc	ppm	5	0.05	ND - 0.05	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.

\*\* 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 for sodium is based on the Running Annual Average (RAA), due to multiple samples collected for sodium during 2017.

## 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, 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 below 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](mailto: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.

### important information

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

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contem informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.

• 아래에 보고는 귀하에게 드리는 수돗물에 대한 중요한 정보와 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 하도록 하시면 이 정보를 알코 이해 하시는 분과 의논 하시기를 바랍니다.

• આ અહેવાલ ની તમારી પાસેના પાણી વિશે અગત્ય ની જાણકારી આપવા ની આદેશ છે. અન્ય ભાષામાં કરી અથવા જેને સમજાવી શકો તેમ તેના આથી માત્ર કરો

• للمعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذه المعلومات اطلب من مترجمها لك.

## Supplement Source of Supply Data

During 2017 the JCMUA and SUEZ performed maintenance on the aqueduct during which time interconnections with Passaic Valley Water Commission, Newark and North Jersey District Water Supply Commission were opened to maintain an adequate supply, pressure and water quality. During years when maintenance is not being performed Jersey City has sufficient source of supply from the Boonton Reservoir and Plant to provide water supply for Jersey City and Hoboken. Jersey City also sells water to Parsippany and Montville.

### PRIMARY STANDARDS - Directly related to the safety of drinking water

<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PVWC Results</b>	<b>Newark Results</b>	<b>NJDWSC Results</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>
Arsenic	ppm	0.00	0.05	-	<0.0005	-	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	ppm	2.00	2.00	0.027	0.008	0.02	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4.00	4.00	0.11	0.12	-	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	ppm	0.002	0.002	-	<0.0002	-	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel	ppm	NA	NA	3.12	-	-	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate	ppm	10.00	10.00	4.33	<0.2	0.52	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MRDLG</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>PVWC Results</b>	<b>Newark Results</b>	<b>NJDWSC Results</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>
Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	4	-	0.584	0.69	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>RADIONUCLIDES (2014)</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Level Found PVWC</b>	<b>Level Found Newark</b>	<b>Level Found NJDWSC</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>
Combined Radium 226+228	pCi/L	0	5	-	1.5	-	No	Erosion of Natural Deposit
<b>TOC REMOVAL RATIO RAA</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PVWC Results</b>	<b>Newark Results RAA Lowest removal ratio</b>	<b>NJDWSC Results RAA Lowest removal ratio</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>	
TOC Removal	NA	TT Removal Ratio RAA >1	52% Removal (52% - 78%) Required 25%-50%	-	1.10 1.0 - 1.5	No	Naturally present in the environment	
<b>TURBIDITY</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Level Found PVWC</b>	<b>Level Found Newark</b>	<b>Level Found NJDWSC</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>	
Turbidity NTU	NA	TT =1 NTU	0.22 (0.02-0.22)	0.42 (0.01 - 0.42)	1.0 NA	No	Soil run off	

### SECONDARY STANDARDS - Water quality paramteres related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water

	<b>Units</b>	<b>NJ RUL</b>	<b>PVWC Result</b>	<b>Newark Result</b>	<b>NJDWSC Result</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	79.0	26.3	49	Natural Mineral
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	0.033	0.083	0.05	Treatment Process (if aluminum based treatment products are used), or Erosion of Natural Deposits and Industrial Discharge
Chloride	ppm	250	217	45.2	104	Natural Mineral, Road Salt
Color	CU	10	ND	2	2	Natural Mineral and Organic Matter
Corrosivity	Non Corrosive	Non Corrosive	Non Corrosive	Non Corrosive	Non Corrosive	Corrosion of household plumbing
Foaming Agents	ppm	500	80	-	<0.04	Detergents
Hardness	ppm	250	186	52.6	89	Natural Mineral
Iron	ppb	300	ND	14	17	Erosion of Natural Deposits, and oxidation of iron components
Manganese	ppb	50	0.005	0.025	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor	TON	3	12	3	ND	Naturally Occuring, Chlorine
pH	NA	6.5 - 8.5	8.2	7.29	8.1	Natural Mineral, Treatment Process
Sodium	ppm	50	129*	23.2	45	Natural Mineral, Road Salt
Sulfate	ppm	250	86.0	11.1	12	Natural Mineral
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	592	111	129	Natural Mineral
Zinc	ppm	5	0.008	<0.2	11	Erosion of Natural Deposits, and Industrial Discharge

\* PVWC FINISHED WATER EXCEEDED SODIUM RUL

### UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES - for which EPA requires monitoring

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PVWC Result</b>	<b>Newark Result</b>	<b>NJDWSC Result</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>
1,4-Dioxane	ppb	NA	NA	0.21	-	-	Used as a solvent, cleaning agent, chemical stabilizer, surface coating, adhesive agent, and an ingredient in chemical manufacture.
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NA	515	-	-	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; Chlorate disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Perfluoro octane-sulfonic acid - PFOS	ppb	NA	NA	0.00139	-	-	Perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) are manmade compounds used in the manufacture of stain, oil, and water resistant consumer products. They are also found in products such as firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, paints, adhesives and insecticides.
Perfluoro-1-butane-sulfonic acid - PFBS	ppb	NA	NA	0.013	-	-	
Perfluoro-1-hexane-sufonic acid- PFHxS	ppb	NA	NA	0.0038	-	-	
Perfluoro-heptanoic acid- PFHpA	ppb	NA	NA	0.0026	-	-	
Perfluoro-hexanoic acid	ppb	NA	NA	0.0183	-	-	
Perfluoro-octanoic acid - PFOA	ppb	NA	NA	0.0176	-	-	

## Supplement Source of Supply Data (continued from page 7)

**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.

Contaminant Name	----- PVWC Result ----- Passaic River	Pompton River	Newark Result Source Water	NJDWSC Result Source Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Cryptosporidium, # Cysts/L	0 - 0.878	0 - 0.093	0	0 - 0.1	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
Giardia, # Cysts/L	0 - 2.047	0 - 1.209	0	0 - 0.4	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.

## 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 more you conserve, the more you save!

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](http://www.epa.gov/watersense)

[www.mysuezwater.com](http://www.mysuezwater.com)

## eBilling

To register for eBilling visit [www.mysuezwater.com/my-account/paperless-billing](http://www.mysuezwater.com/my-account/paperless-billing) or call customer service at 800.422.5987.

# SUEZ

69 DeVoe Place

Hackensack, NJ 07601

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