

ISSUED JUNE 2011



WATER QUALITY

INFORMATION



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
UNITED WATER TOMS RIVER

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). 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 mail 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 2010. 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,

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.

**United Water
Toms River
provides an average
of 11.9 million gallons
of water per day to
customers.**

UNITED WATER
TOMS RIVER

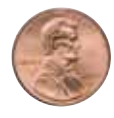
FACT

EMPLOYEES:
55



VALUE OF WATER

A gallon of tap water is a significantly better value than a gallon of bottled water.



VS.



ABOUT YOUR WATER SUPPLY

Water delivered to United Water Toms River 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 531 miles of main, 10 storage tanks, approximately 3,438 hydrants and 7,485 valves.

Our average daily production is 11.9 MGD (Millions of Gallons Per Day). In addition, United Water Toms River 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, United Water Toms River 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. United Water Toms River operates the public water supply system which provides potable water to residential, commercial and industrial customers in the Township of Toms River, Borough of South Toms River and a portion of the Township of Berkeley. The service area contains 49,787 residential and commercial connections, with a population of 119,093.

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.

*United Water Toms River did not purchase water during the 2010 calendar year.



UNITED WATER
TOMS RIVER

FACT

POPULATION SERVED:
119,093

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (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/creport.htm> or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609.292.5550.

The table on the following page illustrates the susceptibility rating for each individual source for each of the contaminant categories in the United Water Toms River system. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report. United Water 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

UNITED WATER
TOMS RIVER

FACT

MILES OF MAIN:
531



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 swap@dep.state.nj.us or 609.292.5550.

* United Water Toms River did not purchase water during the 2010 calendar year.

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. United Water Toms River 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>.



SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING FOR UNITED WATER TOMS RIVER 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

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

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. The table below shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2010 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	2	0.1	ND - 0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Erosion of natural deposits and fertilizer usage, leaching from septic tanks, sewage Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer usage, leaching from septic tanks, sewage		
Fluoride ppm	4	4	<0.2	NA	No			
Nitrate-N ppm	10	10	1.4	ND - 1.4	No			
Nitrite as nitrogen ppm	1	1	<0.01	NA	No			
Treatment By-products	MCLG	EPA MCL	NJ MCL	Average Result	Highest** Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Total THMS ppb running annual avg.# (THMS: bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform)	NA	80	80	5.44	14.2	1 - 23.9	No	Disinfection by-product
Total HAA5 ppb running annual avg.# (HAA5: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid) Note: DBP range of results are site-specific.	NA	60	60	7.21	12.4	0.6 - 17.5	No	Disinfection by-product
Radionuclides	MCLG	MCL	Highest** Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source		
Gross Alpha pCi/l	0	15	9.852	0 - 9.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Combined Radium (226/228) pCi/l	0	5	4.009	0 - 6.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium µg/l	0	30	0.85	0 - 1	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Copper and Lead (2008)	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above AL	Violation	Likely Source		
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing		
Lead ppb	0	15	0.002	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing		
Microbiologicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest* Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source		
Total coliforms % of monthly samples	0	<5% of monthly samples	1.8	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment		
Disinfection Residuals	MRDLG	Positive MRDL	Average Result	Highest** Result RAA	Range of Results (Individual Sites)	Violation	Likely Source	
Distribution Disinfectant Residual ppm (Free Chlorine)	4	4	0.49	0.53	0.1 - 1	No	Disinfection by-product	

* Highest results are based upon the highest single sample. Violations are determined by the average of all samples during the monitoring period.

** Highest results are based upon the highest quarterly annual running average. Violations are determined by the same.

RADON

	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Radon (2002) pCi/L***	NA	NA	130	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

*** The proposed MCL for Radon is 300 pCi/L. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. At high levels of exposure, it is a known carcinogen. Radon is sometimes found in soil and can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It can also get into indoor air when released from tap water used for showering and other household activities. Radon in indoor air is much more likely to come from soil than from tap water. If you are concerned about radon in your home, have the air tested. For more information, call the EPA at 800.SOS.RADON or go to www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm.

SECONDARY STANDARDS RELATED TO THE AESTHETIC QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER

Substance	NJ RUL	Average Results	Range of Results	Likely Source
Aluminum ppb	200	14	ND - 70	Naturally occurring
Chloride ppm	250	12.986	3 - 23.9	Natural mineral; road salt
Corrosivity	+/-1	1.376	0.89 - 1.92	Naturally occurring
Foaming Agents	N/A	0.036	ND - 0.7	Detergents
Hardness (as CaCO3) ppm	250	45.143	28 - 64	Natural mineral
Iron ppb#	300 (600*)	133	5 - 400	Natural deposit
pH	6.5 - 8.5	7.1	6.9 - 7.5	Naturally occurring**
Sodium ppm***	50	16.86	4 - 55	Natural mineral; road salt
Sulfate ppm	250	12.3	3 - 32.2	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	500	105.86	67 - 146	Natural mineral
Zinc ppm	5	0.029	0.02 - 0.03	Natural mineral

^ Note on exceedences: 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.

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 NJ DEP permits sequestering treatment to reduce the aesthetic effects of iron and manganese.

* NJ RUL with sequestering treatment.

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

*** United Water routinely monitors the drinking water to ensure that it meets the standards set by the EPA and the NJDEP. While the EPA does not have a maximum level for sodium in drinking water, the NJDEP has a recommended upper limit (RUL) of 50 parts per million (ppm).

2010 test results show that United Water exceeded the RUL for sodium. 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.

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TOMS RIVER
FACT
SIZE OF BARNEGAT BAY
WATERSHED:
46.51 SQUARE MILES



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

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

µg/l: 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.

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.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL 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. United Water Toms River has a synthetic organic chemical (SOC) waiver because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

CUSTOMER ADVISORY PANEL

United Water Toms River has a Customer Advisory Panel (CAP) that consists of concerned citizens who are interested in working to improve communications between the water company and the community.

The United Water Toms River CAP meets quarterly to discuss the latest news-related issues concerning the community and United Water Toms River, review new initiatives and concepts and provide feedback about the service United Water Toms River provides within the community.

If you have items of interest or questions for the CAP, please contact us by writing to the address listed below. The CAP members will discuss your letter/situation, outline a course of action and forward the response back to you.

United Water is always looking for new CAP members. If you are interested in joining the CAP, please contact Jane Kunka at Jane.Kunka@unitedwater.com or call 732.349.0227 Ext. 3042.

Please forward items of interest or questions for the CAP to the following address:

United Water Toms River
Customer Advisory Panel
Attention: Jane Kunka
15 Adafre Avenue, P.O. Box 668, Toms River, NJ 08754

CONSERVATION TIP

Landscapes often demand nearly 50 percent of the water used for home consumption. During the growing season, you will see that it makes sense to garden with water conservation in mind. With some planning, you may be able to reduce your landscape water use by 50 to 60 percent. Xeriscaping, derived from the Greek word xeros, meaning "dry," stresses the use of drought tolerant plants, appropriate landscape design and horticultural techniques that minimize water use. A xeriscape garden isn't just rocks, cacti and dull colors. It displays the colorful flowers and turfgrass that discerning gardeners have come to expect in a landscape. Your landscape, whether old or new, can be more water efficient if you implement the innovative concepts of xeriscaping.

Xeriscape gardens require less maintenance than other plantings; however, adequate attention to fertilizing, pruning, weeding and pest management will help your plants maintain their vigor and drought resistant qualities. A well planned and maintained garden is an asset that will beautify your neighborhood, increase your property value, and conserve a precious resource – our water.

Some suggested low water plants for the Toms River area include:

Shrubs and Trees: Redbud, Cornelian Cherry, Northern Bayberry, Blue Maid Holly, Gold Dust Plant, Adam's Needle

Perennials: Purple Coneflower, Daylily, Russian Sage, Black Eyed Susan, Woolly Yarrow, Montauk Daisy, Coral Bells, Autumn Joy Sedum, Lavender

Annuals: Dusty Miller, Marigold, Mexican Sunflower, Creeping Zinnia, Dahlberg Daisy, Spider Flower, Madagascar Periwinkle

For more information on xeriscape gardens visit our website at www.unitedwater.com.



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. 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. 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 operations 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
TOMS RIVER

FACT

AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION:
11.9 MILLION GALLONS



CONSERVATION MEASURES

Water is a precious natural resource, and United Water Toms River encourages our customers to use it wisely. You can stop pouring water -- and money -- down the drain and play a role in conserving water by becoming more conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It will help you save money on water and energy bills. United Water has partnered to offer high quality conservation products. Our conservation program can help reduce your water use by up to 25 percent. For more information or to purchase a standard water-saving kit, an outdoor landscape kit or a deluxe water-saving kit on the Web, please visit: www.uwconserve.com.



UNITED WATER
TOMS RIVER

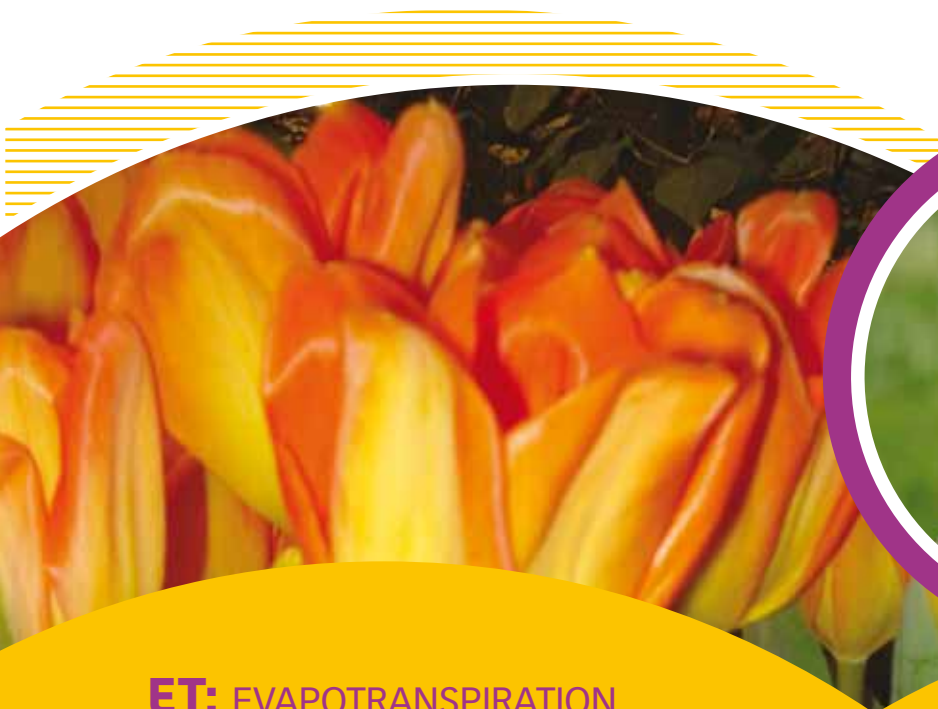
FACT

PEAK DEMAND OF
24.217 MILLION GALLONS
WAS REACHED
ON JULY 4, 2010



WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

United Water Toms River supplies water from 24 wells with an average annual production of about 4.34 billion gallons.



ET: EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

United Water has established a lawn-watering education program called ET - short for EvapoTranspiration - to help our customers understand how to keep a healthy lawn without drowning it with water. ET was developed in cooperation with the Rutgers Cooperative Extension and the State of New Jersey.

Based on various weather data and conditions, a daily ET number is set where residents can access the daily ET number by listening to 1160 WOBN AM during summer months or via the Internet at <http://www.sjrcc.org/public/tomsriver.html>. You can also dial United Water's ET hotline at 732.349.0227 Extension 3034 any time after 8 AM daily.

The ET lawn watering program is easy to use. Residents look for the ET number in the media or call the ET hotline to find out how long they need to water their lawn.

The ET number ranges between 0 and 2, indicates the amount of water in inches that should be applied to a lawn. The average sprinkler delivers about one inch of water per hour. With the current ET number and the following chart, it can be determined how much time to water. After watering, wait 3 days before observing the next ET number and water again, if needed.

ET Number	Minutes of Watering
0.00	0
0.25	15
0.50	30
0.75	45
1.00	60
1.25	75
1.50	90

Water conservation provides cost benefits - decreasing outdoor water use can save up to \$200 a year by doing the following:

- Water infrequently: once every 3 days at most.
- Water at the appropriate time: before 9 AM or after 5 PM.



United Water Toms River
PO Box 668, 15 Adafre Avenue, Toms River, New Jersey 08754
www.unitedwater.com



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

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE
INFORMACIÓN MUY
IMPORTANTE SOBRE
SU AGUA POTABLE.
TRADÚZCALO Ó HABLE
CON ALGUIEN QUE LO
ENTIENDA BIEN.**

PWSID # NJ1507005

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

