

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Spring Lake Heights Water Department

For the Year 2026, Results from the Year 2025

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 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 Plant 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 made 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 NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-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 <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. 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 are included.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

Spring Lake Heights Water Department Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure ment	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2024	N	1.67	pCi/l	0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium Test results Yr. 2024	N	0.04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Test results Yr. 2024	N	0.61	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Test results Yr. 2025 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	0.14 No samples exceeded the action level. 20 samples. Range of detections = ND – 0.67	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test results Yr. 2025 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	2.5 1 sample exceeded the action level. 20 samples. Range of detections = ND - 23	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Test results Yr. 2024	N	0.86	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2025	N	Range = 15 - 69 Highest LRAA = 53	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2025	N	Range = 6 - 30 Highest LRAA = 20	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected	MRDL		MRDLG	
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2025		Range = 0.6 – 1.3 ppm Average = 1.1 ppm	4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes	

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.

The Spring Lake Heights Water Department and the Manasquan Water Supply System 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, 2025. 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.

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane 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_PFOA-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-\(003\).pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOA-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-(003).pdf)

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, 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 - 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 nanogram per liter - 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.

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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	YEAR SAMPLED	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	2025	0.35	ND-0.35	ug/l	0	6	DISCHARGE FROM RUBBER AND CHEMICAL FACTORIES	No
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	2025	0.08	ND-0.08	ug/l	400	400	DISCHARGE FROM RUBBER AND CHEMICAL FACTORIES	No
HEPTACHLOR	2025	0.01	ND-0.01	ug/l	0	0.4	RESIDUE OF BANNED PESTICIDE	No
ALACHLOR	2025	0.01	ND-0.01	ug/l	0	2	RUNOFF FROM HERBIDE USED ON ROW CROPS	No
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
BARIUM	2025	0.0458		mg/l	2	2	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	No
FLUORIDE	2025	0.16		mg/l	4	4		No
NICKEL	2025	6.7		ug/l				No
NITRATE	2025	0.259		mg/l	10	10	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC WASTE WATER DISCHARGES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	No
NITRITE	2025	0.075		mg/l	1	1		No

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	YEAR SAMPLED	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
COPPER Annual (Sampled at sink and fixtures at water treatment facility)	2025	166.39 90th Percentile	84.77-192.44 No sample exceeded the Action Level	ug/l	<1,300	1,300 is the Action Level where corrosion control techniques must be employed	CORROSION OF MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS ASSOCIATED WITH HOME PLUMBING.	No
LEAD Annual (Sampled at sink and fixtures at water treatment facility)	2025	0.32 90th Percentile	ND-0.63 No sample exceeded the Action Level	ug/l	<10	10 is the Action Level where corrosion control techniques must be employed	CORROSION OF MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS ASSOCIATED WITH HOME PLUMBING.	No
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE								
PFOA (Perfluorooctinoic acid)	2025	2.62	ND-2.62	ng/l	0	14	DISCHARGE FROM CHEMICAL, AND MANUFACTURING FACTORIES, RELEASE OF AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM OR WATER RESISTANT PRODUCTS	No
DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS (BASED ON SAMPLES OF WATER LEAVING THE PLANT AND IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)								
CHLORINE Leaving the Water Treatment Plant	2025	Highest Annual Average Recorded 1.47	Range 0.96-2.11	mg/l	4.0 MRDL GOAL	4.0 MRDL	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES	No
TTHM (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES) FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2025	Total of 4 compounds in one sample	0.9-11.6	ppb	N/A	ANNUAL SITE SAMPLING 80	BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION	No
		29.7						
HAA5 (HALOCETIC ACIDS) FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2025	Total of 5 Acids in one sample	ND – 9.01	ppb	N/A	ANNUAL SITE SAMPLING 60		No
		14.11						

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	YEAR SAMPLED	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
BROMATE	2025	<5.0	<5.0 Twelve of twelve samples were <5.0	ug/l	0	10 RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE OF ONE MONTHLY SAMPLE		No
SUSPENDED AND DISSOLVED MATTER REMOVAL								
TURBIDITY of FILTERED WATER	2025	MAXIMUM 0.35 Goal is for > 95% of samples to be <0.3NTU	.02-0.35 99.7% of samples were <0.3NTU	NTU	0.05	> 1 NTU TT = 95 % OF MONTHLY SAMPLES < 0.3 NTU	SOIL AND ORGANIC MATTER RUNOFF	No

Note: 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.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS / WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

CONTAMINANT OR PARAMETER	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	RUL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
ZINC	2025	0.453	mg/L	5.0	BYPRODUCT OF CORROSION INHIBITOR ADDITIVE
MANGANESE	2025	0.0329	mg/l	0.05	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
FLUORIDE	2025	0.16	mg/L	2	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
SODIUM	2025	33.1	mg/L	50	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; ROADWAY ICE AND SNOW CONTROL
CHLORIDE	2025	51	mg/L	250	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; ROADWAY ICE AND SNOW CONTROL

Violation Information for 2025:

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Please see the following violation(s) information below for details on any non-compliance events that occurred in 2025.

Violation #2473 Lead & Copper Rule Water Quality Parameter Monitoring and Reporting

The New Jersey Water Supply Authority measures water quality parameters to ensure public safety, comply with state and federal regulations and verify the effectiveness of corrosion control techniques to reduce lead and copper in your drinking water. Violation #2473 is the result of a late submittal of water quality parameters results to the NJDEP. The NJWSA has implemented new procedures to ensure on time submission of water quality parameter data to the NJDEP.

Special Health Concerns

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, 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 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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Manasquan Water Treatment Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local community water system. Information on lead drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Please note that the New Jersey Water Supply Authority is not responsible for lead testing within the customer communities. Consult the Consumer Confidence Report of your community water system for lead results and 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory

In July 2025, an updated Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) was submitted to the NJDEP. A copy of the Lead Service Line Inventory is available at <https://www.njwsa.org/manasquan.html>. Please note that the New Jersey Water Supply Authority is not responsible for maintaining the Lead Service Line Inventory within the customer communities. Consult the Lead Service Line Inventory of your community water system for more specific information.

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.

Please note: The New Jersey Water Supply Authority is not responsible for lead testing within the customer communities. Consult the Consumer Confidence Report of your community water system for lead results. The lead results in the table above are from faucets at the buildings on the Water Treatment facilities property. Lead and copper levels were detected in some samples taken at the water treatment plant. The NJWSA adds a corrosion control chemical and adjusts the pH of the water leaving the Water Treatment plant in order to improve the corrosivity of the water and to achieve the regulatory level for these chemical elements.

Manasquan Water Supply Voluntary PFAS			
UNREGULATED PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE			
CONTAMINANT	RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
HFPO-DA GenX Chemicals	ND-<1.82	ppt	

PFBS Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND-1.7	ppt	DISCHARGE FROM CHEMICAL, AND MANUFACTURING FACTORIES, RELEASE OF AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM OR WATER RESISTANT PRODUCTS
PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND-2.5	ppt	
PFHxS (Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)	ND-2.77	ppt	
PFHxA (Perfluorohexanoic acid)	2..1-5.2	ppt	

Sources of Lead in Drinking Water

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. 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.

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 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 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 especially for pregnant women and young children 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.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/testing.shtml>.

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring and Reporting Violation – Lead Consumer Notice

In 2025, we did not provide required lead tap result notices within 30 days for samples collected during the January–June 2025 monitoring period. These notices were due in July 2025.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency.

What is being done?

We have provided the required notices and returned to compliance as of March 24, 2026.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call 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 purchases 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 ground water 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.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	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.

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 ground water 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.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	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 (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.