

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).

Substances expected in drinking water

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 from 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 run-off, 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 by-products 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 tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Information about lead

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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Cryptosporidium

The U.S. EPA issued a rule that requires public water systems to monitor their source waters for the presence of *Cryptosporidium*. *Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% 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 dead or if they are 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, immune compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at a greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immune-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. Systems with higher levels of *Cryptosporidium* in the source waters will need to provide additional treatment.

SUEZ Water collected 24 monthly samples in accordance with the LT2 Rule beginning September 2015 through September 2017. Monitoring of the Stony Creek, Susquehanna River and the Swatara Creek indicated that the organism was present in low levels in the Stony Creek. SUEZ has been instructed by the PA DEP to make modifications at our 6th Street Water Treatment Plant to better enable the removal value of cryptosporidium.



your water quality information

consumer confidence report

SUEZ | Harrisburg Operations

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, or speak with someone who understands it.)

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our Customer Service Department at 888-299-8972. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

This system is reporting under PWSID # 7220015

SUEZ
6310 Allentown Blvd
Suite 104
Harrisburg, PA 17112

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
REPORT**
PWSID # 7220015
2018 ANNUAL DRINKING
WATER QUALITY REPORT

issued june 2019
SUEZ | Harrisburg Operations



our commitment to you



Dear Customer,

At SUEZ, our goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). Suez regularly tests your water to assure compliance with these standards and the results are on file with PADEP. We work 365 days a year to provide customers with high quality water and dependable customer service.

Thank you for taking the time to review your 2018 Consumer Confidence Report and the important information it contains regarding the quality of your water. If you have any questions about this report, please contact our Customer Service Department at 888-299-8972 or 717-564-3662.

Sincerely,

John Hollenbach
General Manager and Vice President
Pennsylvania Operations

Who are we?

Suez serves a population of over 166,000 people in portions of eight Pennsylvania counties and provides drinking water, waste water and waste collection service to 7.3 million people in North America on a daily basis. In addition to owning and operating regulated utilities, Suez operates municipal systems through public-private partnerships and contract agreements.

Where does your water come from?

SUEZ owns and operates two water treatment plants serving the company's Harrisburg Operations area. The Sixth Street Water Treatment Plant draws raw surface water from the Susquehanna River, a watershed encompassing approximately 24,000 square miles, and from Stony Creek, with a watershed that encompasses 115 square miles.

The Swatara Creek, with a watershed of 483 square miles, serves as the source of supply for SUEZ's Hummelstown Plant, which features innovative technology that ensures optimum particle removal resulting in high quality water service. The Hummelstown Plant was built in 2006 and represents an investment of \$16.7 million.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) completed a Source Water Assessment for SUEZ' Harrisburg system in 2003. The assessments were performed on the Stony Creek, the Susquehanna River and the Swatara Creek. The Source Water Assessment indicated that the Susquehanna River is most vulnerable to potential contamination from agricultural activities, gas stations, urban runoff, and potential spills from transportation corridors. Stony Creek is most vulnerable to potential contamination from on-lot septic systems, storage facilities, and lawn care while the Swatara Creek is most vulnerable to agricultural activities and urban runoff. This report is available at <http://www.eLibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045>. Copies of the complete report are available for review at PADEP South central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 717.705.4732.

Monitoring your water

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to USEPA and PADEP regulations. The following tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. PADEP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Definitions

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 a 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.

ppb = parts per billion, or ug/L micrograms per liter

ppm = parts per million or (mg/L) milligrams per liter

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

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit *Y* – Yes *N* – No *NA* - not applicable *>* - This means “great than” *ND* - not applicable

2018 Water Quality Results

TURBIDITY	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
EP 101 Turbidity ≤ 1 NTU ¹	TT	NA	0.33	0.01 – 0.33	NTU	N	Soil Runoff
EP 101 Turbidity ≤ 0.3 NTU ²	TT	NA	100	99.7 - 100	%	N	Soil Runoff
EP 106 Turbidity ≤ 1 NTU ¹	TT	NA	0.13	0.001 – 0.13	NTU	N	Soil Runoff
EP 106 Turbidity ≤ 0.3 NTU ²	TT	NA	100	NA	%	N	Soil Runoff

¹TT requires no single measurement greater than 1 NTU; highest measurement reported.

²TT requires at least 95% of monthly samples to be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU; lowest monthly percentage reported.

Turbidity is a measure of the clarity or cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Barium	2	2	0.03	0.02 – 0.03	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	2.3	0.6 – 2.3	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Atrazine EP 106	3	3	0.9	ND – 0.9	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	Samples > AL	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Copper (2016)	1.3	1.3	0.1	ppm	0 out of 52	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2016)	15	0	2	ppb	1 out of 52	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

DISTRIBUTION DISINFECTION RESIDUAL							
Contaminant	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Chlorine	4	4	2.2	0.02 – 2.2	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTION RESIDUAL							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source	
Chlorine EP 101	0.20	1.1	1.05 – 2.68	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine EP 106	0.20	0.4	0.42 – 3.06	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes	

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Average Result	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Total Trihalomethanes	80	NA	67	14 - 106	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	60	NA	49	14 - 80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)							
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	% Removal Required	% Removal Achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
TOC	TT	NA	25 - 35	35 - 52	0	N	Naturally Present in the Environment

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