PWSID # NJ1349001

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
# Spring Lake Heights Water Department
## For the Year 2024, Results from the Year 2023

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. We have three wells, and we purchase water from the New Jersey Water Supply Authority, Manasquan Reservoir Water Supply System. Our wells draw their water from the Mount Laurel and Englishtown Aquifers and are between 400 and 500 feet deep. The Manasquan Water Treatment Plant, located on Hospital Road in the Allenwood section of Wall Township, is owned by the Monmouth County Improvement Authority and is operated by the New Jersey Water Supply Authority. The Manasquan Water Treatment Plan takes its water from the Manasquan River in Wall Township and the Manasquan Reservoir in Howell Township.

**If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section #3 of N.J. P. L. 2021 c.82 (C58:12A-12.4 et seq.).**

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for these public water systems, which are available at http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 1-609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment. The source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources for these water systems is included.

**We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state safety requirements.**

**Spring Lake Heights Water Department 2023 Test Results**

**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 infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.**

| Contaminant | Violation (Y/N) | Level Detected | Units of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Radioactive Contaminants – Radionuclides** | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium (-226 & -228) Test Results Yr. 2018 | N | 1.5 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Barium Test Results Yr. 2021 | N | 0.7 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper Test Results Yr. 2022 | N | P90 = 0.16 No samples exceeded the action level. | ppm | 1.3 | *TT AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead Test Results Yr. 2022 | N | P90 = ND No samples exceeded the action level. | ppb | 0 | *TT AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test Results Yr. 2023 | N | 0.3 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium Test Results Yr. 2021 | N | 3 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** | | | | | | |
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) Test Results Yr. 2023 | N | Range: 19.5 – 64.2 Highest LRAA: 44.9 | ppb | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids) Test Results Yr. 2023 | N | Range: 9.9 – 32.0 Highest LRAA: 27.1 | ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Synthetic Organic Contaminants - PFAS** | | | | | | |
| PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid Test Results Yr. 2023 | N | 2.3 | ppt | N/A | 14 | Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam |

| **Regulated Disinfectants** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | Highest Annual Average | Range | MRDL | MRDLG |
| Test Results Yr. 2023 Water additive used to control microbes | 0.85 ppm | 0.3 – 1.1 ppm | 4.0 ppm | 4.0 ppm |

HAA5 and TTHM compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

| Spring Lake Heights Water Department 2023 Test Results<br>Secondary Contaminants | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Compound** | **Units of Measurement** | **Average Level Detected** | **Range Detected** | **Recommended Upper Limit** | **Likely Source** |
| Chloride | ppm | 39.8 | 39.8 | 250 | Erosion of natural deposits; roadway ice and snow control |
| Foaming Agents | ppm | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.5 | Surfactants used for detergents and other products |
| Hardness | ppm | 80 | 80 | 250 | Natural characteristic |
| Iron | ppm | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | Natural mineral |
| pH | ppm | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.5 – 8.5 | Natural characteristic |
| Sodium | ppm | 30 | 30 | 50 | Erosion of natural deposits; roadway ice and snow control |
| Sulfate | ppm | 18.7 | 18.7 | 250 | Natural mineral |
| Zinc | ppm | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5 | Natural mineral |

| Spring Lake Heights Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 Data | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Unregulated Contaminant** | **Average Level** | **Range** | **Units** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| PFOA | 3.5 | ND – 6.8 | ppt | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. |
| PFOS | 0.8 | ND – 4.8 | ppt | |
| PFHxA | 1.25 | ND – 4 | ppt | |
| PFHxS | 0.5 | ND – 3 | ppt | |
| PFPeA | 1.25 | ND – 4.1 | ppt | |

The Spring Lake Heights Water Department and the Manasquan Water Supply routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables show the results of monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. Additionally, the Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). Our system received a monitoring waiver for asbestos and was granted an SOC waiver for the previous compliance periods. The NJDEP has not yet issued SOC waivers for the current period, but our system has applied for and expects to receive a waiver for the current compliance period upon NJDEP determination. The Manasquan Water Supply System did not receive monitoring waivers for asbestos or SOC for the current monitoring period.

**What are PFOA and PFOS?**

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanoic 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://dep.nj.gov/pfas/drinking-water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 tap water is safe to drink, 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.

**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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

**DEFINITIONS**

In the "Test Results" tables, you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in $100,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 – The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 a 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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Secondary Contaminant – 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.

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

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) – We are required to remove a certain percentage of (TOC) from our drinking water on a monthly basis. Total Organic Carbon has no adverse health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.

Turbidity – A measure of the particulate matter or "cloudiness of the water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

**Manasquan Water Supply 2023 Test Results**
**PWSID # NJ1352005**

**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 infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

| Contaminant | Violation (Y/N) | Level Detected | Units of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Radioactive Contaminants – Radionuclides** | | | | | | |
| Alpha Emitters | NO | Highest Level: 0.75 +/0 0.32 (One sample) | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium (-226 & -228) | NO | ND | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 | NO | Highest Level: 0.12 +/0.53 (One sample) | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | NO | Highest Level: 0.24 +/- 0.77 (One sample) | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | NO | Highest Level: 0<br>Range Detected: 0 | # of required samples – (12 per year) | 0 | > 2 per month | Naturally present in the watershed |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Barium | NO | Highest Level: 0.055 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel | NO | Highest Level: 2.19 | ppb | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge |
| Nitrate | NO | Highest Level: 0.248 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Bromate | NO | Highest Level: 7.11<br>Range: ND – 7.11<br>(10 of 12 samples were ND) | ppb | 0 | 10 | Reaction of naturally occurring bromide with ozone used in the treatment process |
| Copper (Biannual) | NO | 90$^{th}$ Percentile: 0.19/0.12<br>No sites exceeded the action level. | ppm | <1.3 | *TT<br>AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (Biannual) | NO | 90th Percentile: 0.99/ND<br>No sites exceeded the action level. | ppb | 0 | *TT<br>AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** | | | | | | |
| TTHM (Total of 4 compounds in one sample) | NO | Highest Level: 27<br>Range: <0.5 – 12.2 | ppb | N/A | 80 (Annual site sampling) | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 | NO | Highest Level: 7.6<br>Range: <1.0 – 3.9 | ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Synthetic Organic Contaminants - PFAS** | | | | | | |
| PFOS | NO | Highest Level: 4.2 | ppt | N/A | 13 | Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam |
| PFOA | NO | Highest Level: 5.3 | ppt | N/A | 14 | Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam |
| PFNA | NO | Highest Level: 2.4 | ppt | N/A | 13 | Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam |
| **Suspended and Dissolved Matter Removal** | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | NO | Annual Average Removal: 37%<br>Minimum Removal: 21%<br>Monthly Samples<br>Range: 21% - 50% | % | N/A | TT required removal minimum is 35% to 45% of average raw water TOC or 0% if TTHM and HAA5 Results are below a percentage of their MCL | Naturally present in the environment, decaying plant matter |
| Turbidity of Filtered Water | NO | Maximum: 0.15<br>Range: 0.02 – 0.15<br>100% of samples were <0.3 NTU | NTU | 0.05 | > 1 NTU (1.49 due to rounding) – TT = 95% of monthly samples <0.3 NTU | Soil and organic matter runoff |

| **Regulated Disinfectants** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | Highest Annual Average | Range | MRDL | MRDLG |
| Water additive used to control microbes | 2.07 ppm | 0.75 – 2.07 ppm | 4 ppm | 4 ppm |

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

**Manasquan Water Supply**
**Secondary Contaminants / Water Quality Parameters / Unregulated Compounds**

| Contaminant | Average Level Detected | Units of Measurement | Recommended Upper Limit | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Secondary Contaminants** | | | | |
| Zinc | 0.39 | ppm | 5.0 | Byproduct of corrosion inhibitor additive |
| Fluoride | 0.12 | ppm | 2 (MCL = 4) | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge |
| Sodium | 24.2 | ppm | 50 | Erosion of natural deposits; roadway ice and snow control |
| Chloride | 36 | ppm | 250 | Erosion of natural deposits; roadway ice and snow control |
| **Unregulated Contaminants** | | | | |
| PFHxA (Perfluorohexanoic acid) | Highest Level: 2.8 | ppt | N/A | Industrial discharge |
| PFHxS (Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid) | Highest Level: 5.3 | ppt | N/A | Industrial discharge |

**Cryptosporidium**

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Cryptosporidium is usually removed through the filtration process and inactivated by other treatment processes such as ozonation. In order to check for the presence of Cryptosporidium, the USEPA issued the Long-Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule in January 2006. As part of this rule, the Manasquan System began monthly sampling and testing for Cryptosporidium in October 2016 and this testing continued through its completion in September 2018. The sample results did not show any presence of Cryptosporidium.

**Sources of 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. The Spring Lake Heights Water Department and the Manasquan Water Supply System are 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.

Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass faucets, and, in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

However, for those served by a lead service line, flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line.

**Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water**

*For a full list of steps visit: https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html*

**Run the cold water to flush out lead.** Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.

**Use cold, flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

**Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead; however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not soak into dishware or most clothes.

**Use alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 1-800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.

**Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder.** If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.

**Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead.** Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current definition of "lead free" from 2014 (as explained above). Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

**Remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures.** Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.

**Test your water for lead.** Please call Stephen Dodd 1-732-449-3500 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

**Get your child tested.** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. New Jersey law requires that children be tested for lead in their blood at both 1 and 2 years of age and before they are 6 years old if they have never been tested before or if they have been exposed to a known source of lead.

**Have an electrician check your wiring.** If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

**Water softeners and reverse osmosis units** will remove lead from water but can also make the water more corrosive to lead solder and plumbing by removing certain minerals; therefore, the installation of these treatment units at the point of entry into homes with lead plumbing should only be done under supervision of a qualified water treatment professional.

**Health Effects of Lead**

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. You can find out more about how to get your child tested and how to pay for it at https://www.nj.gov/health/childhood-lead/testing.

**In July 2021, P.L.2021, Ch.183 (Law) was enacted, requiring all community water systems to replace lead service lines in their service area within 10 years. Under the law, the Borough of Spring Lake Heights Water Department is required to notify customers, non-paying consumers, and any off-site owner of a property (e.g., landlord) when it is known they are served by a lead service line*. Our service line inventory is available on our website at www.springlakehts.com under water-sewer utility, or upon request.**

**If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call Joseph Langel at 1-732-449-3500. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings at Borough Hall, 555 Brighton Avenue. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 8:00 p.m.**

**We at Spring Lake Heights Water Department work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.**

## Borough of Spring Lake Heights – PWSID # NJ1349001

Borough of Spring Lake Heights is a public community water system consisting of 3 wells.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifers: Englishtown Aquifer System, Mount Laurel-Wenonah Aquifer System.

This system purchase water from NJWSA Manasquan System and can purchase water from the following water systems: Wall Township Water Department, Spring Lake Water Department.

## Susceptibility Ratings for Borough of Spring Lake Heights Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for groundwater than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

**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 and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

| | Pathogens | | | Nutrients | | | Pesticides | | | Volatile Organic Compounds | | | Inorganics | | | Radionuclides | | | Radon | | | Disinfection Byproducts | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sources | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L |
| Wells - 3 | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | |

## NJ Water Supply Authority – Manasquan System – PWSID # NJ1352005

NJ Water Supply Authority – Manasquan System is a public community water system consisting of 2 surface water intakes.

This system's source water comes from the following surface water bodies: Manasquan Reservoir, Manasquan River.

Susceptibility Ratings for NJ Water Supply Authority – Manasquan System Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

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**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 and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

| | Pathogens | | | Nutrients | | | Pesticides | | | Volatile Organic Compounds | | | Inorganics | | | Radio-nuclides | | | Radon | | | Disinfection Byproducts | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sources | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L |
| Surface water intakes – 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | | |

**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:** Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary 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. For more information go to http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call 1-800-648-0394.
**Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:** 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.