

Lakeshore Company –PWSID – NJ1413001

Year 2007 Annual Water Quality Report

What's The Quality Of Your Water? Lakeshore Company is pleased to share this water quality report with you. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2007. The Lakeshore Company's drinking water surpassed the strict regulations of both the state of New Jersey and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which requires all water suppliers to provide reports like this every year to each customer.

Lakeshore Company takes its water from 2 groundwater wells. Well # 1 is located adjacent to the Tennis Courts across from the Mt. Kemble Lake Association's Club House. Well # 2 is located on Lake Trail East. The water from these wells is chlorinated and then sent to three storage tanks located at the top of Alpine Drive, and from there it is distributed throughout the community.

Where Can I Get More Information? For more information about Lakeshore Company's drinking water supply, please contact **Agra Environmental & Laboratory Services at 973-989-0010**

Results of Monitoring For Contaminants In Drinking Water

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Source
Total Coliforms	Present Absent /100ml	0	0	1	2 of 54 samples were positive *	N	Leaking septic system, runoff from streams, broken water mains or water line work.
Copper (Cu)	ppm	1.3 (Action Level)	1.3	0.31 (90 th percentile)	0 of 5 samples exceeded action limit	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (Pb)	ppb	15 Action Level	15	<2 (90 th Percentile)	0 of 5 samples exceeded the action limit	N	Corrosion of household plumbing and joints.
Nitrate TP001002(Well 1) TP002004(well 2)	ppm	10	10	1.29 1.70	1 Sample	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
VOCs: Ethylbenzene Toluene O-Xylene M P –Xylene Total Xylenes	ppb	700 1 NR NR 10	N/A	0.23 0.21 0.42 1.04 1.46	1 sample	N N N N N	Leaking tanks, solvents etc.
Trihalomethanes	ppm	0.080	0.080	1.59	Ave. of 2 samples	N	Byproduct of chlorination
HAA's	ppm	0.060	0.060	<1.0	Ave. of 2 samples	N	Byproduct of Chlorination

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Source
Arsenic TP001002(Well 1) TP002004(Well 2)	ppb ppb	5.0 5.0	5.0 5.0	0.002 <0.001	1 Sample Per Well	N N	Naturally Occurring Ore

Notes: **Coliform** samples were taken in compliance with NJDEP regulations. The increased sampling was a result of construction on the infrastructure of the water system.

Radionuclides were tested in 2005 and all samples were within compliance.

Arsenic(As) samples were taken in 2006. The next **As** testing is scheduled for 2009 in compliance with NJDEP regulations. *

VOC's were elevated due to work on the water infrastructure. All readings were well within NJDEP parameters.

Lead & Copper results were from 2006. The next scheduled NJDEP sampling for Lead and Copper is in 2009.

Other Substances: Substances in the "Other Substances" chart are monitored in order to learn more about that substance and because these substances can affect the taste and odor of your water at certain levels. These are considered Secondary Contaminants with recommended limits.

Substance	Units	Average	Range	Recommended Upper Limit
Iron	ppm	<0.15	NA	0.3
Manganese	ppm	<0.03	NA	0.05
Chloride TP001002 TP002004	ppm	26.2 23.1	NA	250
Hardness(as CaCO3) TP001002 TP002004	ppm	200 208	50-250	250
Sodium TP001002 TP002004	ppm	17.74 14.50	NA	50
Sulfate TP001002 TP002004	ppm	16.40 13.60	NA	250

Notes: The above substances were analyzed from samples drawn in 2006. NJDEP scheduled sampling for the above will be in accordance with regulations set forth by the NJDEP.

Lakeshore Company monitors for many substances both regulated and unregulated. The tables in this report show only the substances **detected** in your water.

Health Effects of Detected Contaminants

Coliform Bacteria/E-Coli- Coliform Bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water is usually the result of a problem with the treatment system or the pipes which distribute the water, and indicates that the water may be contaminated with germs that may cause disease.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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. Lakeshore Company is responsible for providing high water quality, 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 for advice from your health care provider.

Sodium: Sodium is a naturally occurring element which is essential to good health. In some individuals sodium intake needs to be monitored due to certain health issues, most commonly Hypertension. "Drinking water does not play a significant role in sodium exposure for most individuals. Those that are under treatment for sodium-sensitive hypertension should consult with their health care provider regarding sodium levels in their drinking water supply and the advisability of using an alternative water source or point-of-use treatment to reduce sodium (EPA 822-R-03-006, February 2003).

Ethylbenzene: is a colorless organic liquid with a sweet, gasoline-like odor. The greatest use - over 99 percent - of ethylbenzene is to make styrene, another organic liquid used as a building block for many plastics. It is also used as a solvent for coatings, and in making rubber and plastic wrap. The EPA has found ethylbenzene to potentially cause the following health effects when people are exposed to it at levels above the MCL for relatively short periods of time: drowsiness, fatigue, headache and mild eye and respiratory irritation. Long-term exposure has the potential to cause damage to the liver, kidneys, central nervous system and eyes.

Xylenes: any of a group of very similar organic compounds. They are clear liquids with a sweet odor. The greatest use of xylenes is as a solvent which is much safer than benzene. Other uses include: in gasoline as part of the BTX component (benzene-toluene-xylene); Xylene mixtures are used to make phthalate plasticizers, polyester fiber, film and fabricated items. EPA has found xylenes to potentially cause the following health effects when people are exposed to it at levels above the MCL for relatively short periods of time: disturbances of cognitive abilities, balance, and coordination. Long-term exposure to Xylenes in excess of the MCL has the potential to cause the following effects: damage to the central nervous system, liver and kidneys

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Other Vulnerable Population - 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 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 (800-426-4791)

The **New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)** has completed and issued the **Source Water Assessment Report and Summary** for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550.

The source water assessment performed on Lakeshore Company's well-water sources determined the following:

Facility Code	Source	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	VOC's	Inorganics	Radionuclides	Radon	DBPS
		Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating
TP001002	Well 1	H	H	L	L	M	M	H	M
TP002004	Well 2	H	M	L	H	M	M	H	M

L= low M= Medium H = High

Special Note: The SWAP assessments were developed over a ten-year period. Since the project gathered data, one of Lake Shores' wells was capped. The data above reflects the actual wells that are still in operation.

A public water system's susceptibility rating (L for low, M for medium or H for high) is a combination of two factors. H, M, and L ratings are based on the potential for a contaminant to be at or above 50% of the Drinking Water Standard or MCL (H), between 10 and 50% of the standard (M) and less than 10% of the standard (L).

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.

NJDEP found the following **potential** contaminant sources within the source water assessment areas for your water: Pathogens, Nutrients, Volatile Organic Compounds, and Radon. **Lakeshore Company** tests regularly for Pathogens, Nutrients, Volatile Organic Compounds, and Radionuclides, as mandated by the NJDEP. After reviewing the results, the water company will make an assessment of water quality to determine if any additional testing or treatment is necessary.

If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at swap@dep.state.nj.us or 609-292-5550.

Definitions: The following is a list of the most common definitions used in Annual Water Quality Reports. Not all of the definitions apply to your report:

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

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

MCL or Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

ppb or parts per billion: Micrograms per liter (ug/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

ppm or parts per million: Milligrams per liter (mg/L). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

NR: Not regulated.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

SU: Standard Units.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control

Report prepared for Lakeshore Company by:

Agra Environmental & Laboratory Services, 90 1/2 West Blackwell St. Dover, NJ 07801

973-989-0010 or www.agra.us