New York City
Drinking Water Quality Testing Results 2003

Detected Parameters

PARAMETERS	NYS DOH MCL	US EPA MCLG	CATSKILL/DELAWARE SYSTEM			CROTON SYSTEM			GROUNDWATER SYSTEM			SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
			# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	
CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETER												
Alkalinity (mg/L $CaCO_3$)	-		305	8.3 - 55.6	12.5	36	35.4 - 59.2	51.3	138	15.3 - 179.2	72.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (µg/L)	50 - 200 (1)		223	ND - 35	14	37	ND - 20	8	25	ND - 15	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	2	2	223	0.01 - 0.03	0.02	37	0.02 - 0.04	0.03	31	0.01 - 0.09	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	-		293	5.0 - 13.3	6.4	37	17.1 - 27.4	24.5	144	6.4 - 72.6	29.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	250		231	8 - 32	12	36	48 - 87	68	119	11 - 91	46	Naturally occurring; road salt
Chlorine Residual, free (mg/L)	4 (2)		10103	0.00 - 1.7	0.7	564	0.05 - 1.3	0.8	401	0.08 - 1.7	0.8	Water additive for disinfection
Chromium (µg/L)	100	100	223	ND	ND	37	ND	ND	31	ND - 2	< 2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Color - distribution system (color units - apparent)	-		9008	3 - 60	6	318	5 - 15	8	402	2 - 350	6	Presence of iron, manganese, and organics in water
Color - entry points (color units - apparent)	15 (3)		1096	4 - 13	6	246	5 - 14	9	199	1 - 17	5	Iron and manganese; or organic sources, such as algal growth
Copper (mg/L)	1.3 (4)	1.3	306	0.01 - 0.06	0.01	37	0.01 - 0.05	0.02	134	0.002 - 0.27	0.03	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Corrosivity (Langelier index)	0 (1, 5)		223	-3.0 to -1.2	-2.5	36	-1.5 to -0.9	-1.2	49	-2.5 to -0.1	-1.1	
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.2 (3)		1451	ND - 1.2	0.7	256	ND - 1.0	0.2	394	0.1 - 1.7	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer
Hardness (mg/L $CaCO_3$)	-		232	17 - 50	22	37	65 - 105	95	139	22 - 321	132	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (grains/gallon[US]$CaCO_3$) (6)	-		232	1.0 - 2.9	1.3	37	3.8 - 6.1	5.5	139	1.3 - 18.5	7.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (µg/L)	300 (7)		232	20 - 160	30	37	30 - 110	70	123	ND - 860	240	Naturally occurring
Lead (µg/L)	15 (4)	0	306	ND - 3	0.6	37	ND - 5	0.6	136	ND - 8	0.7	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	-		232	1.1 - 4.0	1.5	37	5.4 - 9.1	8.1	141	1.5 - 36.0	14	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	300 (7)		232	9 - 68	20	37	18 - 47	32	123	ND - 154	43	Naturally occurring
Nickel (µg/L)	-		223	ND	ND	37	ND	ND	31	ND - 4	ND*	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L nitrogen)	10	10	231	0.10 - 0.88	0.19	36	0.28 - 0.73	0.46	119	0.23 - 8.46	3.05	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L nitrogen)	1	1	223	ND - 0.012	0.002	36	0.001 - 0.007	0.002	53	ND - 0.006	0.001	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
pH (pH units)(8)	6.5 - 8.5 (1)		10104	6.6 - 7.9	7.2	564	7.1 - 7.4	7.2	402	6 - 8.1(9)	7.2	
Phosphate, Ortho- (mg/L)	-		10103	0.2 - 3.3	2.1	564	1.2 - 3.3	2.1	401	0.4 - 2.7	1.7	Water additive for corrosion control
Phosphate, Total (mg/L)	-		0	-	-	0	-	-	24	0.5 - 5.7	4.3	Water additive for corrosion control
Potassium (mg/L)	-		223	0.4 - 1.3	0.6	37	1.6 - 2.6	2.3	25	0.6 - 2.2	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L)	50	50	223	ND	ND	37	ND	ND	31	ND - 2	ND*	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Silica [silicon oxide] (mg/L)	-		231	1.5 - 4.5	2.4	36	3.0 - 6.0	4.6	93	2.7 - 22.9	14.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	NDL(10)		223	6 - 16	9	37	24 - 41	33	53	7 - 50	29	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	-		10104	68 - 204	89	564	213 - 445	362	402	141 - 739	352	
Strontium (µg/L)	-		223	20 - 40	20	37	50 - 90	80	25	20 - 130	60	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	250		231	1.7 - 10.6	7.2	36	10.3 - 14.8	13	119	8.1 - 86.4	41.4	Naturally occurring
Temperature (°F)	-		10104	34 - 80	53	564	35 - 68	51	401	39 - 77	58	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	500 (1)		223	33 - 111	53	36	140 - 256	202	53	55 - 477	239	Metals and salts naturally occurring in the soil; organic matter
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L carbon)	-		223	1.1 - 2.1	1.5	66	2 .0- 8.8	2.7	24	ND - 1.7	0.7	Organic matter naturally present in the environment
Turbidity(11) - distribution system (NTU)	5 (12)		9008	0.7 - 1.0	0.9	318	0.8 - 1.1	0.9	402	0.4 - 2.8	0.8	Soil runoff
Turbidity(11) - entry points (NTU)	1 (13)		-	-	-	246		1.0	-	-	-	Soil runoff
UV 254 Absorbency (cm^{-1})	-		223	0.023 - 0.055	0.032	70	0.043 - 0.073	0.055	25	0.008 - 0.032	0.020	Organic matter naturally present in the environment
Zinc (mg/L)	5		232	ND - 0.010	0.002	37	ND - 0.004	0.001	123	ND - 0.444	0.124	Naturally occurring
MICROBIAL PARAMETERS												
Total Coliform Bacteria (% of samples positive/month)	5%	0	10093	ND - 0.9%	0.3%	565	ND	ND	407	ND - 2.3%	0.3%	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (CFU/100mL)	(14)	0	10093	ND - 3		565	ND		407	ND		Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	TT	-	3627	ND - 73	ND	142	ND - 998	7	151	ND - 15	ND	Naturally present in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER RULE SAMPLING AT RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS: January - June 2003

PARAMETERS	NYS DOH AL	US EPA MCLG	# SAMPLES	RANGE	90th PERCENTILE VALUES	# SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	1.3	107	0.01 - 0.33	0.26	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (µg/L)	15	0	107	ND - 51	11	8	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Detected Parameters *(continued)*

PARAMETERS	NYS DOH MCL	US EPA MCLG	CATSKILL-DELAWARE SYSTEM			CROTON SYSTEM			GROUNDWATER SYSTEM			SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
			# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS												
Disinfection By-Products detected:												
Bromochloroacetic Acid (µg/L)	50		224	ND - 3	2	67	ND - 5	2	13	ND - 2	1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloral Hydrate (µg/L)	50		16	1.5 - 10.0	5.7	2	7.5 - 8.8	8.1	-	-	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloropicrin (µg/L)	50		16	0.3 - 0.9	0.5	34	ND - 0.9	0.2	-	-	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5) (µg/L)	60 [15]		224	18 - 75	45	67	24 - 84	65	13	ND - 57	16	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetonitriles (HANs) (µg/L)	50		16	1.5 - 8	3	34	1.4 - 7.4	4.8	-	-	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halogenated Ketones (HKs) (µg/L)	50		16	2.1 - 9.6	3.4	33	3.5 - 5.1	4.4	-	-	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Halogen (µg/L)	-		223	61 - 299	147	42	163 - 366	237	25	ND - 167	51	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	80 [15]		222	10 - 56	34	51	27 - 82	56	83	ND - 41	18	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Principal Organic Contaminants detected:												
Bromomethane (µg/L)	5		222	ND	ND	51	ND	ND	83	ND - 0.9	ND*	Used to kill a variety of pests; used to make other chemicals or as a solvent to get oil out of nuts, seeds, and wool
Carbon Tetrachloride (µg/L)	5	0	222	ND	ND	51	ND	ND	83	ND - 0.5	< 0.5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Dichlorodifluoromethane (µg/L)	5		222	ND	ND	51	ND	ND	83	ND - 2.3	0.6	Refrigerant; aerosol propellant; foaming agent
Tetrachloroethylene (µg/L)	5 [16]	0	222	ND - 0.7	ND*	51	ND	ND	83	ND - 17.3	0.9	Discharge from dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)	5	70	222	ND	ND	51	ND - 0.8	ND*	83	ND	ND	Discharge from textile finishing factories
Trichloroethene (µg/L)	5	0	222	ND	ND	51	ND	ND	83	ND - 1.2	< 0.5	Residual of cleaning solvents and metal degreasers
Specified Organic Contaminants detected:												
Dalapon (µg/L)	50		3	ND - 1.2	ND*	1	1.9	1.9	6	ND	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (µg/L)	0.2	0	16	ND - 0.06	< 0.02	2	ND	ND	-	-	-	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Unspecified Organic Chemicals detected:												
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (µg/L)	50		215	ND	ND	51	ND	ND	82	ND - 1	< 0.5	Additive to gasoline in the water
Phenanthrene (µg/L)	50		3	ND - 0.02	0.02	1	ND	ND	6	ND	ND	Release of this compound most likely results from the incomplete combustion of a variety of organic compound including wood and fossil fuels. This compound is also used in dyestuffs, explosives, medical synthesis, and biomedial studies.

Undetected Parameters

UNDETECTED CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos [17] , Beryllium, Bromide, Cadmium, Chlorate, Cyanide, Foaming Agents, Gross Alpha Particle, Lithium, Mercury, Silver, 90Strontium - radiological, Thallium, Tritium (^{3}H) - radiological

UNDETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Principal Organic Contaminants not detected:

Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, n-Butylbenzene, sec-Butylbenzene, tert-Butylbenzene, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, Dibromomethane, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, trans-1,3-Dichloropropene, Ethylbenzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene, p-Isopropyltoluene, Methylene chloride, n-Propylbenzene, Styrene, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Toluene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichlorofluoromethane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, m-Xylene, o-Xylene, p-Xylene

Specified Organic Contaminants not detected:

Alachlor, Aldicarb (Temik), Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Aldrin, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Carbofuran (Furadan), Chlordane, 2,4-D, Dicamba, Dieldrin, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endothall, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide (EDB), Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Lindane, Methomyl, Methoxychlor, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Oxamyl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Polychlorobiphenyls [PCBs], Propachlor, Simazine, Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin), Vinyl chloride

Unspecified Organic Chemicals not detected:

Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, Acetochlor, Acetone, Acifluorfen, tert-Amyl methyl ether, Anthracene, Bentazon, Benzo[a]anthracene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Benzo[k]fluoranthene, Benzo[g,h,I]perylene, a-BHC, b-BHC, d-BHC, Bromacil, 2-Butanone (MEK), Butylbenzylphthalate, tert-butyl ethyl ether, Caffeine, a-Chlordane, g-Chlordane, Chlorobenzilate, Chloroneb, Chlorothalonil (Draconil, Bravo), Chlorpyrifos (Dursban), Chrysene, 2,4-DB, p,p'DDD, p,p'DDT, Dibenz[a,h]anthracene, Di-n-Butylphthalate, 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid, Dichlorprop, Dichlorvos (DDVP), Diethylphthalate, Diisopropyl ether, Dimethoate, Dimethylphthalate, Di-N-octylphthalate, Endosulfan I, Endosulfan II, Endosulfan sulfate, Endrin aldehyde, Fluoranthene, Fluorene, Indeno[1,2,3-cd] pyrene, Isophorone, Malathion, Methiocarb, 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK), Naphthalene, 4-Nitrophenol, trans-Nonachlor, Paraquat, Parathion, Permethrin, Prometryn, Propoxur (Baygon), Pyrene, 2,4,5-T, Thiobencarb, Trichlorotrifluoroethane (freon), Trifluralin

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR) PARAMETERS - not detected

Acetochlor, p,p'DDE, Diazinon, 2,6-Dinitrotoluene, 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine, Disulfoton, EPTC, Fonofos, Molinate, Nitrobenzene, Prometon, Terbacil, Terbufos

Footnotes

(1) USEPA Secondary MCL; NYSDOH has not set an MCL for this parameter.

(2) Value represents MRDL which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. The MRDL is enforceable in the same manner as an MCL.

(3) Determination of MCL violation: If a sample exceeds the MCL, a second sample must be collected from the same location within 2 weeks. If the average of the two results exceeds the MCL, then an MCL violation has occurred. No violations occurred in 2003.

(4) Action Level (not an MCL) measured at the tap. The data presented in this table were collected from sampling stations at the street curb. For at the tap monitoring, see the following table.

(5) A Langelier Index of less than zero indicates corrosive tendencies.

(6) Hardness of up to 3 grains per gallon is considered soft water; between 3 and 9 is moderately hard water.

(7) If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 µg/L. Values in the groundwater system above the MCL are not a violation because the water at particular wells is treated, as allowed by the State, to meet aesthetic concerns.

(8) The average for pH is the median value.

(9) Low pH values occurred when four wells were turned on for two week periods to test activated carbon filters.

(10) Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

(11) Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and can hinder the effectiveness of disinfection.

(12) This MCL for turbidity is the monthly average rounded off to the nearest whole number. Data presented are the range and average of monthly averages.

(13) This MCL only applies to the Croton System. The value presented is the highest monthly average for 2003.

(14) If a sample and its repeat sample are both positive for coliform bacteria and one of the two samples is positive for E. coli, then an MCL violation has occurred.

(15) US EPA MCLs for HAA5 and TTHMs are the calculated quarterly running average. Data presented are the range of individual sampling results and the highest running quarterly average.

(16) Determination of MCL violation: If a sample exceeds the MCL, 1 to 3 more samples must be collected from the same location within 30 days. If at least one confirming sample is positive and the average of all samples exceeds the MCL, then an MCL violation has occurred. No violation occurred in 2003.

(17) NYSDOH has issued a waiver for asbestos monitoring in the Groundwater System since no asbestos cement pipes are used anywhere in the distribution system.

* The contaminant was detected in only one sample. The level found was below the MCL.

Highlighted and **bolded** value indicates a violation occurred.

DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL):
The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. An exceedence occurs if more than 10% of the samples exceed the Action Level.

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 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 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.

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

90th Percentile Value:
The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below the value. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

ABBREVIATIONS

CFU/ml = colony forming units per milliliter

mg/L = milligrams per liter (10^{-3} grams per liter)

NA = Not Applicable

ND = Lab analysis indicates parameter is not present

NDL = No Designated Limit

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L = picocurie per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

µg/L = micrograms per liter (10^{-6} grams per liter)

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Does my drinking water contain fluoride?

A: Yes, all New York City tap water contains fluoride. In accordance with Article 141.08 of the New York City Health Code, DEP, as the New York City water supplier, adds a fluoride compound that provides our water supply with a concentration of approximately 1.0 part per million (ppm) fluoride. Fluoridation commenced in 1965.

Q: Is New York City's water "hard"?

A: Hardness is a measure of dissolved calcium and magnesium in the water. The less calcium and magnesium in the water ("soft" water), the easier it is to create lather and suds. Depending upon location, the hardness can be 1.0 grain/gallon ($CaCO_3$) for the Catskill/Delaware System, and 5 grains/gallon for the Croton System. New York City's water is predominantly "soft."

Q: At times I can detect chlorine odors in tap water. What can I do about it?

A: Chlorine odors may be more noticeable when the weather is warmer. Chlorine is a disinfectant and is added to the water to kill germs. The following are ways you can remove the chlorine and its odor from your drinking water:

- Fill a pitcher and let it stand in the refrigerator overnight (the best way.)
- Fill a glass or jar with water and let it stand in sunlight for 30 minutes.
- Pour water from one container to another about 10 times.
- Heat the water to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Once you remove the chlorine, be sure to refrigerate the water to limit bacterial regrowth.

Q: Should I buy bottled water?

A: You do not need to buy bottled water for health reasons in New York City since our water meets federal and State health-based drinking water standards. Also, bottled water costs up to 1,000 times more than the City's drinking water.

Q: At times, my drinking water looks "milky" when first taken from a faucet, but then clears up. Why?

A: Air becomes trapped in the water as it makes its long trip from the upstate reservoirs to the City. As a result, microbubbles of air can sometimes cause water to appear cloudy or milky. This condition is not a public health concern. The cloudiness is temporary and clears quickly after the water is drawn from the tap and the excess air is released.

Q: Sometimes my water is a rusty brown color. What causes this?

A: Brown water is commonly associated with plumbing corrosion problems inside buildings and from rusting hot water heaters. If you have an ongoing problem with brown water, it is probably due to rusty pipes. It is recommended that you run your cold water for 2 - 3 minutes if it has not been used for an extended period of time. This will flush the line. You can avoid wasting water by catching your "flush" water in a container and using it to water plants or for other purposes. In addition, brown water can result from street construction or water main work being done in the area. Any disturbance to the main, including the opening of a fire hydrant, can cause pipe sediment to shift, resulting in brown water.

Q: The aerators in my home are clogging with pieces of a small, whitish material. What is causing this to occur?

A: This problem may be accompanied by a significant drop in water pressure at the affected faucet in addition to a decrease in your hot water supply. The culprit is the hot water heater's "dip-tube." This is a long internal tube that delivers cold water to the bottom of the hot water heater tank. The tube, which is composed of polypropylene, may disintegrate. The problem affects approximately 16 million water heaters manufactured between 1993 and 1996.

What People Are Saying About DEP

"I would like to commend the DEP field crew that isolated and repaired the service water main in such a short time. All homes were checked by DEP for water in basements. The main was purged and full service was restored for late evening washing and bathing. The DEP repair crew couldn't have been more polite and careful about property and the well being of the homeowners."

Michael Morrelli, President
Westerleigh Improvement Society, Inc., Staten Island

What People Are Saying About DEP

"71% of the Zagat respondents say they prefer tap water when eating 'at a fine dining restaurant.'"

Zagat 2004 New York City Restaurant Survey.

Contact Us

For a copy of this report, to report unusual water characteristics, or to request a free kit to test for lead in your drinking water, call 311 or from outside NYC call 212-New-York. TTY services are available by calling (212) 504-4115.

For more information on *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*, please contact the Parasitic Disease Surveillance Unit of the New York City DEP and New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) at: (212) 788-4728 or dial 311.

To contact DOHMH about other water supply health related questions call 311 or call the New York State Department of Health Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection at (212) 268-7055.

To report any pollution, crime or terrorism activity occurring both in-City and in the watershed, call 1-888-H2O-SHED (426-7433). To view this 2003 Statement, announcements of public hearings, or other information, visit DEP's Web site at:

www.nyc.gov/dep

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted toma. Haga que se la traduzcan o hable con alguien que la entienda.

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

Rapò sa a gen enfòmasyon ki enpòtan anpil sou dlo w'ap bwè a. Fè tradwi-l pou ou, oswa pale ak yon moun ki konprann sa ki ekri ladan-l.

Ten raport zawiera bardzo istotną informacje o twojej wodzie pitnej. Przetłumacz go albo porozmawiaj z kimś kto go rozumie.

В этом материале содержится важная информация относительно вашей питьевой воды. Переведите его или поговорите с кем-нибудь из тех, кто понимает его содержание.

這個報告中包含有關你的飲用水的重要信息。
請將此報告翻譯成你的語言，或者詢問懂得這份報告的人。

이 보고서는 귀하의 식수에 관한 매우 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 이 정보에 대해 이해하는 사람에게 그 정보를 번역하거나 통역해 받으십시오.

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