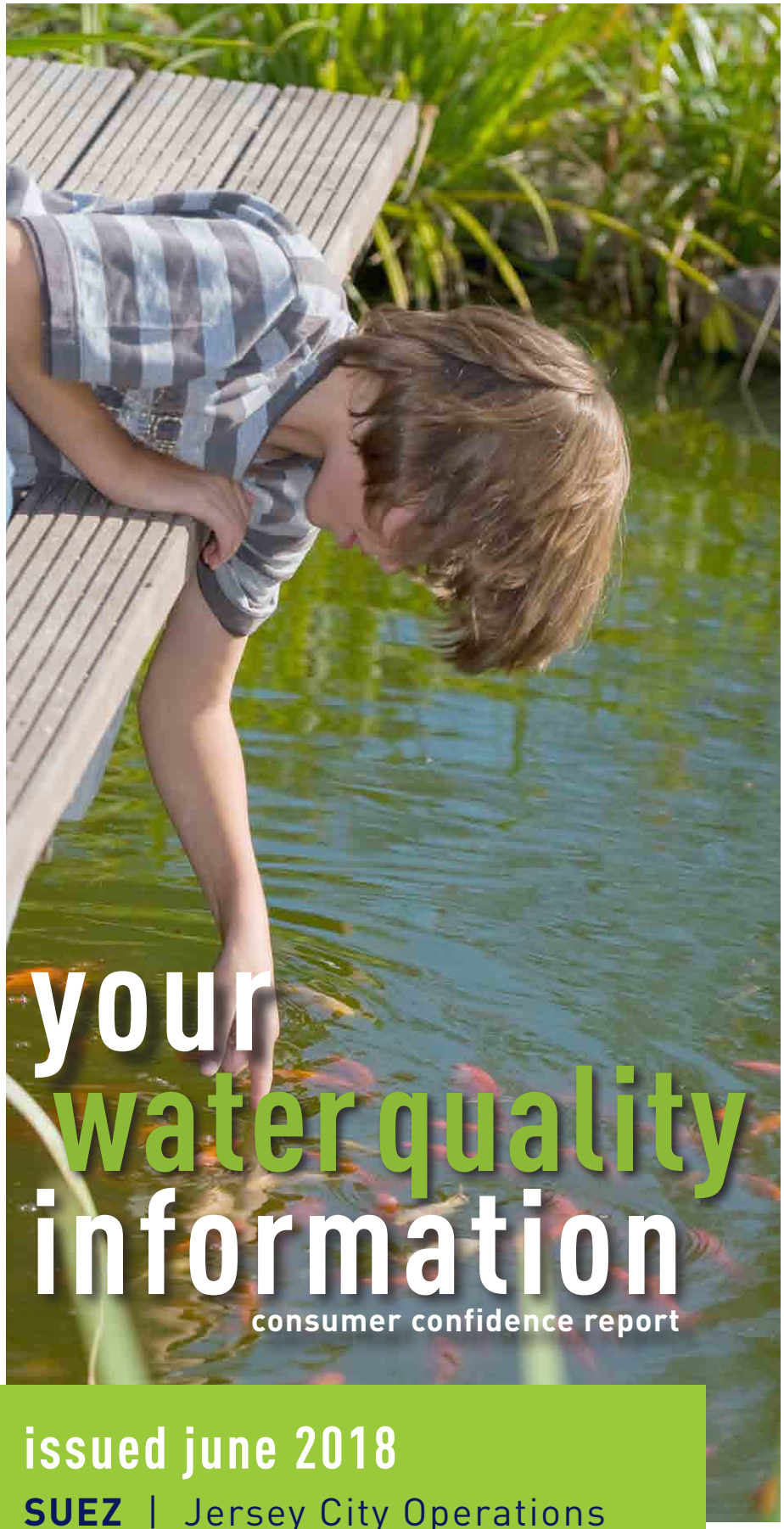

# your water quality information

consumer confidence report

## issued june 2018

**SUEZ** | Jersey City Operations

PWSID # NJ0906001

**This report contains important information about your drinking water.**
**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.**
**Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

suez

# our commitment to you

"We take great pride in our ability to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all state and federal standards."

Dear Customer,

The Jersey City Water System is a partnership between SUEZ and the City of Jersey City. Through this partnership, the City retains ownership of all the water facilities including the treatment plant, watershed and distribution system. The Jersey City Municipal Utilities Authority (JCMUA) is responsible for the oversight of the City's water system. SUEZ, as the 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 800.575.4433 if you have any questions.

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, visit our website www.mysuezwater.com.

Sincerely,

**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

Your water comes from the Jersey City Reservoir at Boonton, as well as 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 when routine maintenance is performed on the plant, aqueduct and mains. We strive to provide our customers with a safe, sure supply of water 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

# about the treatment process

We strive to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. Your water is purified at the Jersey City Water Treatment Plant in Boonton.

We use coagulants and filter the water to remove impurities and microscopic particles. A small amount of chlorine is then added to disinfect the water. Finally, we apply corrosion control chemicals to reduce the chance of lead and copper dissolving in the water from household plumbing.

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, and streams that supply drinking water. We also sample and test treated water to be sure that it remains pure as it travels to your home.

# 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. Jersey City 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.

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

# important information

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

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contem informáções importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.
- 이 보고는 귀하 께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 하시든지 아니면 이 보고를 알고 이해하시는 분과 얘기를 하시기를 바랍니다.
- આ અહેવાલ માં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે મહત્વ ની માહિતી આપવા માં આવી છે. એનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજણ પડતી હોય તેની સાથે વાત કરો
- المعلومات فى هذا التقرير تحتوى على معلومات مهمة عن مياة الشرب التى تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذة المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.

# 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 | 0.02 | NA | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Chromium | ppb | 100 | 100 | 1.3 | 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 | 55.66 | 25.54 - 83.46 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 (HAA5: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid) | ppb | NA | 60 | 39.08 | 21.73 - 45.80 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| 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 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposit |

| Disinfectant Residual | Units | MRDLG | MRDL | Highest Result RAA | Range of Results** | Violation | Likely Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine Residual | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.89 | 0.09 - 1.8 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

Note: Disinfectant residual range of results are site specific.

| Lead and Copper | MCLG | AL | 90th Percentile | Samples >AL | Violation | Likely Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 6.69 | 4 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.16 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |

| Lead and Copper - Water Quality Parameters | Units | MCLG | Required Minimum Level | Minimum Level Detected | Number of Excursion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Boonton Water Treatment Plant POE (TO001002)* | | | | | |
| pH | pH Unit | NA | 7.00 | 6.97 | 1 |
| Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorous | ppm | NA | 0.033 | 0.197 | 0 |
| *Distribution* | | | | | |
| pH | pH Unit | NA | 7.00 | 7.15 | 0 |
| Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorous | ppm | NA | 0.033 | 0.415 | 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=1NTU | 0.21 | 0.06 - 0.213 | 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.

*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

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

| Substance | Units | 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 | -1.33 | 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 | NA | 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 |

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

* Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.

## 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 | 160 | 64 -160 | | Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; Chlorate disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide |
| Chromium | ppb | NA | NA | 0.31 | ND - 0.31 | | 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 | 0.088 | ND - 0.088 | | 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 | 87 - 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 | 0.22 | ND - 0.22 | | 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://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

**pCi/L Picocuries per liter:** The equivalent of one second in 32 million years.

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

**Secondary Standards:** Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

**TON:** Threshold Odor Number.

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

# source water assessment program

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

The table below illustrates the susceptibility rating for each individual source for each of the contaminant categories in the Jersey City Water System. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report. NJDEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of 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, DEP 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 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 Jersey City 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.

# 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***

| *INORGANIC CHEMICALS* | *Units* | *MCLG* | *MCL* | *PVWC Results* | *Newark Results* | *NJDWSC Results* | *Violation* | *Major Sources in Drinking Water* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |

| *DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS* | *Units* | *MRDLG* | *MRDL* | *PVWC Results* | *Newark Results* | *NJDWSC Results* | *Violation* | *Major Sources in Drinking Water* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine Residual | ppm | 4 | 4 | - | 0.584 | 0.69 | No | Water additive used to control micobes |

| *RADIONUCLIDES (2014)* | *Units* | *MCLG* | *MCL* | *Level Found PVWC* | *Level Found Newark* | *Level Found NJDWSC* | *Violation* | *Major Sources in Drinking Water* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Combined Radium 226+228 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | - | 1.5 | - | No | Erosion of Natural Deposit |

| *TOC REMOVAL RATIO RAA* | *MCLG* | *MCL* | *PVWC Results* | *Newark Results RAA Lowest removal ratio* | *NJDWSC Results RAA Lowest removal ratio* | *Violation* | *Major Sources in Drinking Water* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |

| *TURBIDITY* | *MCLG* | *MCL* | *Level Found PVWC* | *Level Found Newark* | *Level Found NJDWSC* | *Violation* | *Major Sources in Drinking Water* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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***

| | *Units* | *NJ RUL* | *PVWC Result* | *Newark Result* | *NJDWSC Result* | *Major Sources in Drinking Water* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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***

| *Substance* | *Units* | *MCLG* | *MCL* | *PVWC Result* | *Newark Result* | *NJDWSC Result* | *Major Sources in Drinking Water* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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.

| | - - - - - - - PVWC Result - - - - - - | | Newark Result | NJDWSC Result | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Contaminant Name* | *Passaic River* | *Pompton River* | *Source Water* | *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
www.mysuezwater.com

## eBilling

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

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

SUEZ

69 DeVoe Place
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Jersey City Municipal Utilities Authority

**mysuezwater.com**

@SUEZwaterNJ

facebook.com/SUEZwaterNJ