SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR SUNSET RIDGE SYSTEM WATER SOURCES

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

The table below illustrates the susceptibility rating for each individual source for each of the contaminant categories in the Sunset Ridge System. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system’s source water assessment report. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of 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, DEP 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. The source water assessment performed on our four sources of water determined the following:

### Susceptibility Rating for Sunset Ridge System Water Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPTDS ID</th>
<th>Source ID</th>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Pathogens Rating</th>
<th>Nutrients Rating</th>
<th>Pesticides Rating</th>
<th>VOCs Rating</th>
<th>Inorganics Rating</th>
<th>Radionuclides Rating</th>
<th>Radon Rating</th>
<th>DBPs Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>004</td>
<td>Well #1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>005</td>
<td>Well #2</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>006</td>
<td>Well #3</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>007</td>
<td>Well #4</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L (Low), M (Medium), H (High) susceptibility

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human 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 chloroate.

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. For more information go to http://www.nj.gov/dep/oppiran/index.htm or call 800.648.0394.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors (DBPs): A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectant (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Important Information About Lead

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. SUEZ is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not control the variety of materials used in home plumbing. 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

SUEZ | Sunset Ridge System
Sunset Ridge System is owned and operated by SUEZ. The system serves 78 customers. There are four wells that feed the system. We disinfect the water from the wells with chlorine to ensure its safety. Polyphosphate is added to the water system to aid in sequestering iron and manganese and aid in corrosion control. To further ensure the safety of your water we monitor it before, during and after the treatment process. This system reports to the NJDEP under PWSID # 1922011.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Sunset Ridge System (PWSID # 1922011)
2015 Data

SUEZ | New Jersey Operations
SUNSET RIDGE SYSTEM
PO Box 1190
115 BARRY DRIVE
HIGHLAND LAKES, NJ 07422

issued June 2016
Dear Customer,

At SUEZ we are dedicated to providing you and your family with water that is safe and healthy. 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 mail a consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis. This CCR provides important information about your drinking water. Please read it carefully and feel free to call us at 888.770.6030 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. In addition, you can also write to us at the address on the back page. 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, New Jersey Operations

Bottled Water or Tap 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 operation, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septics 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.

Secondary Standards – Related to the safety quality of drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>NJ RUL</th>
<th>Highest Result</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>106 – 112</td>
<td>Natural mineral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural mineral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride ppm</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural mineral, road salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color CU</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness as CaCO3 ppm#</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural mineral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor TON</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.5-8.5</td>
<td>6.62</td>
<td>6.51 – 6.62</td>
<td>Treatment process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium ppm#</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>76 – 86</td>
<td>Natural mineral, road salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Conductance, umhos N/A</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural mineral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate ppm</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural mineral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids ppm</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural mineral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc ppm</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural mineral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 Goal (MCLG): The level at which a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level at which a contaminant is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment.
- NA: Not applicable.
- 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.
- ppm: parts per million. The equivalent of one second in 32 years.
- ppb: parts per billion. The equivalent of one second in 320,000 years.

Primary Standards — Directly related to the safety of drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic Chemicals</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Results</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium ppb</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate ppb</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.35</td>
<td>6.21 – 6.35</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits and fertilizer usage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Informational Statement Regarding Nitrate: While your drinking water meets the EPA’s standard, it does contain nitrate. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become adversely affected if, and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Water Quality Table

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 who have undergone organ transplants, and people with 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 tables on the left show how the quality of your drinking water compared to the primary standards set by the EPA and the NJDEP as outlined in the Safe Drinking Water Act. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once a year because these results do not change frequently. Therefore, some data, though representative, are more than one year old.

# Note on Secondary Exceedances: Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

*Sodium

We exceeded the NJ Recommended Upper Limit (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. Highest Result are based on the Running Annual Average (RAA), due to multiple samples collected for sodium during 2015. Please see the enclosed insert for additional information on sodium.
IMPORTANT SODIUM INFORMATION

SUEZ is required to monitor your drinking water. We do this not only to comply with all water quality regulations but also to ensure the safety and purity of your water supply.

Quarterly samples of your drinking water showed levels of sodium higher than the recommended guideline in New Jersey. While the state guideline calls for a maximum of 50 milligrams per liter, our tests reveal that your water system consistently tests higher.

According to state officials, you should not be alarmed about these levels unless you are carefully monitoring your sodium intake. If the level of sodium in the water supply were at 50 milligrams per liter, it would be equivalent of eating between three and four saltine crackers.

Sodium is derived geologically from the leaching of surface and underground deposits of salts (e.g., sodium chloride) and from the decomposition of sodium aluminum silicates and similar minerals. The sodium ion is a major constituent of natural waters. Human activities also contribute sodium to water supplies, primarily through the use of sodium chloride as a deicing agent, and the use of washing products. Based on the available studies, it appears that insufficient evidence is available to conclude whether or not sodium in drinking water causes an elevation of blood pressure in the general population. It has been estimated that food accounts for approximately 90 percent of the daily intake of sodium, whereas drinking water contributes up to the remaining 10 percent. For healthy persons, the sodium content of water is unimportant because the intake from salt is so much greater, but for persons placed on a lowsodium diet because of heart, kidney, circulatory ailments, or complications in pregnancy, sodium in water must be considered.