



your water quality information

2018 annual water quality report

issued may 2019

SUEZ | Westchester Operations (Rate District 2)

PWSID # NY5903456

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



Chris Graziano
Vice President and
General Manager

Dear Customer,

At SUEZ our goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses the standards for safe drinking water. These health and safety standards are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the Westchester County Department of Health (WCDOH). Our SUEZ team works hard to provide you and your family with top quality water and premier service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

As part of this commitment, we regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets the safety standards. And we're proud to let you know that it did during 2018. All the test results are on file with the WCDOH, the agency that monitors and regulates our drinking water quality. To comply with State regulations, SUEZ Water Rate District 2 will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. This report provides important information about how your drinking water complied with government standards during 2018. Please read it carefully and feel free to call us at 877.266.9101 if you have any questions about your water or your service. You can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791, the NYSDOH at 518.402.7713 or the WCDOH at 914.813.5000. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider.

For more information on SUEZ, visit our website at mysuezwater.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Graziano". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Chris Graziano
Vice President and General Manager

who we are

SUEZ Water Westchester District 2 provides water service to about 54,305 people (by 14,187 service connections) in the city of Rye and the villages of Rye Brook and Port Chester.

water supply and treatment

Your water supply comes from two main sources. Sixty-seven percent is purchased water from Aquarion of Connecticut through the Putnam Reservoir located in Greenwich, Connecticut. This water is filtered at the Mianus, Putnam and Stamford water treatment plants, then disinfected, fluoridated and further treated to protect the water supply. Chlorine, fluoride, lime and zinc polyphosphates are added for further disinfection and protection of the water supply piping system. The remaining thirty-three percent of supply is purchased from Westchester Joint Water Works. Unfiltered water is treated with chlorine, tri-polyphosphates, caustic soda and fluoride for disinfection purposes and to protect the water supply piping system. SUEZ works closely with the Westchester County Department of Health (WCDOH) to ensure your safe water supply.

In 2018, we purchased 2.62 billion gallons of water, and provided 1.89 billion gallons to our customers. Unaccounted-for-water, consisting of main breaks, leaks, under-registration of meters, and theft of service was 0.67 million gallons.

is our water system meeting other rules that govern operation?

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has set requirements for treating drinking water to reduce the risk of adverse health effects. Treatment such as filtering and disinfecting the water removes or destroys microbiological contaminants. The NYDOH has determined that filtration is necessary to protect public health and to reduce microbial risk.

SUEZ is required to notify you that 33% of your water supply is unfiltered water purchased from the Westchester Joint Water Works (WJWW). This water is in compliance with most requirements but it is in violation of the filtration treatment technique requirement that has been in effect since 1993. Therefore we are required to include the following statement in this report.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water”.

It is important to note that there have been no disease outbreaks related to your drinking water and it has been in continuous compliance with the coliform bacteria and other regulations.

we're listening!

If you are interested in serving on our Customer Advisory Panel, please call us at 877-266-9101.

use water wisely!

Water is a precious resource. Please call us for water-saving tips or visit us at mysuezwat.com.



source water assessment program

Thirty-three percent of your drinking water is purchased through an agreement with Westchester Joint Waterworks. The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated.

The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the surface water source. This assessment found no noteworthy risks to water quality.

The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Additional information on the water quality and protection efforts in these New York City watersheds can be found at the DEP's web site at: www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed.

Sixty-seven percent of your water comes from the Putnam Reservoir in Connecticut. The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health has completed an assessment of that water source to ensure your protection. The assessment found that water from the Putnam Reservoir has a moderate susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water; it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. Additional information can be found on the Connecticut Department of Public Health's web site at: <http://www.ct.gov/dph>

lead information

As the water quality table indicates, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. It should be noted that the action level for lead was not exceeded in any of the 30 samples collected. We are required to present the following information on Lead in Drinking Water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's 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 or 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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

conservation tip
**EPA-labeled
WaterSense products
help you save water,
energy and money.**

health note

Cryptosporidium and giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium and giardia, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium and giardia may cause the abdominal infections cryptosporidiosis or giardiasis. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome these diseases within a few weeks. Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. Cryptosporidium and giardia must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) controls the reservoir systems from which we draw water. In 2018, NYCDEP monitored its systems for giardia and cryptosporidium. Of the 53 samples taken on the Catskill- Delaware System, 37 giardia cysts were confirmed and 5 cryptosporidium cysts were confirmed.

In 2018 Aquarion of Connecticut monitored the Putnam Reservoir and found no evidence of giardia or cryptosporidium.

At the present time, there are no numerical drinking water standards for cryptosporidium and giardia.

For more information on cryptosporidiosis or giardiasis, please contact our water quality department (914.632.6900 option 3), or the Westchester County Department of Health (914.813.5000). EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium, giardia and other microbial pathogens are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

fluoride information

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to your water by Westchester Joint Waterworks and Aquarion of Connecticut before it is delivered to us. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal range from 0.7 to 1.2 mg/l (parts per million). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2018, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 20.5% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

drinking water quality

As you can see by the table on the next page, we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the state. As the table indicates, our system had no violations. According to New York State regulations, SUEZ routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. Your water is tested for inorganic contaminants, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants and total trihalomethanes. Additionally, your water is tested for coliform bacteria 60 times a month. The contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the table. For a complete list of contaminants sampled, including those not detected, please call us at 914.632.6900. The state allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. As the table indicates, our system had no water quality violations.

drinking water quality

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

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average/Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	NYS DOH MCL Highest level allowed	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Chemicals							
Barium	No	2018	0.023 (0.015 - 0.036)	ppm	2	2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from industrial factories Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	No	2018	0.0008 (0.0006 - 0.0009)	ppm	NA	0.2	
Fluoride	No	2018	0.78 (0.01 - 1.59)	ppm	2.2	2.2	
Nitrate as nitrogen	No	2018	0.015 (0.08 - 0.31)	ppm	10	10	
Disinfection By-Products (Stage 2)							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2018	57.4 (A) [1.7 - 74.9] (B)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid 5(HAA5)	No	2018	45.4 (A) [4.3 - 68.3] (B)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine dioxide	No	2018	10 - 150	ppb	800	800	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	No	2018	0.17 (0.01 - 0.3)	ppm	1	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclides							
Beta particle and photon activity from man-made radionuclides	No	2010/2013	0.94 (0.51 - 0.94)	pCi/l	0	50*	Decay of natural deposits and man made emissions
Gross alpha activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	2010/2013	1.20 (0.10 - 1.20)	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226 and 228	No	2010/2013	0.08 (0.0 - 0.08)	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	2010/2013	ND	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiologicals							
Turbidity	No	2018	1.02 (0.10 - 6.59) (C)	NTU	NA	5	Soil runoff
Chlorine residual (free chlorine system)	No	2018	0.75 (0.0 - 1.65)	ppm	NA	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Foot Notes:

- A - This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from the data collected.
- B - This represents the range of individual results from all 8 locations.
- C - Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	90th Percentile (Range)	Unit Measurement	NYS DOH MCLG	Action Level (AL)	# of Samples Taken	# of Samples Over the AL (Range)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead & Copper									
Lead [F]	No	July-Aug. 2016	9.60 (ND - 14.3) [D] [E]	ppb	0	15	30	0 (NA)	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper	No	July-Aug. 2016	0.155 (0.0259 - 0.2880) [D]	ppm	1.3	1.3	30	0	

Foot Notes:

- D - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the values detected at your water system. In the case of lead, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 9.6 ppb. In the case of copper, 30 samples were collected from your water system and the 90th value was 0.155 mg/L. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- E - Of the 30 samples taken 0 exceeded the action level of 15 ppb.
- F - If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's 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 or 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 (1.800.426.4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

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

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average/Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	NYS DOH MCL Highest level allowed	Likely Source of Contamination
Alkalinity	No	2018	17.7 (14.8 - 20.5)	ppm	NA	NA	Natural mineral and organic matter
Calcium	No	2018	6.67 (6.30 - 7.03)	ppm	NA	NA	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	2018	35.23 (13.40 - 73.50)	ppm	NA	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Hardness (as CaCO3)	No	2018	23 (21 - 25)	ppm	NA	NA	Natural mineral
Manganese	No	2018	24.2 (16.4 - 32.0)	ppb	NA	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
pH	No	2018	6.95 (6.58 - 7.90)		NA	NA	Natural mineral, treatment process
Sodium#	No	2018	24.3 (10.2 - 49.2)	ppm	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Specific Conductance	No	2018	90 (80 - 99)	umhos/cm	NA	NA	Natural mineral
Sulfate	No	2018	15.41 (3.81 - 38.40)	ppm	NA	250	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids	No	2018	60.4 (57.6 - 63.2)	ppm	NA	NA	Natural mineral
Zinc	No	2018	0.0052 (0.0050 - 0.0053)	ppm	NA	5	Naturally occurring; mining waste

Health Note for Sodium: Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking water by people on diets that severely restrict sodium. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on diets that moderately restrict sodium.

A "Range of Results" represent the lowest and highest detection during the monitoring year.

* The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

unregulated contaminant monitoring rule 3 data (UCMR3)

Substance	EPA MCLG	EPA MCL	NY MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chromium ppb	NA	NA	NA	0.38	ND - 0.38	NA	Prevalent natural element
Strontium ppb	NA	NA	NA	120	18 - 120	NA	Naturally occurring element
Vanadium ppb	NA	NA	NA	0.43	0.26 - 0.43	NA	Naturally occurring element
Chlorate ppb	NA	NA	NA	630	ND - 630	NA	Known by-product of the drinking water disinfection process, forming when sodium hypochlorite or chlorine dioxide is used in the disinfection process
Chromium (VI) ppb	NA	NA	NA	0.16	0.04 - 0.16	NA	Industries that process or use chromium, chromium compounds, or chromium processes

Notes:

1 - These contaminants are not currently regulated. The health advisory set by the EPA is 70 ppt. These samples were collected in 2017 by New York State Department of Health and analyzed at the Wadsworth Center Laboratory.

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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

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.

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.

Millirem per year (MREM/YR): A millirem is 1/1000th of a Rem. A rem is a unit of ionizing radiation.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Non Detect.

NTU: A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter (ppb or ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

Parts Per Million (ppm): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

RAA: Running Annual Average

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.

TON: Threshold Odor Number.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



SUEZ Westchester Operations (Rate District 2)

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bottled water or tap water?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 activities.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. 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 water poses a health risk.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 or WCDOH at 914-813-5000.

So, what is the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water costs about one penny per gallon, substantially less expensive than bottled water.

cost of water

The New York Public Service Commission sets water rates to cover the costs of providing service. The average residential customer uses approximately 12 cubic feet of water (9,000 gallons) per month, or approximately \$894 annually (including taxes and surcharges). A typical dollar pays for system improvements, operations and maintenance, taxes, interest and debt, dividends and reinvestment and depreciation costs. At about one penny a gallon, tap water is a great value.

PWSID # NY5903456



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.

to serve you better

In 2018, we made several improvements to serve you better. SUEZ made safety and security improvements at several of our facilities, made improvements at the Villard Booster Station to improve fire flow, and replaced several undersized water mains to improve water pressure and flow in the system. In addition the Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI) Project, a multi-year project that will help us reduce lost water and improve the service we offer to our customers, continues on schedule and SUEZ continues to move forward with the Disinfection Projects to ensure continued compliance within our system. These projects are part of SUEZ's long term infrastructure improvement plan.