

your water quality information

consumer confidence report



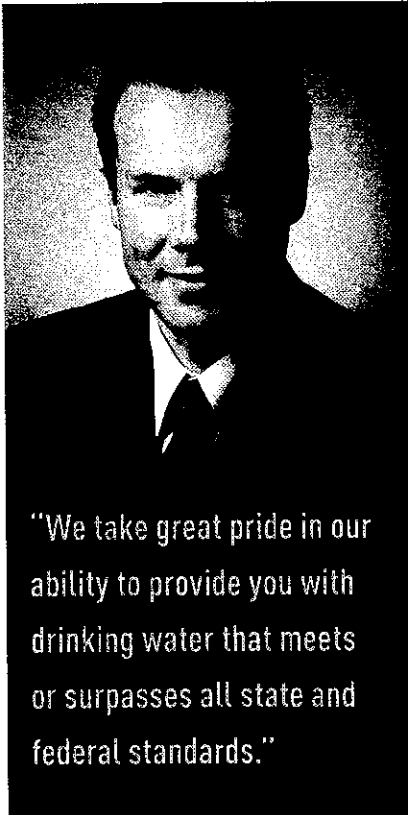
ISSUED June 2017

SUEZ | Saddle River Water Utility

PWSID # NJ0258001



our commitment to you



Dear Customer,

We regularly test the water to be sure that your water meets the safety standards. All the test results are on file with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), the agency that monitors and regulates drinking water quality in our state. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the NJDEP establish these regulations. They also require water suppliers to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for their customers.

This CCR provides important information about your drinking water. Please read it carefully and feel free to call the Borough of Saddle River at 201.327.2609 if you have any questions about your water or your water service, or you can call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

Laurent Carrot
Vice President & General Manager

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. Three of the nation's largest water and wastewater contracts are operated by SUEZ.

saddle river water utility

Through a contract agreement that began in 1998, SUEZ became the sole water purveyor and operator of the Saddle River Water Utility. Today the system serves approximately 110 customers.

about your water supply

Customers receive their water primarily from four SUEZ reservoirs. These sources are Oradell, Lake Tappan and Woodcliff Lake reservoirs in Bergen County, New Jersey, and Lake DeForest reservoir in Rockland County, New York. The Oradell, Lake Tappan and Lake DeForest reservoirs are located on the upper or freshwater portion of the Hackensack River. Woodcliff Lake reservoir is located on the Pascack Brook. We also operate wells throughout our service territory which supplement our supply. In addition, we are partners with the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission in the Wanaque South Project. This is a regional network of pipelines, pumping stations and reservoirs that can provide up to 60-million-gallons of water per day to our customers. To further ensure the safety of your water, we monitor it before, during and after the treatment process.

conservation tips

Fresh, clean drinking water is a necessity, so there is never enough to waste. A little effort and a little common sense will make a big difference. It is essential for us to take water saving steps now. We encourage our customers to use water wisely—even when supplies are abundant.

At SUEZ, we offer the following conservation tips for saving water. Inside your home, never use your toilet as a wastebasket, take shorter showers or take a shallow bath instead of a shower. Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth or shaving, while waiting for hot water from the tap, catch the flow in a watering can for watering house or garden plants. Keep a bottle of tap water in the refrigerator instead of running the faucet for cold water, wash vegetables and fruit in a basin and use a vegetable brush to remove dirt. Run your dishwasher and washing machine only when full. By following these tips, you can save hundreds of gallons of water a day.

aquariums and your water

While chlorine in the water is perfectly harmless to humans—it helps assure your water is safe—it's not good for your fish. Because we add chlorine to our water, you need to dechlorinate it before you add it to your aquarium. Your local pet store can tell you about the easy steps you should take to keep your fish safe and healthy.

about the treatment process

At SUEZ, our goal is to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. Our water treatment plant in Haworth, New Jersey, uses ozone, a form of oxygen, to purify your water and high-rate dissolved air flotation (DAF) for sedimentation clarification. State-of-the-art DAF technology facilitates improved water quality, enhanced service reliability, reduced chemical and energy usage, and the protection of sensitive ecosystems. Water treated at the plant is also filtered and contains a small amount of chloramine—a combination of chlorine and ammonia—to help ensure the safety of your water. The water you receive from wells or interconnections with other water suppliers is purified with chlorine. To further ensure the safety of your water, we monitor it before, during and after the treatment process.

For example, we routinely test the water at the rivers, lakes, streams and wells that supply drinking water. We also sample and test treated water directly from the distribution system in each community we serve. As you can see, we are committed to providing you with top quality water.

sodium and your drinking water

SUEZ routinely monitors the drinking water to ensure that it meets the standards set by the EPA and the NJDEP. While the EPA does not have a maximum level for sodium in drinking water, the NJDEP has a recommended upper limit (RUL) of 50 parts per million (ppm).

In 2016, test results show that SUEZ exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium. The highest running annual average at the Haworth Water Treatment Plant was 78 ppm, with a range of results of 33 ppm to 105 ppm.

The first two months of 2017 test results show that SUEZ exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium. The highest running annual average at the Haworth Water Treatment Plant was 68 ppm, with a range of results of 60 ppm to 106 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.

Road salt run-off affecting our source water quality is the leading cause of elevated sodium levels in the drinking water supply. We are meeting with communities within our source water area to discuss options for minimizing use of and/or alternatives to road salt.

For more information, please call 1.800.422.5987.

State Water System ID#: 0238001
(Haworth Plant and Upper Saddle River Wells)

State Water System ID#: 0220001
(Franklin Lakes System)

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. Saddle River Water Utility 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 informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.

• 아래의 보고는 가장 먼저 살수 사업에 대한
중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다.
한편을 하신다면 다음에 이 보고를 알은 이해하신
사람 또는 가족을 하십시오.

• આ અહેવાલ મેં તમારા પાવાના પાણી વિષે
અગત્ય ની માહિતી આપવા મેં આવી છે.
અને એમણે કરે અથવા જેને સમજાવી પડે
તેમ તેના સાથે આલ કરો

• المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على
معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي
تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذه
المعلومات اطلب من مترجمها لك.

source water assessment program

The 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's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

Saddle River Water Utility obtains its drinking water entirely from SUEZ New Jersey Operations; therefore, susceptibility ratings for each individual source for each of the contaminant categories are not available for this system. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report found at the above web site address. SUEZ New Jersey Operations' Public Water Supply System Identification Number (PWID) is 0238001. NJDEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of the 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, NJDEP may customize or 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.

Susceptibility Rating for SUEZ New Jersey Operations 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	002	UPPER SADDLE RIVER WELL #1	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H
01	003	UPPER SADDLE RIVER WELL #2	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H
06	011	OLD TAPPAN WELL (P)	M	M	L	L	H	M	H	M
07	013	EMERSON WELL #1 (P)	M	M	L	H	H	M	H	M
11	011	WANAQUE SOUTH PUMP STATION (PO)	H	H	L	M	H	L	L	H
11	011	WANAQUE SOUTH PUMP STATION (PA)	H	H	M	M	H	L	L	H
11	021	ORADELL RESERVOIR	H	M	L	M	H	L	L	H
11	dan	DANNY LANE (P)	H	M	L	L	M	L	L	H
11	hir	HIRSHFELD (P)	H	M	L	L	H	L	L	H
11	par	PARAMUS (P)	H	M	L	H	H	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.

waiver information

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). Our system received monitoring waivers for SOCs. We have a synthetic organic chemical (SOC) waiver because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

drinking water quality

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. The table below shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2016 compared to the standards set by the NJDEP.

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

Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result*	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Barium ppm	2	2	0.06 ¹	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate as nitrogen ppm	10	10	0.73	ND - 0.73	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as a nitrogen ppm	1	1	0.01	ND - 0.01	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	Violation	Likely Source
Lead ppb	0	15	5.8	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Disinfection by-products - Stage 2	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 ppb	NA	60	21.4	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total THMs ppb	NA	80	44.8	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Note: Only one THM and one HAA5 required annually. The Stage 2 compliance result is based on the one annual sample.

Disinfectant Residual	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine/Chloramines ppm	4	4.0	2.89	0.75 - 4.08	No	Treatment process

Note: Disinfectant Residual range of results are site specific.

Inorganic Disinfection by-products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Bromate ppb	0	10	1.1	ND - 2.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Note: Range of Results are site specific.

Organic Chemicals (volatile)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result*	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Toluene ppb	1,000	1,000	0.7	ND - 0.7	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Radionuclides (2014)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Uranium ppb	0	30	1.87	ND - 1.87	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity NTU [^] (value plant)	NA	TT=1NTU TT=95% <0.3NTU	0.71 99.9%	0.03 - 0.71 99.9% - 100%	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.

TOC Removal Ratio	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Ratio (RAA)	Range of Ratio (Monthly Ratio)	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	NA	TT, TOC Removal Ratio < 1.0	1.07	0.95 - 1.24	No	Naturally present in the environment

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

*Highest Results are based upon the highest single sample.

The Range of Results represent the lowest and highest detection at the individual sampling sites during the monitoring year.

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

Substance	NJ RUL	Highest Result*	Range of Results	Likely Source	
Alkalinity ppm	NA	103	63 - 103	Natural Mineral	
Aluminum ppb	200	235	ND - 235	Treatment process	
Calcium ppm	NA	50	26 - 50	Natural Mineral	
Chloride ppm	250	183	93 - 183	Natural mineral, road salt	
Color CU	10	4	3 - 4	Natural mineral and organic matter	* Highest Results are based upon the highest single sample.
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive	0.19	NA	Natural mineral, road salt	
Hardness (as CaCO3) ppm^	250	191	97 - 191	Natural mineral	# SUEZ was above New Jersey's 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. The Highest Result is based on the Running Annual Average (RAA), due to multiple samples collected for sodium during 2016. Please see additional sodium information on page 4.
Iron ppb	300	28	ND - 28	Erosion of natural deposits and oxidation of iron components	
Manganese ppb	50	18	ND - 18	Erosion of natural deposits	
Odor TON	3	3C	N - 3C	Naturally occurring, chlorine	
pH	6.5-8.5	8.37	7.40 - 8.37	Natural mineral, treatment process	
Sodium ppm#	50	78	49 - 105	Natural mineral, road salt	
Specific Conductance, umhos	NA	816	457 - 816	Natural Mineral	
Sulfate ppm	250	22	13 - 22	Natural mineral	
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	500	447	240 - 447	Natural mineral	

^ 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.

unregulated substances - for which the epa requires monitoring.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA and DEP in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted.

Substance (2014)	MCLG	MCL	Highest* Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chromium ppb	NA	100	0.29	ND - 0.29		Prevalent natural element
Strontium ppb	NA	NA	170	110 - 170		Naturally occurring element
Vanadium ppb	NA	NA	0.44	ND - 0.44		Naturally occurring element
Chlorate ppb	NA	NA	300	130 - 300		Known by-product of the drinking water disinfection process, forming when sodium hypochlorite or chlorine dioxide are used in the disinfection process
Chromium(VI) ppb	NA	NA	0.09	0.03 - 0.09		Industries that process or use chromium, chromium compounds, or chromium processes

Additional information about unregulated contaminants can be found at the following link, courtesy of American Water Works Association:
<http://www.drinktap.org/home/water-information/water-quality/ucmr3.aspx>

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.

tap water or bottled water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The sources of drinking water (for both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. So, what's the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the federal standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water is substantially less expensive than bottled water.

PWSID # NJ0258001



In keeping with our commitment to the environment, this report was printed on paper containing at least 12% 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.

Saddle River Water Utility
100 East Allendale Road
Saddle River, New Jersey 07458
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