

SUEZ
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ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2019
SUEZ Westchester Operations (Rate District 1) Public Water Supply ID (PWSID) # NY5903444
Issued May 2020

INTRODUCTION

At SUEZ our goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses the standards for safe drinking water. These 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). We regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets these standards. 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 1 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 last year. 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.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING CUSTOMERS

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you.)

WHO WE ARE

SUEZ Water Westchester District 1 provides water service to about 146,000 people (by 32,231 service connections) throughout the city of New Rochelle and the towns of Eastchester and Greenburgh (partially). We also serve the villages of Bronxville, Tuckahoe, North Pelham, Pelham Manor, Ardsley, Hastings on Hudson, and Dobbs Ferry.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

We purchase all of our supply from the New York City Water System, which is a surface water system. One hundred percent of our supply is from the Catskill and Delaware Systems.

We can pump based upon demand from three separate locations. The two sources of New York City supply that we utilized in 2019 include the Catskill and Delaware aqueducts. The Central Avenue, California Road and Little Catskill pump stations supply the day to day demands to the system.

Maximum Available Pumpage From Our Three Sources:

- Central Avenue Pumping Station 27 mgd* - Catskill Aqueduct
- Little Catskill Pumping Station 4 mgd* - Catskill Aqueduct
- California Road Pumping Station 43 mgd* - Delaware Aqueduct

*Millions of gallons per day.

The quantity of water available in 2019 was more than adequate to meet the demands of our customers. In 2019, we purchased 6.02 billion gallons from New York City and provided 4.72 billion gallons to our customers. The average daily demand was 16.68 million gallons a day. Unaccounted-for-water, consisting of main breaks, leaks, under-registration of meters, and theft of service was 1.17 billion gallons.

In 2019, our supply was treated with Ultra Violet (UV) disinfection, chlorine, fluoride, zinc metaphosphate, and caustic soda. Chlorine is added to protect against microbiological contamination and fluoride is used to prevent tooth decay. Zinc metaphosphate is added to reduce corrosion of metal piping and plumbing. Caustic soda reduces the acidity of the water to make it less corrosive.

We have a plan to notify customers if we have a problem with our water supply or distribution system. This includes delivering notices by hand or calling you. We will also notify the media and post updates on mysuezwater.com and facebook.com/suezwater.ny.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The New York State Department of Health has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) and its findings are summarized in the paragraphs below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated ratings do not necessarily mean that source water contamination has occurred or ever will occur for SUEZ. We provide treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to our customers meets or exceeds all applicable standards.

We here at SUEZ obtain our water from both the Catskill/ Delaware watersheds. The main water quality concerns associated with these watersheds are agricultural and residential land uses which can contribute microbial contaminants, pesticides, and algae producing nutrients. There are also some concerns associated with wastewater, but advanced treatments which reduce contaminants are in place for most of these discharges.

Additionally, the presence of other discrete facilities, such as landfills, chemical bulk storages, etc., could lead to some local impacts on water quality, but significant problems associated with these facilities are unlikely due to the size of the watershed and surveillance and management practices.

HEALTH INFORMATION

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 exceeded in two collected samples.

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 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>

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. 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 2019, NYCDEP monitored its systems for giardia and cryptosporidium. Of the 104 samples taken on the Catskill- Delaware System, 59 giardia cysts and 5 cryptosporidium cysts were confirmed.

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), 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 the NYCDEP 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 2019, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 47.4 % of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the NYCDEP monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level.

Special Considerations for Children, Nursing Mothers, Pregnant Women and Others

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

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 120 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 877.266.9101. 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.

TAP OR BOTTLED 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 \$1,046 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.

TO SERVE YOU BETTER

In 2019, we made several improvements to serve you better. SUEZ made safety and security improvements at several of our facilities 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.

WATER CONSERVATION

SUEZ encourages customers to use water wisely. Consider replacing older fixtures with new water-saving devices and appliances. These include EPA WaterSense labeled toilets, showerheads and irrigation controllers as well as ENERGY STAR® certified washing machines.

2019 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
PRIMARY STANDARDS - WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS 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	2019	0.012 (0.011 – 0.014)	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	2019	0.78 (0.01 – 1.85)	ppm	2.2	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as nitrogen	No	2019	0.13 (0.13 – 0.13)	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Compounds							
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	No	2019	0.38 (ND - 0.76)	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products (Stage 2)							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2019	56.2 (A) (0.0 – 64.7) (B)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5)	No	2019	41.6 (A) (0.0 - 45.8) (B)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Microbiologicals							
Turbidity	No	2019	0.77 (0.49 – 1.85) (C)	NTU	NA	5	Soil runoff
Chlorine residual	No	2019	1.15 (0.95 – 1.27) (B)	ppm	NA	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Radionuclides							
Beta particle and photon activity from man-made radionuclides.	No	2013	0.44 (0.34 - 0.44)	pCi/L	0	50*	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Gross alpha activity (including radium 226 but excluding radon and uranium.)	No	2013	0.58 (0.36 - 0.58)	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (226+228)	No	2013	0.61 (0.52 - 0.61)	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	2013	ND	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

FOOTNOTES:

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 sample 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.

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

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	90 th 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 [G]	No	2019	6.92 [D] (ND - 108) [E]	ppb	0	15	53	3 (42.8 - 108.0)	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	2019	0.16 [F] (0.005 – 0.369)	ppm	1.3	1.3	53	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

FOOTNOTES:

D – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 53 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, 53 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 6.92 ppb.

E – Of the 53 samples taken, 3 exceeded the action level of 15 ppb for lead.

F – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 53 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 copper, 53 samples were collected from your water system and the 90th value was 0.16 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

G – 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	2019	18 (11 - 32)	ppm	NA	NA	Natural mineral
Calcium	No	2019	5.5 (5.0 - 7.0)	ppm	NA	NA	Natural mineral
Chloride	No	2019	14.0 (10.0 - 16.0)	ppm	NA	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	2019	37 (30 - 40)	ppb	NA	300	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	2019	20 (20 - 20)	ppb	NA	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
pH	No	2019	7.6 (6.7 - 8.4)		NA	NA	Natural mineral, treatment process
Sodium#	No	2019	11.3 (10 - 13)	ppm	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Specific Conductance	No	2019	101 (-74 - 141)	umhos/cm	NA	NA	Natural mineral
Zinc	No	2019	0.03 (0.02 - 0.04)	ppm	NA	5	Naturally occurring; mineral 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.

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 3 DATA (UCMR3)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	NYS DOH MCL Highest level allowed	Likely Source of Contamination
Chromium	No	2015	(ND - 0.2)	ppb	NA	NA	Prevalent natural element
Strontium	No	2015	(20 - 26)	ppb	NA	NA	Naturally occurring element
Chlorate	No	2015	(ND - 79)	ppb	NA	NA	Known by-product of the drinking water disinfection process, forming when sodium hypochlorite or chlorine dioxide are used in disinfection process
Chromium(VI)	No	2015	(0.04 - 0.053)	ppb	NA	NA	Industries that process or use chromium, chromium compounds or chromium processes

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 4 DATA (UCMR4)

Substance	EPA MCLG	EPA MCL	NY MCL	Highest Result (B)	Range of Results (A)	Unit Measurement	Violation	Likely Source
Manganese	NA	NA	NA	34.5	8.92 – 34.5	ppb	NA	Naturally occurring element
HAA5	NA	NA	NA	46.4	5.5 – 35.8	ppb	NA	Pesticides and pesticide manufacturing
HAA6Br	NA	NA	NA	3.0	0.1 – 2.3	ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9	NA	NA	NA	48.6	5.6 – 38.1	ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

FOOTNOTES:

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 sample locations.

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.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Non Detect.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. The unit used to describe turbidity. Nephelometric refers to the way the instrument, a nephelometer, measures how much light is scattered by suspended particles in the water. The greater the scattering, the higher the turbidity. Therefore, low NTU values indicate high water clarity, while high NTU values indicate low water clarity.

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.



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