Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Spring Glen Lake Water Company
PO Box 5611
Cherry Hill, NJ 08034
(Public Water Supply ID# 5203335)

Introduction

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Spring Glen Lake Water Company will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact JCO, Inc, at 845-888-5755. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please contact the park manager to discuss drinking water issues in person.

Where does our water come from?

In general, 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is a groundwater well: groundwater is drawn from a deep drilled well. The water is pumped from the well to the treatment facilities where chlorine is added for the purpose of disinfection as it is transferred to the pressure tank prior to distribution. Our water system serves approximately 34 service connections.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. The water in your system is tested for total coliform bacteria on a quarterly basis with no positive detections. The attached table depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test 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.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 (800-426-4791) or the New York State Department of Health, Monticello District Office at 794-2045.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected average (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Limit (MCL, TT or AL)
Barium	No	11/3/17	0.011	mg/l	2	MCL = 2
Nitrate	No	11/3/17	.189	mg/l	10	MCL = 10
Sulfate	No	10/7/08	12	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 250
Sodium	No	8/29/17	3.4	mg/l	N/A	N/A
Uranium	No	9/28/16	.181 +/- .005	ug/l	0	30
Radium 226/228	No	9/28/16	.192 +/- .609	Pci/l	0	MCL = 5
Radium 226	No	9/28/16	0 +/- .255	Pci/l	0	N/A
Radium 228	No	9/28/16	.192 +/- .354	Pci/l	0	N/A
Lead*	No	9/29/2017	1.5 (90^{th}%) (ND – 3.0)	ug/l	0	AL = 15
Copper*	No	09/29/2017	.05 (90^{th}%) (0.010-0.076)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3
TTHM's	No	08/28/17	0.76	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80

Contaminant	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Sulfate	Naturally occurring
Sodium	Road salt
Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	Erosion of natural deposits

Nickel	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
TTHM's	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

Definitions:

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

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

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

***90th Percentile Value:** The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2017, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water requirements.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on

appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why Save Water and How to Avoid Wasting It?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire-fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up an you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Spanish Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.	***French*** Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.
Korean 이것의 보고는 귀하께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포 니다. 번역을 하세요 아니면 이 보고를 읽고 이해하는 분과 얼굴하시기를 바랍니다.	***Chinese*** 這份報告含有非常重要有關您喝的 的資料 請找能懂這份報告的人 或解釋給您聽。

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. 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.