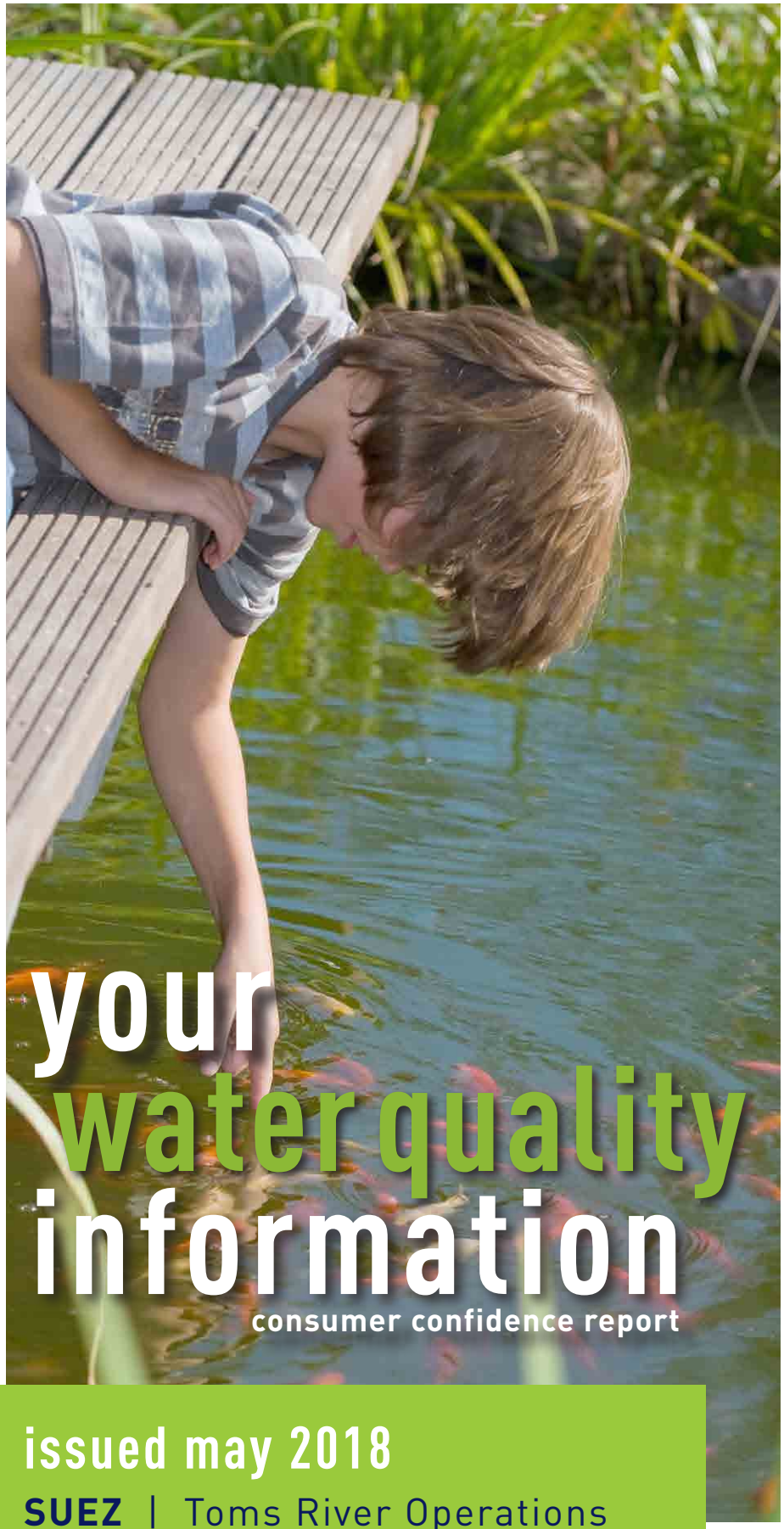

your water quality information

consumer confidence report

issued may 2018

SUEZ | Toms River Operations

suez

our commitment to you

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

Dear Customer,

At 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). Our team works hard to provide you and your family with top quality water and premier service.

We regularly test your water to be sure that it meets stringent health 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 provide a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis. This CCR provides important information about your drinking water and it shows how your drinking water quality measured up to government standards during 2017. Please read it carefully and feel free to call us at 877.565.1456 if you have any questions about your water quality or your 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.

Sincerely,

Jim Mastrokalos
Director of Operations

who we are

SUEZ provides water and wastewater services to over 7 million people in the United States. In addition to owning and operating regulated utilities, SUEZ operates municipal systems through public-private partnerships and contract agreements. Two of the nation's largest water and wastewater contracts are operated by SUEZ.

serving our communities

about your water supply

Water delivered to SUEZ customers is currently derived from 24 in-service production wells, two of which are Aquifer Storage Recovery (ASR) wells and delivered through a network system that includes 535 miles of main, 10 storage tanks, approximately 3,491 hydrants and 7,511 valves.

Our average daily production is 10.50 MGD (Million Gallons per Day). In addition, SUEZ has the ability to purchase water from New Jersey American Water (at Lakewood Township) and Manchester Township through the use of existing emergency interconnections.*

our history

Founded as the Toms River Water Company in 1897, SUEZ was originally formed to supply water to the City of Toms River. The company's name was changed to United Water Toms River (UWTR) in 1995 after United Water acquired General Waterworks Corporation. The Company then unified under their new, single SUEZ brand in November, 2015. SUEZ operates the public water supply system which provides potable water, with an average annual production of about 3.83 billion gallons, to residential, commercial and industrial customers in the Township of Toms River, the Borough of South Toms River and a portion of the Township of Berkeley.

We are proud to play an important role in the growth and development of our franchise area. We will continue to provide you with safe, reliable drinking water and exceptional customer service.

*SUEZ did not purchase water during the 2017 calendar year.

SUEZ provides an average of 10.50 million gallons of water per day to customers in the Toms River area.

10.5 MILLION

Our Toms River Operation has 535 Miles of Main

535 MILES

water for your health

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 facilities. 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

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. SUEZ has a SOC waiver because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

bottled or tap?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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. 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.

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.

source water assessment program

The 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.

The table below illustrates the susceptibility rating for each individual source for each of the contaminant categories in the SUEZ system. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report. SUEZ occasionally purchases water from NJ American – Lakewood (PWSID NJ1514001) and Manchester Township Water Utility (PWSID NJ1518005).* **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 these assessments, NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

If you have questions regarding source water assessment reports or summaries please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at watersupply@dep.nj.gov or 609.292.5550.

* SUEZ did not purchase water during the 2017 calendar year.

definitions

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

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 on radon 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.

L, M, H — Low, Medium, High, susceptibility

susceptibility rating for SUEZ source

The source water assessment performed on our source of water determined the following:

Well Number	Pathogens Rating	Nutrients Rating	Pesticides Rating	VOCs Rating	Inorganics Rating	Radionuclides Rating	Radon Rating	DBPs Rating
21	M	H	M	H	H	H	M	H
30	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	M
37	L	L	L	L	M	L	M	H
15	L	L	L	L	M	L	M	H
43	L	L	L	L	M	L	M	H
32	M	H	L	L	H	H	M	H
38	M	H	L	L	H	H	M	H
20	L	H	L	H	H	H	M	M
31	M	H	L	H	H	H	M	M
46	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	M
33	M	H	L	L	H	H	M	M
34	M	H	L	H	H	H	M	M
35	M	H	L	L	H	H	M	M
22	L	H	M	H	H	H	M	M
24	L	H	M	H	H	H	M	M
26	L	H	M	H	H	H	M	M
28	L	H	M	H	H	H	M	M
29	L	H	M	H	H	H	M	M
39	L	L	L	L	M	L	M	H
41	L	L	L	L	M	L	M	H
42	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	M
44	L	H	M	H	H	H	M	M
45	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	M
40	L	L	L	L	M	L	M	H

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. The table below shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2017 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
Barium, ppm	2	1	0.50	0.16 - 0.50	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate as nitrogen ppm	10	10	1.90	ND - 1.90	No	Runoff from fertilizer usage, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products - Stage 2	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result LRAA	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
Total THMs ppb (THMs: bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform)	NA	80	9.9	0.55 - 15.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 ppb (HAA5: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid)	NA	60	8.4	ND - 15.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radionuclides	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results#	Violation	Likely Source
Alpha Emitters pCi/l	0	15	5.71	0.27 - 8.92+	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226/228) pCi/l	0	5	2.90	ND - 5.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits

+ Note: If the results of these samples had been above 15 pCi/L, our system would have been required to do additional testing for uranium. Because the results were below 15 pCi/L, no testing for uranium was required.

Disinfection Residuals	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results# (Individual Sites)	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine ppm	4	4.0	0.67	0.05 - 1.10	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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.
*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.
#The Range of Results represent the lowest and highest individual detection during the monitoring year.

Lead and Copper	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above AL	Violation	Likely Source
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	0	15	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Water Quality Parameters	MCLG	Required Minimum Level	Range Detected	Number of Excursions
Treatment Facility				
pH	NA	NA	6.55 - 8.34	NA
Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorus, ppm	NA	NA	0.13 - 0.20	NA
Distribution				
pH	NA	NA	7.14 - 9.40	NA
Alkalinity, ppm	NA	NA	32 - 96	NA
Ortho-phosphate as Phosphorus, ppm	NA	NA	ND - 0.38	NA

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.

Parts Per Billion (ppb): The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

Parts Per Million (ppm): The equivalent of one second in 12 days.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): 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.

RUL: Recommended Upper Limit

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.

< This means "less than." > This means "greater than."

secondary standards: related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water

Substance	NJ RUL	Highest Result**	Range of Results	Likely Source
Alkalinity ppm	NA	92	36 - 92	Natural mineral
Aluminum ppb	200	200	ND - 200	Erosion of natural deposits and industrial discharge
Calcium (2015 Data)	NA	22.2	4.1 - 22.2	Natural mineral
Chloride ppm	250	38	5 - 38	Natural mineral; road salt
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive	- 0.94	- 0.08 - - 0.94	Natural mineral; road salt
Hardness (as CaCO3) ppm	250	100	44 - 100	Natural mineral
Iron ppb	300	300	ND - 300	Erosion of natural deposits and oxidation of iron components
pH*	6.5 - 8.5	7.87	7.13 - 7.87	Natural mineral; treatment process
Sodium ppm	50	19	ND - 19	Natural mineral; road salt
Sulfate ppm	250	14.8	4.4 - 14.8	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	500	138	68 - 138	Natural mineral
Zinc ppm	5	0.10	ND - 0.10	Erosion of natural deposits, and Industrial discharge

The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body. The NJDEP permits sequestering treatment to reduce the aesthetic effects of iron and manganese.

* pH of the raw water is adjusted during treatment processes.

** Highest results are based on the highest single sample.

According to the NJDEP, 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.

Note: 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.

unregulated contaminant monitoring rule 3 data

SUEZ participated in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. 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 NJDEP in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. Our results are available upon request. For testing conducted in the SUEZ system, we found the substances listed.

Unregulated Substance	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range of Results	Likely Source
Chromium ug/L	2014	0.22	ND - 0.22	Naturally-occurring element
Cobalt	2014	2.5	ND - 2.5	Naturally-occurring element
Strontium ug/L	2014	350	11 - 350	Naturally-occurring element
Vanadium ug/L	2014	0.51	ND - 0.51	Naturally-occurring elemental metal
Hexavalent Chromium ug/L	2014	0.13	0.04 - 0.13	Naturally-occurring element
Chlorate ug/L	2014	590	ND - 590	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide

Additional information about unregulated contaminants can be found at the following link, courtesy of American Water Works Association:
https://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR

Toms River Operations
1451 Route 37 West
Suite 2
Toms River, NJ 08755

mysuezwater.com

PWSID # NJ1507005

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.

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