



your water quality information

consumer confidence report

issued june 2019

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.



our commitment to you



Mark McKoy
Vice President &
General Manager

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 2018. 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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark McKoy'.

Mark McKoy
Vice President & General Manager

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

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.

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. SUEZ 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 seconds 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>.

The system exceeded the Action Level for lead during routine monitoring in the second half of 2018. We are working to resolve the issue. Please refer to SUEZWQ.com for more information.



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 100 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 EPA and the NJDEP. 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).

In 2018, test results show that SUEZ exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium. The highest result at the Haworth Treatment Plant was 131 ppm, with a range of results of 49 ppm to 131 ppm. This range includes results from the Upper Saddle River Wells and Haworth Water Treatment Plant effluent.

According to the NJDEP, 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.

source water assessment program

Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, all states were required to establish a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). New Jersey's SWAP Plan incorporates the following four fundamental steps:

1. Determine the source water assessment area of each ground and surface water source of public drinking water.
2. Inventory the potential contamination sources within the source water assessment area.
3. Determine the public water system source's susceptibility to regulated contaminants. It is important to note, if a drinking water source's susceptibility is high, it does not necessarily mean the drinking water is contaminated. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination.
4. Incorporate public education and participation.

In 2004, source water assessment reports were completed by NJDEP for all Community and Noncommunity Water Systems in New Jersey. The source water assessment reports and supporting documentation are available at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/index.html> or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.



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 2018 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
Arsenic ppb	0	5	0.86	ND - 0.86	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium ppm	2	2	0.19	0.069 - 0.19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Chromium ppb	100	100	9.17	1.9 - 9.17	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel ppb	NA	monitor	2.9	1.72 - 2.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as nitrogen ppm	10	10	3.42	0.01 - 3.42	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as nitrogen ppm	1	1	0.14	ND - 0.14	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite ppm	10	10	3.42	0.02 - 3.42	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	Violation	Likely Source
Lead ppb	0	15	18.4	15	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper - Water Quality Parameters	MCLG	Required Minimum Level	Minimum Level Detected	Maximum Level Detected	Number of Excursions
<i>Upper Saddle River Wells</i>					
Alkalinity mg/L as CaCO3	NA	NA	91	192	NA
pH SU	NA	NA	6.91	7.41	NA
Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorous mg/L as Total P	NA	NA	ND	0.07	NA
<i>Haworth Water Treatment Plant</i>					
Alkalinity mg/L as CaCO3	NA	NA	65	104	NA
pH SU	NA	NA	7.32	8.27	NA
Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorous mg/L as Total P	NA	NA	0.14	0.36	NA
<i>Distribution</i>					
pH SU	NA	NA	7.03	8.15	NA
Alkalinity mg/L as CaCO3	NA	NA	40	170	NA
Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorous mg/L as Total P	NA	NA	0.02	1.04	NA
<i>Interconnections (CC002002)</i>					
Alkalinity mg/L as CaCO3	NA	NA	35	98	NA
pH SU	NA	NA	6.91	7.79	NA
Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorous mg/L as Total P	NA	NA	0.52	1.70	NA
<i>Interconnections (CC012021)</i>					
pH SU	NA	NA	7.06	7.77	NA
Alkalinity mg/L as CaCO3	NA	NA	34	60	NA
Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorous mg/L as Total P	NA	NA	0.59	1.20	NA

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	17.29	5.4 - 21.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total THMs ppb (THMs: bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform)	NA	80	40.99	14.1 - 61.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

primary standards *(continued)*

Inorganic Disinfection by-products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Bromate ppb	0	10	0.8	ND - 1.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TOC Removal Ratio	MCLG	MCL	Average Ratio (RAA)	Lowest Ratio (RAA)	Range of Ratio (Monthly Ratio)	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	NA	TT	1.06	1.05	0.96 - 1.18	No	Naturally present in the environment

Microbiological	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Total Coliforms % positive	0	5%	1%	ND - 1%	No	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity	MCLG	MCL	%>0.3	Range of Detections	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity NTU [^]	NA	5%>0.3	0.4%	0.04 - 0.17	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

Organic Chemicals (volatile)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result*	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Toluene ppb	1,000	1,000	1.13	ND - 1.13	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Disinfectant Residual	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine/Chloramines ppm	4	4	2.62	ND - 3.98	No	Water additive to control microbes

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

RAA = Running Annual Average is the yearly average of all the results.

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.

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
Aluminum ppm	0.2	0.10	ND - 0.10	Naturally occurring element
Chloride ppm [^]	250	257	31 - 257	Naturally occurring element, road salt
Color CU	10	3	ND - 3	Naturally occurring organic matter
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) ppm [^]	250	297	86 - 297	Naturally occurring element
Manganese ppm	0.05	0.01	ND - 0.01	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
pH SU	6.5 - 8.5	8.27	6.91 - 8.27	Natural property of water
Sodium ppm#	50	131	49 - 131	Naturally occurring element, road salt
Sulfate ppm	250	24	9 - 24	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids ppm [^]	500	569	241 - 569	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc ppm	5	0.24	ND - 0.24	Naturally occurring element

[^] 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.

* 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. Please see additional sodium information on page 5.

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)	MRL	Highest Result*	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chromium ppb	0.2	0.47	ND - 0.47	No	Naturally occurring element
Strontium ppb	0.3	170	110 - 170	No	Naturally occurring element
Vanadium ppb	0.2	0.44	ND - 0.44	No	Naturally occurring element
1,4-Dioxane ppb	0.07	0.07	ND - 0.07	No	Used in the manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorate ppb	20	300	110 - 300	No	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium(VI) ppb	0.03	0.33	0.03 - 0.33	No	Naturally occurring element

Substance (2018 data)	MRL	Highest* Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
PFBS ppt	90	4.2	ND - 4.2	No	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHpA ppt	10	4.6	ND - 4.6	No	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHxS ppt	30	5.7	ND - 5.7	No	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFOA ppt	20	14	ND - 14	No	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOS ppt	40	15	ND - 15	No	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides

*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>

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.

Supplemental Source of Supply Data

In 2018, SUEZ purchased water from neighboring SUEZ Jersey City 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.mysuezwater.com/JerseyCity2018.

SUEZ Jersey City

PWSID # NJ0906001

2018 Water Quality Data

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	0.0188	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppb	100	100	0.0784	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppm	NA	monitor	0.0929	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.41	0.19 - 0.41	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.41	0.19 - 0.41	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result LRAA	Range of Results**	Violation	Likely Source
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	NA	80	65.9	27.1 - 102.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	33.0	16.4 - 53.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant Residual	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results**	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine as Cl2	ppm	4	4	0.91	0.18 - 1.70	No	Water additive to control microbes
Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples >AL	Violation	Likely Source
Lead	ppb	0	15	6.7	3	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.114	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper - Water Quality Parameters	Units	Required Minimum Level		Minimum Level Detected			
<i>Treatment Plant</i>							
pH	SU		7.0		7.0		
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3		NA		NA		
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P		0.1		0.64		
<i>Distribution System</i>							
pH	SU		7.0		7.04		
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3		NA		NA		
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P		0.1		0.12		
Radionuclides (2014)	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results**	Violation	Likely Source
Combined Radium 226+228	pCi/L	0	5	0.14	NA - 0.14	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Surface Water/GWUDI Systems	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detections	%>0.3	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity	NTU	NA	5%>0.3	0.08 - 0.24	0.0%	No	Soil runoff
Microbiological	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Violation	Likely Source
Total Coliforms	% positive	0	5%	0%	3%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Boonton WTP POE (TP001002)		MCLG	MCL	Lowest Ratio (RAA)	Range of Ratio (Monthly Ratio)	Violation	
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)		NA	RAA>=1.0	1.05	1.00 - 1.20	No	

*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.

**The Range of Results represent the lowest and highest 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.

POE = Point of Entry

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 (2015)	Units	MRL	Min	MAX	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorate	ppb	20	64	160	No	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium	ppb	0.2	ND	0.31	No	Naturally occurring element
Chromium-6	ppb	0.03	ND	0.09	No	Naturally occurring element
Strontium	ppb	0.3	87	100	No	Naturally occurring element
Vanadium	ppb	0.2	ND	0.22	No	Naturally occurring element

Additional information about unregulated contaminants can be found at the following link, courtesy of American Water Works Association:

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



SUEZ

200 Lake Shore Drive
Haworth, NJ 07641

mysuezwater.com

PWSID # NJ0238001



In keeping with our commitment to the environment, this report was printed on paper containing at least 10% post consumer fiber.

**THIS REPORT CONTAINS
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT
YOUR DRINKING WATER.**

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

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