The NJDEP 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's 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. The 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, the 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.nj.gov or 609.292.5550. The source water assessment performed on our four sources of water determined the following:

### Susceptibility Rating for the Sunset Ridge System Water Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPIDS 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>Radon Rating</th>
<th>Radionuclides Rating</th>
<th>Radionuclides Rating</th>
<th>Radon Rating</th>
<th>DBPs Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 004</td>
<td>Well #1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 005</td>
<td>Well #2</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 006</td>
<td>Well #3</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 007</td>
<td>Well #4</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. (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 chlordane.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead and nitrate.

Radioactivity: 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/rpp/radon/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 disinfectants (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 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.

**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, as well as to aid in corrosion control. To further ensure water quality and safety, we monitor the water before, during and after the treatment process. This system reports to the NJDEP under PWSID # 1922011.

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Sunset Ridge System (PWSID # 1922011) 2017 Data

**SUEZ | New Jersey Operations**

SUNSET RIDGE SYSTEM

PO Box 1190

115 BARRY DRIVE

HIGHLAND LAKES, NJ 07422

**issued June 2018**
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 it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider.

Sincerely:
Mark McKay
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 in water 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 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 provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must

### 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 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 technologies and technologies in use.

See the enclosed insert for additional information on sodium.

### Note on Secondary Exceedances:

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

### Water Quality Table

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. For example, infants and young children, immune-compromised persons, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, and people 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/CDCC 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.

### 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 is based on the Running Annual Average (RAA), due to multiple samples collected for sodium during 2017. 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 sodium-restricted diet because of heart, kidney, circulatory ailments, or complications in pregnancy, sodium in water must be considered.