This document is an annual report on the quality of water delivered to you in 2019. 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.

**How to Contact Us**

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 Daniel J. Krakowski, Director of Operations, at (732) 638-7545.

You may also write to:

Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc.
c/o Middlesex Water Company
485 Route 1 South, Building C, 4th Floor
Suite 400
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.
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 Raw water is withdrawn from the wells, chlorinated and then distributed through a network of mains to meet the residential needs of our area.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 the Source Water Before it is Treated?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) generally 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.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**: May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**: Such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, or farming.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**: Can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**: Including natural, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of nature and industrial processes and petroleum production. Can also come from gas stations, storm water runoff and septic systems.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.
What You Should Know About Lead in Drinking Water

Recently, water quality issues related to lead in drinking water have dominated national headlines. Perhaps you are concerned if similar circumstances could be present in your own water systems?

Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing components. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead typically enters drinking water as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials in household plumbing containing lead. While our surface water treatment process includes corrosion control to further protect customers, lead plumbing fixtures still present in your home are a cause for concern. These materials include lead-based solder that in the past had been used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome-plated brass faucets, and in some cases, the service line that connects your house to the water main, if the pipe is made of lead.

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 internal plumbing, 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 https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Important Information 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.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the DEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

General Safety Suggestions Regarding Water Main Breaks

During main breaks or other system disruptions, Twin Lakes Utilities, Inc may encourage customers to boil their water used for drinking. Customers should bring tap water to a rolling boil, boil for one minute, and cool before using. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, washing dishes, brushing teeth, and preparing food until further notice. 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.

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.

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.
HEALTH INFORMATION

Health Effects of Detected Contaminants (Required Language)

**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.

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.

**A Word of Caution**

Our 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.

**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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial pathogens are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800 426-4791).

**64,240 gallons**

The amount of water used by the average American in one year. Source: Water.org
**Definitions & 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. **MCLs** 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. **Waiver:** State permission to reduce monitoring frequency because previous results have consistently been below the MCL. **ppb:** Parts Per Billion. 1 ppb corresponds to 1 penny in $10 million. **ppm:** Parts Per Million. 1 ppm corresponds to 1 penny in $10 thousand. **mrem/year:** Millirems per year. A measure of radiation absorbed by the body. **N/A:** Not Applicable. **ND:** None Detectable at testing limit. **NR:** Not Reported. **<:** Less Than. **>:** Greater Than. **AL:** Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **CNR:** Currently Not Regulated. **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Used to measure cloudiness in drinking water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator that our filtration system is functioning properly. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. **pCi/l:** Picocuries per Liter. A measure of the radioactivity in water. **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### ANNUAL WATER QUALITY RESULTS - 2019

#### Primary Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCL (State/Federal Standard)</th>
<th>MCLG (Ideal Goal)</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INORGANIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (1)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
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<td>0.1 - 0.9</td>
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<td>Lead (1)</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>ND-50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
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<td>0.02</td>
<td>ND - 0.02</td>
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<td><strong>MICROBIOLOGICAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>ppm</td>
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<td>&gt;4 (MRDLG)</td>
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<td>0.8 - 3.0</td>
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<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>ppb</td>
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#### Secondary Standards (Non-Health Related)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>RUL*</th>
<th>Results</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PH</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6.5 - 8.5 (optimum range)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1: The listed Lead and Copper concentrations are the 90th Percentile Value from 2019.

*RUL: Recommended Upper Limit

What the Numbers Mean to You: The table shows the results of monitoring during 2016. For more information regarding the list of monitored contaminants, contact Twin Lakes Utilities c/o Middlesex Water Company at 1-800-525-7224 09. As you can see, the Twin Lakes system received a MCL violation for high lead levels. 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.
You can help protect drinking water!

Never flush unwanted or expired medicine down the toilet or drain.
Avoid using pesticides and fertilizers.
Pick up after your pets.
Use and dispose of chemicals properly.

PLEASE SHARE THIS REPORT WITH OTHERS.
Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals, and other groups are encouraged to share this Water Quality Report with all water users at their locations.

Update your customer information to stay informed about boil water advisories!

When a water service emergency occurs that may impact our customer’s health or the water supply we may issue a boil water advisory. To ensure you receive these advisories directly and in a timely manner, please call our Customer Service Department at 1-800-523-7224 to ensure we have your updated phone contact information on record.