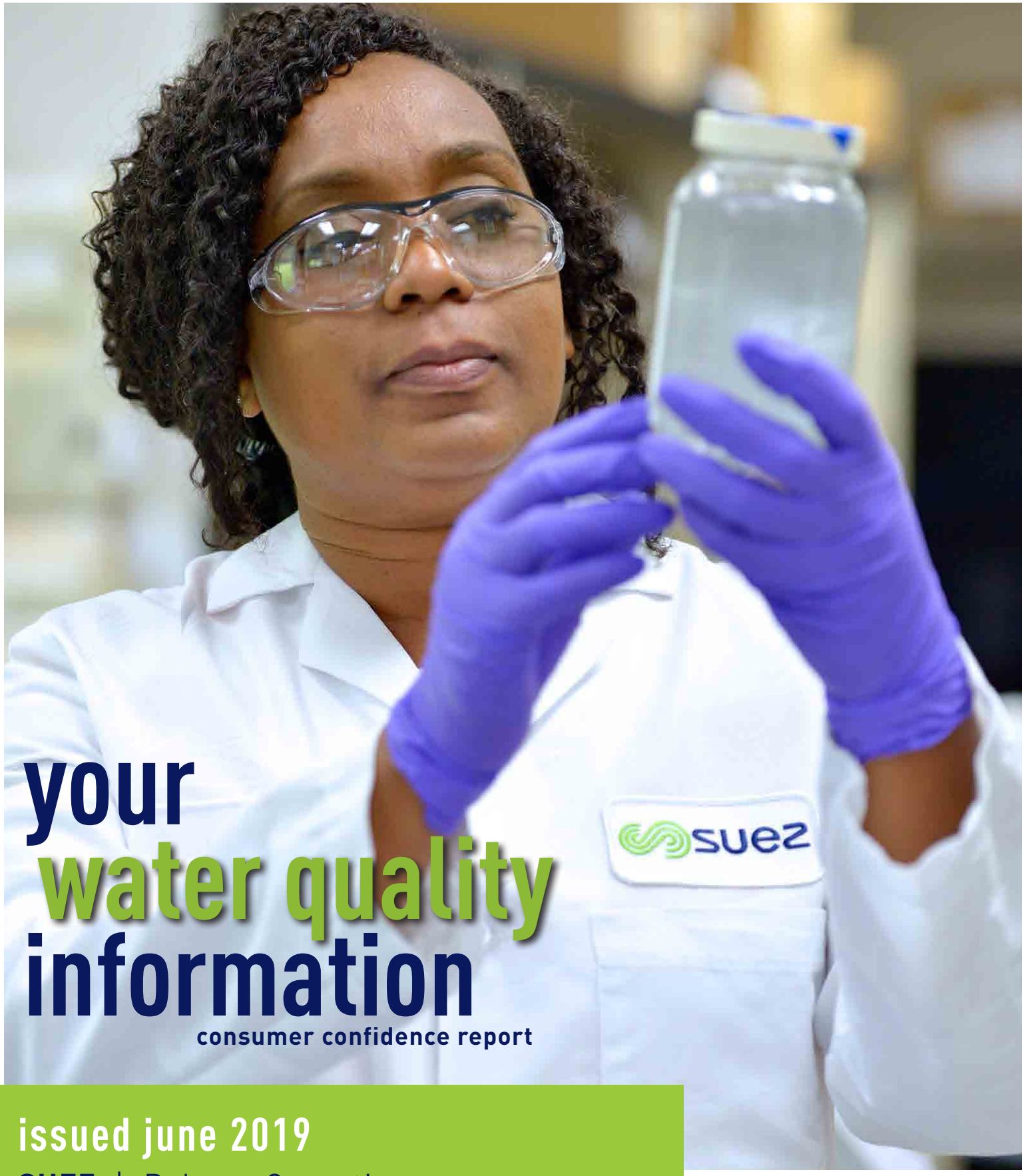

your water quality information

consumer confidence report

issued june 2019

SUEZ | Rahway Operations

PWSID # NJ2013001

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

Andrew Suarez
Project Manager,
Rahway Operations

Dear Customer,

The City of Rahway continues to be one of our proudest partners in New Jersey. This partnership has saved the City about $1.6 million a year and up to $32 million over the life of the 20 year contract. SUEZ continues to manage the day to day operations of the water system while the City retains ownership of all the water facilities.

The City of Rahway and SUEZ work together to provide you with water that meets all the health and safety standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). These agencies require water suppliers to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for their customers.

This CCR contains important information about your drinking water. Please read it carefully. If you have specific questions about your water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider. You can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. If you have questions about your water or your water service, please feel free to call our customer service center toll free at 877.303.2435 or write us at 69 DeVoe Place, Hackensack, NJ 07601. If you would like to discuss your water-related matters with the Rahway Municipal Council, please call the City Clerk's Office at 732.827.2100 for a schedule of meetings.

Sincerely,

Andrew Suarez
Project Manager, Rahway Operations

about your water supply

The City of Rahway receives its water primarily from the North Branch of the Rahway River. The river is located in the North Branch Watershed which encompasses 40 square miles in Union and Essex counties and includes such densely populated municipalities as Orange, Maplewood, Irvington, Union, Springfield, Westfield, Cranford and Clark. We sometimes supplement this supply by purchasing treated water from Middlesex Water Company and the New Jersey American Water Company.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800.426.4791

about the treatment process

On a typical day, we pump 4.85 million gallons of purified water to about 26,500 residents in our community. We use several processes to provide you with water that meets all safety standards. We begin by pumping water from the Rahway River into our Westfield Avenue Water Treatment Plant. This "raw" water is pumped to an aeration station that removes volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which may be present. Next, we add coagulants to remove any silt or small particles. The water then slowly flows through two sedimentation basins where this particulate matter settles out. Water is then pumped through Ultra Filtration Membranes and activated carbon to remove any remaining particles and improve taste. During the next step, we add liquid chlorine to destroy any bacteria or viruses that may be present. We also add a corrosion inhibitor to reduce the risk of copper or lead dissolving into your drinking water from household plumbing. Before the finished water leaves the plant, we add a small amount of fluoride to promote dental health as it travels through our 96 miles of mains to homes and businesses throughout the city.

sodium information

We routinely monitor the drinking water to ensure that it meets the standards set by 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).

2018 results showed that the City of Rahway exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium. The highest running annual average at the Rahway Surface Water Treatment Plant was 116 ppm, with a range of results of 37 ppm to 363 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. For more information, please call 877.303.2435.

waiver information

The Safe Drinking Water Act allows monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.

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. Rahway 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.

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 2018 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*	Violation	Likely Source
Arsenic	ppb	0	5	1.55	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.103	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppb	100	100	1.7	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	NA	monitor	5.04	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.85	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.85	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Organic Chemicals (volatile)	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Violation	Likely Source
MTBE	ppb	NA	70	ND	2.22	No	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result LRAA	Range of Results**	Violation	Likely Source
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	NA	80	66.0	17.91 - 97.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	25.7	7.57 - 45.6	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	0.87	0.2 - 2.06	No	Water additive to control microbes

Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples >AL	Violation	Likely Source
Lead	ppb	0	15	0	0	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.117	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper - Water Quality Parameters	Units	Required Minimum Level	Minimum Level Detected
Treatment Plant			
pH	SU	NA	7.01
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3	NA	109
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	NA	0.154
Distribution System			
pH	SU	NA	7.17
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3	NA	72
Orthophosphate	mg/L as Total P	NA	0.183

Surface Water/GWUDI Systems	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detections	%>0.3	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity	NTU	NA	5%>0.3	0.02 - 0.18	0.0%	No	Soil runoff

Microbiological	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Violation	Likely Source
E. Coli	% positive	0	1%	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliforms	% positive	0	2%	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

TOC Removal Ratio	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Ratio (RAA)	Range of Ratio (Monthly Ratio)	Violation
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	NA	RAA>=1.0	1.3	0.97 - 2.01	No

*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.

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

Substance	Units	NJ RUL	Min	Max	RUL Exceeded?	Likely Source
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	56	127	No	Naturally occurring element
Aluminum	ppb	200	NA	102	No	Naturally occurring element
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	63.00	No	Naturally occurring element
Chloride	ppm	250	NA	124	No	Naturally occurring element
Conductivity	umhos	NA	NA	667	No	Naturally occurring element
Corrosivity	NA	Non-Corrosive	NA	-0.88	No	Naturally occurring element, road salt
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	250	NA	203	No	Naturally occurring element
pH	ppm	6.5 - 8.5	6.46	7.59	Yes	Natural property of water
Sodium**	ppm	50	37	363	Yes	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	ppm	250	NA	30.3	No	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	NA	428	No	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water

Note: 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.

** Rahway was above New Jersey's 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 2018. Please see additional sodium information on page 3.

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	MRL	Min	MAX	Violation	Likely Source
1,4-dioxane	ppb	0.07	0.13	0.19	No	Used in the manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
chromium	ppb	0.2	0.22	0.71	No	Naturally occurring element
chromium-6	ppb	0.03	0.1	0.33	No	Naturally occurring element
molybdenum	ppb	1	1.2	1.3	No	Naturally occurring element
PFOA	ppb	0.02	0.02	0.03	No	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
strontium	ppb	0.3	200	430	No	Naturally occurring element
vanadium	ppb	0.2	0.38	1.6	No	Naturally occurring element

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

ppt Parts per trillion: The equivalent of one second in 32,000 years.

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

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.

source water monitoring – *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.

SUEZ Rahway started the second round of source water monitoring in accordance with the requirements of EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR). This monitoring will continue through the spring of 2017. The data collected in 2017 is presented in the table below.

LT2ESWTR Round 2	Microbials	Highest Results	Range of Results
	Cryptosporidium, # Cysts/L	1.54	ND - 1.54
	Giardia, #Cysts/L	0.27	ND - 0.27

Supplement Source of Supply Data

In 2018, the City of Rahway purchased water from neighboring Middlesex Water Company and New Jersey American's Raritan Water Company to supplement its source of supply. The following data tables contain the water quality data from those sources. Additional information about these supplement supply sources can be found by visiting the following water company websites: www.middlesexwater.com or www.amwater.com.

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Directly related to the safety of drinking water

				Raritan Water		Middlesex Water			
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	***Units***	***MCLG***	***MCL***	***Min***	***Max***	***Min***	***Max***	***Violation***	***Major Sources in Drinking Water***
Arsenic	ppb	0	5	-	-	1	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	-	-	0.02	0.2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppm	0.1	0.1	-	-	ND	0.001	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppm	NA	monitor	-	-	1	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	1	2	1.1	3.5	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	-	-	1	2	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

				Raritan Water		Middlesex Water			
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS	***Units***	***MRDLG***	***MRDL***	***Min***	***Max***	***Min***	***Max***	***Violation***	***Major Sources in Drinking Water***
Chloramines as Cl2	ppm	4	4	0.9	1.1	ND	2	No	Water additive used to control microbes

				Raritan Water		Middlesex Water			
DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS	***Units***	***MCLG***	***MCL***	***Min***	***Max***	***Min***	***Max***	***Violation***	***Major Sources in Drinking Water***
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0	80	-	-	4	117	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	0	60	-	-	ND	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	0	10	-	-	ND	2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

				Raritan Water		Middlesex Water			
RADIONUCLIDES	***Units***	***MCLG***	***MCL***	***Min***	***Max***	***Min***	***Max***	***Violation***	***Major Sources in Drinking Water***
Combined Radium 226+228	pCi/L	0	5	-	-	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha (excluding radium & uranium)	pCi/L	0	15	-	-	2	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	0	30	-	-	2	14	No	Erosion of natural deposits

				Raritan Water			Middlesex Water				
TURBIDITY	***Units***	***MCLG***	***MCL***	***Min***	***Max***	***%>0.3***	***Min***	***Max***	***%>0.3***	***Violation***	***Major Sources in Drinking Water***
Turbidity NTU	NTU	NA	5%>0.3	0.01	0.23	0%	NA	0.2	0%	No	Soil run off)

* Raritan Water System violated a drinking water monitoring requirement during the past year. Even though this was not an emergency or danger to public health, as our customer, you have the right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation. There is nothing you need to do at this time.NJ American Water routinely monitors your drinking water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. Between 10/13/17 and 10/16/17, the online turbidimeter for one of the 36 filters in the filtration plant malfunctioned. During this period, required grab samples were not collected to ensure the turbidity values from that one filter were within acceptable range. The online turbidimeter measuring values for the combined effluent of all filters did not show any indication that the treatment process was compromised during this time. The faulty turbidimeter was repaired on 10/16/17 and returned to service

				Raritan Water		Middlesex Water			
MICROBIOLOGICAL	***Units***	***MCLG***	***MCL***	***Min***	***Max***	***Min***	***Max***	***Violation***	***Major Sources in Drinking Water***
E. Coli	# positive	0	TT	-	-	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliforms	pCi/L	0	TT	-	-	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

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

			Raritan Water		Middlesex Water		
	Units	***NJ RUL***	***Min***	***Max***	***Min***	***Max***	***Major Sources in Drinking Water***
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	ND	0.02	-	-	Treatment Process (if aluminum based treatment products are used), or Erosion of Natural Deposits and Industrial Discharge
Sodium	ppm	50	33	38	-	-	Natural Mineral, Road Salt

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES - for which EPA requires monitoring

			Raritan Water		Middlesex Water			
Substance	***Units***	***MRL***	***Min***	***Max***	***Min***	***Max***	***Violation***	***Major Sources in Drinking Water***
1,4-Dioxane	ppb	0.07	ND	0.2	ND	0.2	NA	Used in the manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorate	ppb	20	ND	310	-	-	NA	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium	ppb	0.2	ND	1	-	-	NA	Naturally occurring element
Chromium-6	ppb	0.03	0.05	0.75	0.05	0.75	NA	Naturally occurring element
Germanium	ppb	0.3	-	-	0.5	0.7	NA	Naturally occurring element
HAA5	ppb	N/A	-	-	1	42	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br	ppb	N/A	-	-	2	12	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9	ppb	N/A	-	-	2	49	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese	ppb	0.4	-	-	0.7	29	NA	Naturally occurring element
Perchlorate	ppb		-	-	0.7	1.5	NA	
PFBS	ppb	0.09	-	-	ND	3.7	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHpA	ppb	0.01	-	-	3.1	7.4	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHxS	ppb	0.03	-	-	2.4	8.4	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHxS	ppb	0.02	-	-	NA	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
PFHxS	ppb	0.02	-	-	9	25	NA	Used in manufacturer of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFHxS	ppb	0.04	-	-	4	10	NA	Used in firefighting foam, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides
Strontium	ppb	0.3	78.9	175.9	0.1	1.3	NA	Naturally occurring element
Vanadium	ppb	0.2	ND	0.5	ND	4.2	NA	Naturally occurring element

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.

				Raritan Water Results		*Middlesex Water Results*	
Contaminant Name	***Units***	***MCLG***	***MCL***	***Min***	***Max***	***Min***	***Max***
Cryptosporidium, # Cysts/L	# oocysts/L	0	TT	ND	0.9	-	-
Giardia, # Cysts/L	# oocysts/L	0	TT	ND	0.622	-	-

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
www.mysuezwater.com

eBilling

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.
- 아래의 보고는 귀하 께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 하시든지 아니면 이 보고를 알고 이해하시는 분과 의논 하시기를 바랍니다.
- આ અહેવાલ માં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે મહત્વ ની માહિતી આપવા માં આવી છે. એનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજણ પડતી હોય તેની સાથે વાત કરો
- المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوى على معلومات مهمة عن مياة الشرب التى تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذة المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.

SUEZ
Rahway Operations
1045 Westfield Avenue
Rahway, NJ 07065

mysuezwater.com
@SUEZWaterNJ
facebook.com/ SUEZWaterNJ