

ISSUED JUNE 2011



WATER QUALITY INFORMATION



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
UNITED WATER MANALAPAN

DEAR CUSTOMER:



At United Water 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). We're committed to providing you and your family with top quality water and premier service.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Town

Committee meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at Town Hall. The public is welcome.

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 mail a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis. This CCR provides important information about your drinking water and shows how your drinking water quality measured up to government standards during 2010. Please read it carefully and feel free to call us at 888.770.6030 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,

Rick Pfleiderer
Director of Operations

WHO WE ARE

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

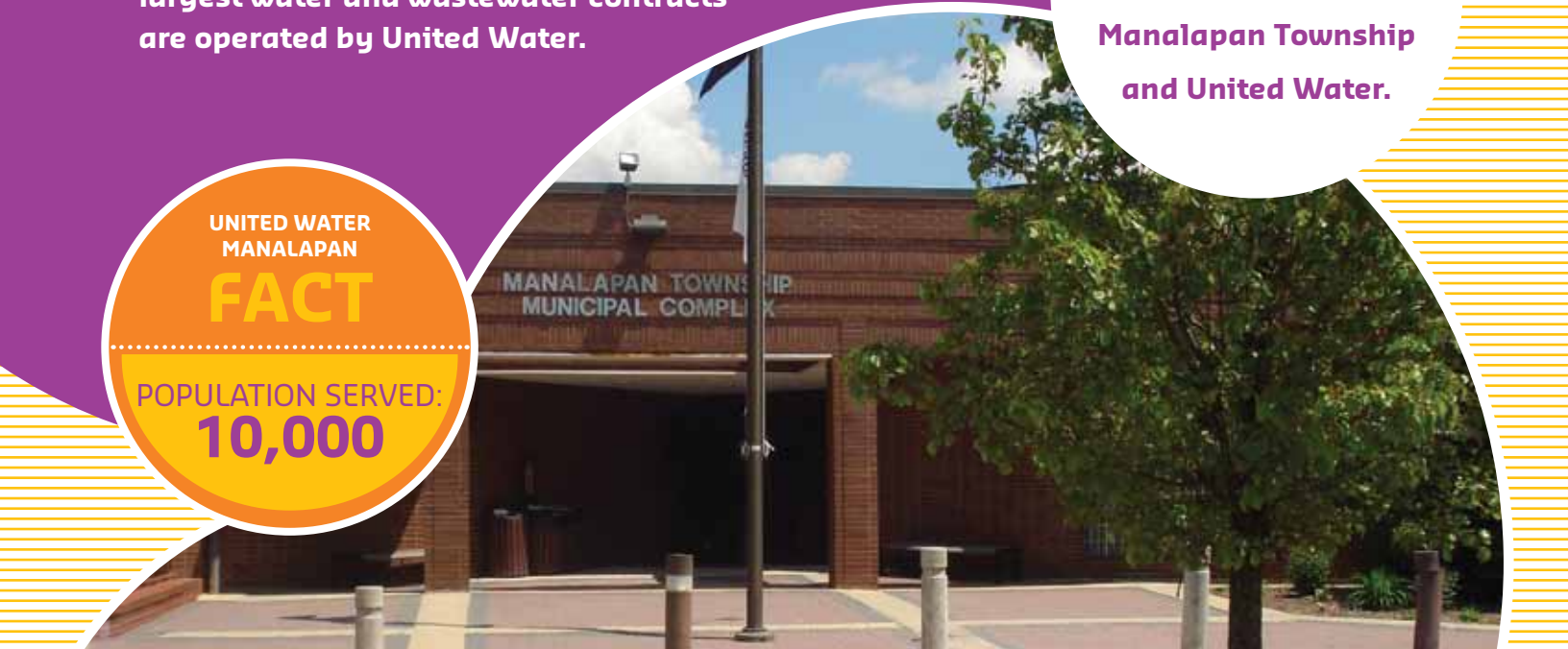
United Water Manalapan is a Partnership between Manalapan Township and United Water.

UNITED WATER
MANALAPAN

FACT

POPULATION SERVED:
10,000

MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP
MUNICIPAL COMPLEX



VALUE OF WATER



=



LESS THAN 1 CENT

At less than one penny per gallon, tap water is safe, convenient and an exceptional value.

ABOUT YOUR WATER SUPPLY

At United Water, we take great pride in our ability to provide you with water that meets or surpasses all the state and federal standards. Our distribution system, used to deliver treated water to your home, consists of about 30 miles of mains ranging in size from 6 inches to 16 inches in diameter. The facilities have a capacity of 5 million gallons per day through both surface water supplies and aquifer storage and recovery wells (ASR) and 0.748 million gallons from ground water supplies.

OUR COMMITMENT TO SECURITY

United Water takes security seriously and has implemented heightened measures. While the company cannot discuss specific security plan details, we can tell you that we have strengthened security through facility enhancements, water quality protection and law enforcement coordination. United Water assures you that we are taking steps to ensure the safety of your water supply. Should you have any questions or concerns please call our customer service department at 888.770.6030.



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

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.

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. 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.

UNITED WATER
MANALAPAN
FACT
MILES OF MAINS:
35

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

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. United Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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>.



WAIVER INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act allows monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic compounds (VOC) and synthetic organic compounds (SOC). Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos,

VOC reduction, pesticides and SOC based upon the susceptibility of the source water to contamination and the use of SOC and pesticides within the vicinity of our supply.

SOURCE WATER SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING FOR UNITED WATER MATCHAPONIX / MANALAPAN WATER SOURCES

The source water assessment performed on our source of supply (1 surface water intake) determined the following:

EPTDS ID	Source ID	Source Name	Pathogens Rating	Nutrients Rating	Pesticides Rating	VOCs Rating	Inorganics Rating	Radionuclides Rating	Radon Rating	DBPs Rating
01	001	Well #1 (ASR)*								
01	001	Well #2 (ASR)*								
01	00s	Matchaponix Brook	H	H	M	M	H	L	L	H
01	003	Well #1 Lambs Lane	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L
01	004	Well #2 Lambs Lane	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	M

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, methyltertiary 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.

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

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 above illustrates the susceptibility rating for each individual source for each of the contaminant categories in the United Water Matchaponix / Manalapan 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 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, 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 swap@dep.state.nj.us or 609.292.5550. The source water assessment performed on our three sources of water (two ASR wells and one surface water intakes) determined the following:

*Note: Because the Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wells (ASR) are stored water from the Matchaponix Brook source, the assessment did not include the wells susceptibility and is considered the same as the Matchaponix Brook source.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLE

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. 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 table below shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2010 compared to the standards set by the NJDEP.

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The NJDEP requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

PRIMARY STANDARDS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE SAFETY OF DRINKING WATER.

Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Average Result	Highest* Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Nitrate as nitrogen ppm	10	10	0.5	0.5	ND - 0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Treatment By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Average Result UWMX	Highest** Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Total THMs ppb running annual avg. (THMs: bromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform)	NA	80	38	67	4 - 75	No	Disinfection by-product
Total HAA5s ppb (RAA) (HAA5: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid)	NA	60	22	39	1 - 48	No	Disinfection by-product
Note: DBP range of results are site-specific.							
Disinfection Residuals	MCLG	MCL	Average Result RAA	Highest** Result RAA	Range of Results (Individual Sites)	Violation	Likely Source
Distribution Disinfectant Residual ppm	NA	4	0.41	0.46	0.20 - 1.00	No	Treatment process
Radionuclides (2005-06 Data)	MCLG	MCL	Average Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source	
Alpha emitters - pCi/L	0	15	<3 +/- 0.926	<3 +/- 0.62 - <3 +/- 0.926	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium (226/228) pCi/L	0	5	<1 +/- 0.46	<1 +/- 0.31 - <1 +/- 0.46	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Organic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Ratio	Average Ratio	Range of Ratio	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	NA	≤1.00	1.04	1.07	0.62 - 1.41	No	Treatment technique
Microbiologicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source	
Total Coliforms (% in monthly samples)	0	<5% monthly with TT	0	0 - 0	No	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Likely Source	
Turbidity NTU^ (monthly avg plant)	NA	TT=95% <0.3 NTU	0.115	100% - 99.1%	No	Soil Run-Off	
^Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							
*The "Range of Results" represent the lowest and highest detection during the monitoring year (2010).							
**This level represents the highest annual quarterly average calculated from the data collected.							
Copper and Lead Knob Hill/Lambs Lane	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples Above AL	Violation	Likely Source	
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Lead ppb	0	15	5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Copper and Lead Millhurst	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above AL	Violation	Likely Source	
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.	
Copper and Lead (2008 Data) Tracy Station	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above AL	Violation	Likely Source	
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.35	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	

SECONDARY STANDARDS RELATED TO THE AESTHETIC QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER

Substance	NJ RUL	Average Result UWMX	Average Result UWMN	Likely Source
Chloride ppm	250	54.9	3	Natural mineral; road salt
Corrosivity	-1.0 - +1.0	1.38	-1.09	Naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCO3) ppm	250	56.0	56.0	Natural mineral
Iron ppb (1)	300	18	100	Natural mineral
Manganese ppm (2)	0.05	0.011	0.01	Natural mineral
pH	6.5 - 8.5	7.45	7.2	Treatment process
Sodium ppm (3)	50	33.0*	28.0	Natural mineral; road salt
Sulfate ppm	250	18.6	5	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	500	164.0	70	Natural mineral
Zinc ppm	5	<0.01	0.01	Natural mineral

(1) 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.

(2) The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would be encountered in drinking water.

(3) 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 recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

* Weighted Average. Jan-Mar 2010 Average @45 mg/L / April-Dec 2010 Average @ 30 mg/L

**UNITED WATER
MANALAPAN
FACT**

CAPACITY:
.78 MGD THROUGH SURFACE &
GROUNDWATER WATER SUPPLIES AND
AQUIFER STORAGE AND
ASR WELLS



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.

NJ RUL: New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.

ppb Parts per billion: The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

ppm Parts per million: The equivalent of one second in 12 days.

pCi/L Picocuries per liter: 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.

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.

Under a waiver granted by the State of new Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals/ pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. The SDWA regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals.



United Water Manalapan
103 Wilson Avenue, Manalapan, NJ 07726
www.unitedwater.com



**THIS REPORT
CONTAINS IMPORTANT
INFORMATION ABOUT
YOUR DRINKING WATER.**

PWSID # NJ1326002
PWSID # NJ1326005
PWSID # NJ1326007

In keeping with our commitment to the environment, this newsletter was printed on recycled paper.

REGISTER FOR eBilling

By choosing paperless eBilling you will help protect and preserve our natural resources. Your eBill will be sent directly to your email inbox. It has the added benefit of allowing you to pay the bill directly from your bank account free of charge. To register for eBilling visit unitedwater.com or call the customer service number listed on your bill.

WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

