

your water quality information

consumer confidence report



issued june 2016

Saddle Brook Distribution System

our commitment to you

Dear Customer,

Saddle Brook Water Department obtains its drinking water entirely from other sources. As a wholesale customer of SUEZ, our goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses all the standards for safe drinking water. These health and safety standards are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We're at work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to provide you and your family with top quality water.

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. Both the EPA and the NJDEP require water suppliers to send a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis. This CCR provides important information about your drinking water. It shows how your drinking water measured up to government standards during 2015. Please read it carefully and feel free to call the Township of Saddle Brook at 201.843.7100 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.

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

where does your water come from?

Saddle Brook Water Department obtains its drinking water entirely from other water systems, including SUEZ.

SUEZ customers receive their water from four reservoirs -- Oradell, Woodcliff Lake and Lake Tappan reservoirs in Bergen County, New Jersey, and Lake DeForest reservoir in Rockland County, New York. Together they hold about 14 billion gallons of water and cover nearly 6,000 acres.

about your water supply

Customers receive their water primarily from four SUEZ reservoirs. These sources are the Oradell and Woodcliff Lake reservoirs in Bergen County, New Jersey, and Lake Tappan and Lake DeForest reservoirs in Rockland County, New York. They are located on the upper or freshwater portion of the Hackensack River. We also operate wells in Upper Saddle River 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.

Other sources of supply include the Boonton, Wanaque and Monksville reservoirs. From time to time, you may receive water from these sources through interconnections with other water suppliers. These are pipelines that provide us with additional water to meet your needs. For example, you may also receive treated water from SUEZ' operations in Jersey City and New York, the Park Ridge Water Department, the Passaic Valley Water Commission or the Ridgewood Water Department.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800.426.4791

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.

health note

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.

keeping your water safe

sodium and your drinking water

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

2015 test results show that SUEZ exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium. The highest running annual averages at the Haworth Water Treatment Plant and the Upper Saddle River wells were 108 ppm and 87 ppm, respectively, with a range of results of 50 ppm to 156 ppm. The highest running annual average at the Wyandotte Well/ High Mountain Well in the Franklin Lakes System was 49 ppm, with a range of results of 42 ppm to 59 ppm.

The first two months of 2016 test results show that SUEZ exceeded the recommended upper limit for sodium with a range of results of 79 ppm to 75 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. United Water 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>.

Frequently asked questions about lead in drinking water can be found here:
https://www.mysuezwater.com/sites/default/files/SUEZ_8.5x11_Lead_FAQ.pdf

source water assessment

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.

Saddle Brook Water Department obtains its drinking water entirely from other water systems (SUEZ); 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 (PWSID) is 0238001 and Garfield Water Department's PWSID is 0221001. NJDEP considers 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 (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.

explanation of Tier 2 chlorine treatment violation (12/1/14 - 1/31/15)

The Saddle Brook Water Department routinely monitors for disinfectant residual in the distribution system. This measurement tells them whether they are effectively disinfecting the water supply. Disinfectant residual is the amount of chlorine or related disinfectant present in the pipe or distribution system. If the amount of disinfectant is too low, organisms could grow in the pipes. During the two months of December 2014 and January 2015, disinfectant residual was undetectable in more than 5% of samples. The standard is that disinfectant may be undetectable in no more than 5% of samples for each month for two (2) months in a row. Measures were taken to immediately resolve the violation and in accordance with safe drinking water regulations, customers were sent notifications of the violation on March 19, 2015.

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 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 2015 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
Antimony ppb	6	6	3.2	ND - 3.2	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; electronics; solder
Barium ppm	2	2	0.16	0.08 - 0.16	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate as nitrogen ppm	10	10	3.77	0.04 - 3.77	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as nitrogen ppm	1	1	0.02	ND - 0.02	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.						
Copper and Lead (2014 data)	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	Violation	Likely Source
Copper ppm†	1.3	1.3	0.227	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead ppb†	0	15	4.08	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
†Results are from samples taken from the Saddle Brook distribution system.						
Disinfection by-products - Stage 2	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result LRAA	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 ppb†	NA	60	15.0	ND - 24.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
[HAA5: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid]						
Total THMs ppb†	NA	80	37.0	11.0 - 60.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
[THMs: bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform]						
†Results are from samples taken from the Saddle Brook distribution system.						
#The Range of Results represent the lowest and highest detection during the monitoring year.						
Microbiologicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Total coliforms samples†	0	1	1	0 - 1	No	Naturally present in the environment
†Results are from samples taken from the Saddle Brook distribution system.						
Disinfectant Residual	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine/Chloramines ppm	4	4.0	0.30	0 - 0.77	No	Treatment process
Note: Disinfectant Residual range of results are site specific.						
Turbidity	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity NTU^ (value plant)	NA	TT=1NTU TT=95% <0.3NTU	0.26 100.0%	0.03 - 0.26 NA	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.						
Inorganic Disinfection by-products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Bromate ppb	0	10	1.7	ND - 2.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Note: Highest results are based upon the highest quarterly running annual average. The Range of Results represent the lowest and highest detection during the monitoring year.						
TOC Removal Ratio	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Ratio (RAA)	Range of Ratio (Monthly Ratio)	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	NA	NA	1.09	0.85 - 1.49	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radionuclides	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
Note: Range of Results represent the lowest and highest individual detection during the monitoring year.						

RAA = Running Annual Average

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average is the yearly average of all the results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.

NOTE: Shaded area reflects Saddle Brook system specific data.

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	186	62 - 186	Natural mineral
Aluminum ppb	200	186	ND - 186	Treatment process
Calcium ppm	NA	83	26 - 83	Natural mineral
Chloride ppm [^]	250	288	97 - 288	Natural mineral, road salt
Color CU [^]	10	25	3 - 25	Natural mineral, organic matter
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) ppm [^]	250	302	98 - 302	Natural mineral
Manganese† ppb	50	4.51	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor TON	3	2C	ND - 2C	Natural characteristic
pH	6.5-8.5	8.40	7.26 - 8.40	Treatment process
Sodium ppm#	50	108	50 - 156	Natural mineral, road salt
Specific Conductance, umhos	NA	1258	494 - 1258	Natural mineral
Sulfate ppm	250	20	15 - 20	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids ppm [^]	500	912	248 - 912	Natural mineral

[^] 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.

* Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.

For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the RUL may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet. Highest Result are based on the Running Annual Average (RAA), due to multiple samples collected for sodium during 2015. Please see additional sodium information on page 4.

† Results are from samples taken from the Saddle Brook distribution system.

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 data)	MCLG	MCL	Highest* Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chromium ppb	NA	100	0.47	ND - 0.47	No	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
1,4-Dioxane ppb	NA	NA	0.072	ND - 0.072		Used as a solvent, cleaning agent, chemical stabilizer, surface coating, adhesive agent, and an ingredient in chemical manufacture.
Chlorate ppb	NA	NA	300	110 - 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	0.33	0.03 - 0.33		Industries that process or use chromium, chromium compounds, or chromium processes

*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: <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.

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.

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PWSID # NJ0257001



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.

mysuezwater.com



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