

Health Effects of Detected Contaminants (Required Language)

Arsenic – Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead – Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper – Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Nitrate – Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Total Coliform Bacteria – Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Total Trihalomethanes – Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Haloacetic Acids – Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chlorine – Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose and stomach discomfort.

Help Preserve Our Water Resources!

We encourage our customers to use water wisely year-round. The following tips will help preserve our water supplies:

- Fix leaks immediately.
- In hot weather, water grass early in the morning.
- Select the appropriate water level when doing laundry.
- Check sprinkler heads periodically to ensure they are aimed correctly.
- Get a cover for your swimming pool so that water does not evaporate.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

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Based on past experience, the Company does not expect any water quality problems to be associated with main repairs. Its recommendation is simply a standard precautionary measure to better ensure the safety of its customers during distribution system and main repair work.

These safety suggestions may be of particular interest to people with compromised immune systems, the elderly and infants who may be more vulnerable to possible contaminants in drinking water than the general population and have special needs regarding water quality. The Company suggests that these individuals discuss the boil water safety recommendation with their health care providers, should they experience any water service disruption to their homes in the future.

During main breaks or other system disruptions, Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc. encourages customers to boil their water, used for consumption, for one minute prior to use. This suggestion is offered to provide an extra margin of safety to our customers. This precautionary advisory is typically in effect from the time of the break, until 48 hours after service is restored.

General Safety Suggestions Regarding Water Main Breaks

2009 Water Quality Report

TWIN LAKES UTILITIES, INC.
A Middlesex Water Company Affiliate

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www.middlesexwater.com

A Middlesex Water Company Affiliate

TWIN LAKES UTILITIES, INC.

Landlords, businesses, schools and other groups are encouraged to share this Water Quality Report with all water users at their locations. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.



Middlesex Water continues to participate in Partnership for Safe Drinking Water, an association of water utilities and government, which challenges utilities to seek continuous improvement in their facilities and operations through self assessment and peer review.

Partnership for Safe Water

Water Quality Report 2009

This document is an annual report on the quality of water delivered to you in 2009. It meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the sources of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants.

We believe high quality drinking water is vital to the well-being of our community and are committed to delivering a safe and dependable drinking water supply. We encourage you to read this report to gain a better understanding of all that's involved in bringing clean, clear tap water to your home.

About Your Water Supply

Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc. obtains its drinking water from groundwater wells located on Company property in Sagamore Estates. Raw water is withdrawn from the wells, chlorinated and then distributed through a network of mains to meet the residential needs of our area.

In our continuing efforts to maintain safe, abundant and dependable supplies, it may be necessary to make improvements that will benefit all our residents. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. We appreciate your understanding in these matters.

What Substances May Be Found in Drinking Water Sources?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water moves over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and organics and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Substances that may be present in source waters prior to the treatment process include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including natural, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of nature and industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Ensuring Water Quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the DEP prescribe regulations which 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.

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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.



- Public Health Protection
- The Framework for a Vibrant Economy
- Quality of Life

What the Numbers Mean to You: The table shows the results of monitoring during 2009. For more information regarding the list of monitored contaminants, contact Twin Lakes Utilities c/o Middlesex Water Company at (732) 634-1500. As you can see, the Twin Lakes system had no MCL violations. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels. The State requires water systems to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of these data may represent prior period testing that is considered representative of water quality.

Definitions and Abbreviations used below:

Primary Standards: Standards which relate to public health. **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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. **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level. 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. **MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. **MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.

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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination. **Waiver:** State permission to reduce monitoring frequency because previous results have consistently been below the MCL. **ppb:** Parts Per Billion. 1 part per billion corresponds to 1 minute in 2000 years or 1 penny in \$10 million. **ppm:** Parts Per Million. 1 part per million corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or 1 penny in \$10 thousand. **N/A:** Not Applicable. **<:** Less Than. **AL:** Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – 2009 – TWIN LAKES UTILITIES, INC.							
Parameter	Units	MCL (State/Federal Standard)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	Highest Level Used For Compliance	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water	MCL Violation Yes / No
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Lead (Note 1)	ppb	AL = 15	0	0.00	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Copper (Note 1)	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	1.23	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.17	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Arsenic	ppb	10	N/A	0.00	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	No
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL: Found in >5% of samples		0	0.0%	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	
Parameter	Units	MCL (State/Federal Standard)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	Highest Level Used For Compliance	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water	MCL Violation Yes / No
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (Note 2)	ppb	80	N/A	0.0	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids (Note 2)	ppb	60	N/A	0.00	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Chlorine (Note 3)	ppm	4 ppm MRDL	4 ppm MRDLG	0.98	0.0 - 1.68	Water additive used to control microbes	No

Note 1: Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc. is on a once per three-year cycle. The listed Lead and Copper concentrations are from the 90th Percentile Value from 2007.

Note 2: Results are from 2007.

Note 3: MRDL and MRDLG are Maximum Disinfectant (Chlorine Residual) levels.

A Word of Caution

Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc.’s treatment systems are designed and operated to produce water that meets all state and federal standards. Many substances and microscopic organisms found in water may be a concern if they occur at high concentrations. For some contaminants, MCL levels have not been set because the EPA has not determined at what level they pose a public health risk. This is often because a reliable detection method is unavailable and/or because the contaminant is rarely found in treated water.

Some naturally occurring organisms commonly found in the natural water supplies may not be eliminated during the treatment process. This means that even a well-run system may contain low levels of microscopic organisms. The levels, however, are normally of little concern to healthy individuals. It should be noted, however, that under certain circumstances, these organisms might amplify to dangerous levels within a customer’s own water supply system. All customers, including residential, commercial and industrial customers, and other large facilities such as schools, hospitals and hotels/motels, should follow appropriate procedures for maintaining their own internal plumbing systems and appliances. If you have any concerns about these matters, please call the **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.**

How To Contact Us

Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc. is pleased to be providing water service to residents of Sagamore Estates.

If you have any questions about this report or would like more information about your water quality and/or opportunities to become involved in decisions affecting your drinking water, please contact Robert K. Fullagar, Director of Operations, at (732) 638-7537.

You may also write to:
Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc.
c/o Middlesex Water Company
1500 Ronson Road, Iselin, NJ 08830

You may obtain additional information about drinking water regulatory programs by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Required Additional Health Information

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, this making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Important Information About Nitrate

About Nitrate in Drinking Water Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Important Information About Lead

About Lead in Drinking Water If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Twin Lakes Utilities 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 or 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>.

For Your Safety – A Message for People with Compromised Immune Systems

Although our drinking water meets all state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals 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 individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial pathogens are available from the **EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.**