WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing performed between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023. The State of New Jersey requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

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. MCLG's 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 a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL): recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

Primary Contaminants: substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Contaminants: substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant.

n/a: not applicable; **nd**: not detectable at testing limit; **ppb** parts per billion or micrograms per liter; **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter; **pCi/l**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

			Mountain	Range of	Sample	Violation			
Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Lakes Water	Detections	Date	Y or N	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	0	0	2023	N	Naturally present in the environment		
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0	0	0	0	2023	N	Human and animal fecal waste		
Secondary Contaminants									
Foaming Agents (ppm)	500	500	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Synthetic detergents		
Aluminum (ppb)	200	200	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Naturally occuring element		
Chloride (ppm)	250	250	67.8	42 - 110	08-25-20	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Discharge of human and animal wastes; Discharge from industry		
Color (Color Units)	10	10	10	10	08-25-20	N	Physical characteristic		
Corrosivity	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	0.93	0.4 - 1.2	08-25-20	N	Physical characteristic		
Hardness (ppm)	250	250	154	107 - 233	08-25-20	N	Naturally ocurring minerals		
Iron (ppb)	300	300	0	nd	02-24-23	N	Naturally occuring element		
Manganese (ppb)	50	50	0	nd	02-24-23	N	Naturally occuring element		
Odor (Threshold Number)	3	3	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Physical characteristic		
pH (Standard Units)	6.5 - 8.5	6.5 - 8.5	7.6	7.07 - 8.63	08-25-20	N	Physical characteristic		
Silver (ppb)	100	100	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Naturally occuring element		
Sulfate (ppm)	250	250	21.8	20.0 - 24.8	08-25-20	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	500	306	250 - 394	08-25-20	N	Erosion of natural mineral deposits		
Zinc (ppm)	5	5	0	nd	08-25-20	Ν	Naturally occuring element		

WATER QUALITY DATA

Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Mountain Lakes Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y or N	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Lead and Copper									
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	15	5	0 to 9	09-09-22	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.334	0.037 to 0.565	09-09-22	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives		
Inorganic Contaminants									
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder		
Arsenic (ppb)	5	n/a	0	nd	02-24-23	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics productions wastes		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.014	0.012 - 0.015	08-25-20	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits		
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Discharge of metal refineries and coal- burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries		
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints		
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits		
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Discharge from steel /metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories		
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.071	0.063 - 0.08	08-25-20	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Discharge from steel /metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories		
Nickle (ppb)	100	100	0.00	nd	08-25-20	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.01	0 - 2.26	11-17-23	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines		
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	0	nd	08-25-20	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories		
Sodium (ppm)	50	50	23.13	18.2 - 27.1	08-25-20	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines		
Stage 2 Disinfectant Byproducts									
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	n/a	1.29	0.88 - 1.70	08-29-23	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
HAA5 [Five Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	n/a	0.59	0 - 1.18	08-28-23	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination		

WATER QUALITY DATA

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Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Mountain Lakes Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y or N	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Regulated Disinfectants									
Chlorine (ppm)	Leve	Is Detect	ed - Average &	Highest	MRLD		MRDLG		
2023	0.77		1.23		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm		
Synthetic Organic Compounds									
1,2,3-TCP (ppb)	0.03	n/a	0	nd	2023	N	Discharge from industry. Used as an industrial solvent, a degreasing agent, a paint and varnish remover.		
EDB ethylene dibromide (ppb)	0.05	n/a	0	nd	2023	N	Agricultural fumigant		
(DBCP) 1,2 dibromo-3- chloropropane (ppb)	0.20	n/a	0	nd	2023	N	Agricultural pesticide		
Perfluorinated Chemicals									
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ppt)	13	n/a	0	nd	2023	N	Discharge from industry,polymers, surfactants,lubricants, and in consumer products as textile coatings.		
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	14	n/a	10.36	0 - 26	2023	N	Discharge from industry,polymers, surfactants,lubricants, and in consumer products as textile coatings.		
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	13	n/a	1.37	0 - 2.8	2023	N	Discharge from industry,polymers, surfactants,lubricants, and in consumer products as textile coatings.		
Unregulated									
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	-	-	0.78	0.78	2023		NO MCL'S AT THIS TIME		
Radioactive									
Total Alpha w/ Uranium (pCi/l)	15	0	0	0	7-27-21	N	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	5	0	0	0	7-27-21	N	Erosion of natural deposits		
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	30	0	1.5	1.5	7-27-21	Ν	Erosion of natural deposits		

Water Standards Information

Regarding chemical contaminants and health related standards. Mountain Lakes is proud of the fact that our water complies with all drinking water standards for chemical contaminants as set by the State of New Jersey and the U.S. EPA.

Mountain Lakes Water Department received violation # 112550 from New Jersey DEP for failure to sample and test for 1,2,3-trichloropropane for 10/1/21 to 12/31/21. This was an administrative oversight and there was no compromise of water quality associated with the failure to sample.

Regarding PFOA, you were previously notified in the third quarter of 2023 of a violation of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 14 parts per trillion. On July 14, 2023, we received notice that our system exceeded the PFOA MCL at Well #4, specifically 17 parts per trillion based on the average of samples collected over the prior four quarters. We are pleased to advise you that the water currently being delivered to you is in compliance with the 14 parts per trillion MCL as a result of taking the affected well out of service in May of 2023.

What are PFOA and PFOS? - Perfluoroctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluoroctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at: https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOS-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-(003).pdf

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 reproduction or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus 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.

Nitrate: 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 a infant, you should ask advise from your health care provider.

Lead: 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. Mountain Lakes 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.