

United Water New Jersey

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**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

United Water New Jersey / Vernon Hills
Highland Lakes Seasonal System (PWSID#1922301)
2010

Dear Customer:

At United Water 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 above address. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider.

Bottled Water or Tap 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. 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 safe to drink. However, your tap water is substantially less expensive than bottled water.

Health Note

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.

United Water New Jersey / Vernon Hills

United Water Vernon Hills, Highland Lakes Seasonal is a private utility, operated seasonally from May to September, that is owned and operated by United Water New Jersey. The company serves about 41 customers seasonally. The system is fed by two wells in the area. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes, we also treat it with a corrosion inhibitor to reduce the possibility of lead and copper dissolving into the water from household plumbing.

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.

This table shows 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. We are pleased to advise you that your water is as good as – or better than – government requirements. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once a year because these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Primary Standards – Directly related to the safety of drinking water

Substance	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Likely Source
HAA5 ppb [Total Haloacetic Acids]	2010	N/A	60	4.1	Disinfection by-product
THM4 ppb [Total Trihalomethanes]	2010	N/A	80	19.3	Disinfection by-product
Fluoride ppm	2006	4	4	0.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate ppm	2010	10	10	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer runoff
Nitrite ppm	2010	1	1	< 0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer runoff

Disinfectant Residual	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Distribution Disinfectant Residual ppm	N/A	4	3.47	0.92 - 3.47	No	Treatment Process

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. 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.

ppb: part 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 320,000 centuries.

RUL: Recommended Upper Limit

Important Information

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 second 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>.