UNITED WATER MANALAPAN
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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

United Water Manalapan/Lambs Lane System
2008

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 732.446.5102 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. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water.

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.

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

United Water Manalapan

United Water Manalapan, Lambs Lane System, is a municipally owned water system that has entered into an agreement with United Water Mid Atlantic to operate and maintain the water services in the southern area of Manalapan Township (south and southwest of Englishtown Borough). United Water produces, treats and distributes water to its customers south of Route 33. The Windswept Knolls, Manalapan Woods, Sweetmans Estates-Section III and Chesterbrook Academy developments are in this service area. The water supply for this portion of the Township is derived entirely from groundwater in the Old Bridge Aquifer. The township's water treatment facility has a capacity of 720,000 gallons per day and services approximately 600 people. The treatment consists of chlorination for disinfection, potassium permanganate for iron removal, caustic soda for pH adjustment and multi media pressure filtration.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for our water system. A summary of the assessment is included with this report. For further information on the Source Water Assessment Program for your and any other public water system can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment web site at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

Waiver Information

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos, synthetic organic chemicals and a reduced monitoring waiver for volatile organic chemicals.

Water Quality Table (PWSID 1326002)
(2008 data unless otherwise indicated)

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 test for more than 150 substances in the water and only detected those below. We are pleased to advise you that your water meets or exceeds all Federal and State Drinking Water Standards.

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.

Substance	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Highest Result*	*Range of Results*	*Likely Source*
Alpha emitters pCi/L (2006)**	0	15	N/D	N/D	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (ppb)	80	80	8.670 annual avg.	NA annual avg.	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5s (ppb)	60	60	8.930 annual avg.	NA annual avg.	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride ppm (2006)**	4	4	<0.1	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate ppm	10	10	0.10	NA	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching of septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Average Result*	*Highest Result*	*Range of Results*	*Likely Source*
Chlorine ppm	NA	4.0	0.45	0.5	0.3 - 0.5	

Substance	*MCLG*	*AL*	*Percentile*	*90th > AL*	*Samples Likely Source*
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead ppb	0	15	3.0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

Secondary Substance	*RUL*	*Average Result*	*Range of Results*	*Likely Source*
Iron ppb	300	101	0 - 300	Natural Mineral
Maganese ppm	0.05	0.01	0 - 0.04	Natural Mineral
Sodium (ppm) (2006)**	50	45	NA	Erosion of natural deposits, road salting

**The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because these concentrations do not change frequently.

Some data, though representative, is more than one year old.

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.

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 320,000 centuries.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR UNITED WATER MANALAPAN (LLWTP) 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 United Water New Jersey 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 swap@dep.state.nj.us or 609.292.5550. The source water assessment performed on our 2 sources of water (2 wells) 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	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

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.

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

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.