

CCR Important Information!

- Your water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards for safe drinking water.
- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 at work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to provide you and your family with top quality water and premier service.

We regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets the safety 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. It shows how your drinking water measured up to government standards during 2001. Please read it carefully and feel free to call us at 1 800 422 5987 if you have any questions about your water 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.

We also have a Customer Advisory Panel which meets regularly to share their suggestions and thoughts about our service. If you would like them to address a topic that interests you, please write them at the above address. For more information about United Water see our website www.unitedwater.com/uwnj.

Consumer Confidence Report 2001

About Your Water Supply

Our customers in portions of Bergen and Hudson counties receive their water primarily from four United Water reservoirs. The quality of the raw water supply is excellent. These sources are the Oradell and Woodcliff Lake reservoirs in Bergen County, New Jersey, and Lake Tappan and Lake DeForest reservoirs in Rockland County, New York. They are located on the upper or freshwater portion of the Hackensack River. We also operate wells in Upper Saddle River which supplement our supply. In addition, we are partners with the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission in the Wanaque South Project. This is a regional network of pipelines, pumping stations and reservoirs that can provide up to 40 million gallons of water per day to our customers.

Other sources of supply include the Boonton, Wanaque and Monksville Reservoirs. From time to time, you may receive water from these sources through interconnections with other water suppliers. These are pipelines that provide us with additional water to meet your needs. For example, you may also receive treated water from United Water Jersey City, United Water New York, the Park Ridge Water Department, the Passaic Valley Water Commission or the Ridgewood Water Department.

To date, the NJ Bureau of Safe Drinking Water has not completed an assessment for our sources of drinking water. Source water assessments will be completed for all sources of public drinking water by May 2003.

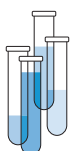
About the Treatment Process

At United Water our goal is to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. Our water treatment plant in Haworth, New Jersey, uses ozone — a form of oxygen — to purify your water. Water treated at the plant is also filtered and contains a small amount of chloramine — a combination of chlorine and ammonia—to help ensure the safety of your water. The water you receive from wells or interconnections with other water suppliers is purified with chlorine. To further ensure the safety of your water, we monitor it before, during and after the treatment process. For example, we routinely test the water at the rivers, lakes, streams and wells that supply drinking water. We also sample and test treated water directly from the distribution system in each community we serve. As you can see, we are committed to providing you with top quality water.

Drought Conditions

Over the past year, New Jersey has faced the worst drought in 20 years and perhaps the worst on record. This is only the second time since the drought of the mid-1960s that the state has had to declare a drought emergency in the wintertime. Disregarding Tropical Storm Floyd, the region has actually been gripped by an extended drought cycle that has lasted four years. Climatologists have pointed out that it has been the fifth driest winter since 1895. Interestingly enough, the winter of 2001-2002 has also been the warmest winter on record.

In order to help weather the drought we are asking our customers to use water wisely. If you don't conserve, you're pouring water — and money — down the drain. The average American can drink, shower and flush between 40 and 130 gallons of water every day. You can reduce your water consumption by up to 30 percent by taking just a few simple steps. For example, you can turn off the tap when brushing your teeth, take shorter showers, install water saving shower heads or run the washing machine and the dishwasher only with full loads. So tighten those taps, cease those sprinkles, discontinue those drips and use water wisely!



CCR Important Information

- Please pass this information along to those who speak Spanish, Portuguese, Korean, Gujarti or Arabic.
- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contem informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.

- ~~아래의 보고는 귀하께서 드시는 식수에 대한
중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다.
번역을 하신다면 이 보고를 알고 이해하시는
분과 의논하시기 바랍니다.~~

- આ અહેવાલ મિં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે
અગત્ય ની જાણકારી આપવા માં આવી છે.
અને એ અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજાવી પડતી
ભાષા તેની સાથે વાત કરો

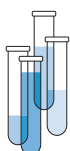
- المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوي على
معلومات مهمة عن مياه الشرب التي
تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذه
المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.

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 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.

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.

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.

💧 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 asbestos, VOCs and SOCs.

We have the asbestos waiver because we do not have any asbestos cement pipe in the distribution system. We have a volatile organic waiver because we have a surface water supply where VOCs are not generally a problem and a synthetic organic chemical (SOC) waiver because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

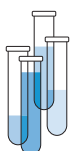
🔒 Our Commitment to Security

In the wake of the terrorist attacks on September 11th, many of our customers have been concerned about the security of our water supplies. To begin, the American Water Works Association, the Environmental Protection Agency and the FBI have all stated that it's highly improbable for the nation's drinking water to be compromised by terrorists. There are already many safeguards in place against contaminants in the water supply.

Nevertheless, United Water takes the threat seriously and has implemented heightened security 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. Security measures have included but are not limited to:

- Additional inspections of site security infrastructure including locks, gates and surveillance equipment
- Increased patrolling of United Water facilities
- Increased frequency of sampling our water sources
- Increased frequency of sampling treated water in the distribution system
- Increased number and type of water quality tests performed by our laboratory
- Requesting the public contact local law enforcement personnel should they see suspicious individuals near water supply facilities
- Maintaining close contact with local, state and federal authorities to coordinate security measures and to assist in the protection of the water supply

Once again 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 800 422 5987.



Drinking Water Quality Table

The water quality table shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2001 compared to the standards set by the USEPA and the NJDEP. When standards differed, the more stringent standard was used for the MCL.

Primary Standards - Directly related to the safety of drinking water. We test for 81 substances in this category and detected these:

| Substance | Inorganic Chemicals | MCLG | MCL | Highest Result | Range of Results | Violation | Likely Source |
|---|---------------------|------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--|
| Barium ppm | | 2 | 2 | 0.06 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries |
| Fluoride ppm | | 4 | 4 | 0.7 | NA | No | Natural mineral |
| Nitrate as nitrogen ppm | | 10 | 10 | 1.42 | .06 - 1.42 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use |
| Nitrite as nitrogen ppm | | 1 | 1 | 0.03 | ND - 0.03 | No | Erosion from natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use |
| | | MCLG | AL | 90th Percentile | Samples > AL | Violation | Likely Source |
| Lead ppb | | 0 | 15 | 10.7 | 1 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper ppm | | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.09 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Substance | Microbiologicals | MCLG | MCL | Highest Result | Range of Results | Violation | Likely Source |
| Total coliforms (% presence of coliforms in 5% monthly samples) | | 0 | ≤5% monthly with TT | 1.2% | 0-1.2% | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| | | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Results | Violation | Likely Source |
| Turbidity TU (monthly) (July 2001) | | NA | TT=5NTU | 0.71 | 0.05 - 0.71 | No | Soil runoff |
| | | | TT=95% ≤0.5NTU | 98% | 98% - 100% | No | Soil runoff |
| Substance | Radionuclides | MCLG | MCL | Highest Result | Range of Results | Violation | Likely Source |
| Alpha emitters - pCi/L | | 0 | 15 | 0.8 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Substance | Organic Chemicals | MCLG | MCL | Highest Result | Range of Results | Violation | Likely Source |
| Total thms ppb (quarterly running average) | | NA | 100 | 45.9 | 34.7 - 61 | No | Disinfection byproduct |
| Toluene ppm | | 1 | 1 | 0.0009 | ND - 0.0009 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |

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

ICR Monitoring - EPA 1998 program for specific utilities.

| Substance | MCLG | MCL | Highest Result | Range of Results | Likely Source |
|------------------------------------|------|-----|----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| HAA5** ppb (2001) | NA | NA | 31.3 | 22.1 - 31.3 | Disinfection byproduct |
| HAN** ppb | NA | NA | 12.7 | 4.6 - 12.7 | Disinfection byproduct |
| HK** ppb | NA | NA | 7.3 | 2 - 7.3 | Disinfection byproduct |
| CP** ppb | NA | NA | 2.8 | 0.1 - 2.8 | Disinfection byproduct |
| CH** ppb | NA | NA | 31.5 | 6.9 - 31.5 | Disinfection byproduct |
| TOX** ppb | NA | NA | 276 | 128 - 276 | Disinfection byproduct |
| Disinfectant residual** ppm (2001) | NA | NA | 4.4 | ND - 4.4 | Disinfection byproduct |
| Aldehydes*** ppb | NA | NA | 56.6 | 34 - 56.6 | Disinfection byproduct |
| Cyanogen chloride*** ppb | NA | NA | 9.9 | 4.4 - 9.9 | Disinfection byproduct |
| Chlorate*** ppb (2001) | NA | NA | 260 | 180 - 260 | Disinfection byproduct |

**Distribution system

***Entry point

Information Collection Rule (ICR): Data collected to help the EPA develop future drinking water regulations.

Unregulated Substances - For which the EPA requires monitoring.

| Substance | MCLG | MCL | Average Result | Range of Results | Likely Source |
|--------------------------|------|-----|----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Bromodichloromethane ppb | NA | NA | 13.8 | 9.33-18.3 | Disinfection byproduct |
| Chlorodibromomethane ppb | NA | NA | 1.8 | ND - 3.4 | Disinfection byproduct |
| Chloroform ppb | NA | NA | 38.4 | 30.1 - 46.6 | Disinfection byproduct |

Secondary Standards - Related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water.

| Substance | NJ RUL* | Highest Result** | Range of Results | Likely Source |
|----------------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Chloride ppm | 250 | 169 | 67 - 169 | Natural mineral, road salt |
| Color CU | 10 | 7 | 2-7 | Natural material |
| Fluoride ppm | 1.2 | 0.7 | NA | Natural mineral |
| Hardness (as CaCO3) ppm | 50-250 | 166 | 98 - 166 | Natural mineral |
| Iron ppb | 300 | 122 | ND - 122 | Natural mineral |
| Manganese ppb | 50 | 38 | ND - 38 | Natural mineral |
| Sodium ppm | 50 | 49 | NA | Natural mineral, road salt |
| Sulfate ppm | 250 | 21 | NA | Natural mineral |
| Total Dissolved Solids ppm | 500 | 420 | 158 - 420 | Natural mineral |
| Zinc ppm | 5 | 0.05 | ND - .05 | Natural mineral |

*New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit.

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

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.

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 (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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Key

| | |
|--------------|---|
| AL | Action level |
| CU | Color unit |
| MCL | Maximum contaminant level |
| MCLG | Maximum contaminant level goal |
| NA | Not applicable |
| ND | Not detected |
| 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. |
| TU | Turbidity Unit |
| TT | Treatment Technique |

Public Water Supply Identification Number NJ0238001