

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Mountain Lakes Water Department – PWSID# NJ1425001

Reporting Period - January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

The Mountain Lakes Water Department is located at the DPW Building on Pocono Road. Billing and administrative offices are located in the Borough Hall at 400 Boulevard. Questions concerning this report should be directed to the Borough Manager at (973) 334-3131. The Borough Council holds regular public meetings every second and fourth Monday of the month at 8:00 P.M. at the Borough Hall. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State standards. As always, we are committed to providing you with the highest quality drinking water and service. Please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-(800) 426-4791.

Water for the Mountain Lakes system is derived from four (4) production wells, 2 of which are located near the Rockaway River in Denville Township. The primary well (No. 5) is located on Route 46 in Mountain Lakes, and it supplies approximately 80% of the total water used by the homes and businesses in Mountain Lakes.

Source Water Assessments: The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for the Borough of Mountain Lakes water system, which is available for review at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. Mountain Lakes monitors its water sources for regulated contaminants in accordance with NJDEP requirements.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-(800) 426-4791.

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 before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wild life.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas station, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administrations (FDA) establish limits of contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 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, 2016 and December 31, 2016. 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).

| Contaminants (units) | MCL | MCLG | Mountain Lakes Water | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation Y or N | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|--|
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2016 | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal coliform and E. coli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2016 | N | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Secondary Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| M.B.A.S. (ppb) | 500 | 500 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Synthetic detergents |
| Aluminum (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Naturally occurring element |
| Chloride (ppm) | 250 | 250 | 56.5 | 10 - 108 | 08-22-14 | N | Erosion from natural deposits; Discharge of human and animal wastes; Discharge from industry |
| Color (Color Units) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 08-22-14 | N | Physical characteristic |
| Corrosivity | +/- 1.0 | +/- 1.0 | -0.9 | -1.84 to .37 | 08-22-14 | N | Physical characteristic |
| Hardness (ppm) | 250 | 250 | 155 | 71 - 241 | 08-22-14 | N | Naturally occurring minerals |
| Iron (ppb) | 300 | 300 | 0 | nd | 02-10-16 | N | Naturally occurring element |
| Manganese (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 0 | nd | 02-10-16 | N | Naturally occurring element |
| Odor (Threshold Number) | 3 | 3 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Physical characteristic |
| pH (Standard Units) | 6.5 - 8.5 | 6.5 - 8.5 | 7.13 | 6.7 - 8.02 | 08-22-14 | N | Physical characteristic |
| Silver (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Naturally occurring element |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 250 | 250 | 18.8 | 10 - 31 | 08-22-14 | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 500 | 500 | 224 | 70 - 395 | 08-22-14 | N | Erosion of natural mineral deposits |
| Zinc (ppm) | 5 | 5 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Naturally occurring 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 | 4 | 0 to 11 | 07-13-16 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.295 | 0.0 to .501 | 07-13-16 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 5 | n/a | 0 | nd | 02-10-16 | N | Erosion from natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics productions wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.01 | .005-.020 | 08-22-14 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | 4 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Discharge of metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 08-22-14 | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Discharge from steel /metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.07 | 0 - .07 | 08-22-14 | N | Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury (ppb) | 2 | 2 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Discharge from steel /metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Nickle (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1.79 | 1.35 - 2.2 | 11-21-16 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ppb) | 2 | 0.5 | 0 | nd | 08-22-14 | N | Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| Sodium (ppm) | 50 | 50 | 16.2 | 6.6 - 31.5 | 08-22-14 | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |

WATER QUALITY DATA

| Contaminants (units) | MCL | MCLG | Mountain Lakes Water | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation Y or N | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------------------|--|------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| Regulated Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 80 | n/a | 7.7 | 0.6 - 14.7 | 08-18-16 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 [Five Haloacetic Acids] (ppb) | 60 | n/a | 2.6 | 0 - 5.2 | 08-18-16 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (ppm) 2016 | Levels Detected - Average & Highest | | | MRLD | | MRDLG | |
| | 0.58 | | 0.63 | | 4.0 ppm | | 4.0 ppm |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Total Alpha (pCi/l) | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2015 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226/228 (pCi/l) | 5 | 0 | 0.77 | 0 - 1.58 | 2015 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (ppb) | 30 | 0 | 0.85 | 0 - 1.26 | 2015 | N | 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.

Regarding New Standards for Arsenic. Mountain Lake's water meets EPA's standard for arsenic of 5 parts per billion.

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| <h3 style="margin: 0;">Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others</h3> |
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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 an 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>.