LYONS
Environmental Services, LLC

# Quality on Tap Report Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
# Long Pond School Water System
# For the Year 2026, Results from the Year 2025

## PWSID #NJ1902304

**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. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.**

**We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source has 1 well located at 707 Limecrest Road in Newton, New Jersey.**

The New Jersey of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Source Water Assessments and information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment web site at http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov . You may also contact your public water system operator at (732) 566-0038. The source water assessment for this system has been completed. A copy of the summary from the Source Water Assessment is attached with part of this CCR.

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

**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 microbial contaminants are available from the 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 include:*

- *Lead & Copper, the 90$^{th}$ percentile concentration of the most recent round(s) of sampling, the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level, and the range of tap sampling results [141.153 (d) (4) (vi)]*
- *Lead service line inventory statement [141.153 (d)(4)(xi)*]*
- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
- *Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.*
- *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.*
- *Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.*
- *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 projection, 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.*
- *Arsenic –your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, the levels of arsenic in your water system were "ND" (Non Detect). EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems (40 CFR 141.154(b)(1)). Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer (40 CFR 141.154(f) and 141.153(d)(6)).*

*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.*

The **Long Pond Water System** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Violation Y/N** | **Level Detected** | **Units of Measurement** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Total coliform Bacteria | Y | 0 | + or - | 0 | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Inorganic Contaminants:** | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | N | < 0.0005 | ppm | 0.01 | AL=0.01 | erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes |
| Barium | N | 0.015 | ppm | 2.0 | 2.0 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; |
| **Secondary** | | | | | | |
| Flouride | N | <0.02 | Mg/L | 2 | 2 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Sodium | N | 20 | Mg/L | 50 | 50 | occur naturally in groundwater, sources such as road salt, industrial waste, sewage, fertilizers, water softener discharge, and living in coastal . |
| Sulfate | N | 15 | Mg/L | 250 | 250 | sewage treatment plants and industrial discharges such as tanneries, pulp mills, and textile mills. Runoff from fertilized agricultural lands |
| **Lead & Copper:** | | | | | | |
| Lead | N | < 2 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household |

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| | | | | | | plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | N | 0.065 | ppm | 0 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| **Radiologicals**<br>Combined Radium (-226 & -228)<br>Radium-226<br>Radium-228<br>Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon & U | <br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N | <br>< 1 pCi/L<br><1 pCi/L<br><1 pCi/L<br><3 pCi/L | pCi/L | | 5 pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **EDB & DBCP** | N | < 0.01 | Mg/L | | 0.0002 | Synthetic organic compounds. DBCP was used primarily as soil fumigant for many crops like on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards. |
| **VOCs** | N | < 0.5 | Ug/L | | 0.50 Ug/L | VOC's include the burning of fuels such as gas, wood and kerosene and tobacco products. VOCs can also come from personal care products such as perfume and hair spray, cleaning agents, dry cleaning fluid, paints, lacquers, varnishes, hobby supplies and from copying and printing machines. |
| **Individual Contaminates** | | | | | | |
| 1,2,3 Tri-chloropropane | N | < 0.01 | Ug/L | | 0.030 | Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2.3 | Mg/L | | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **PFAS**<br>HFPO-DA<br>Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)<br>Perfluoroctane Sufonic Acid (PFOS) | <br>N<br>N<br>N | <br>*Not Tested<br>< 1.91<br>< 2 | <br>Ng/L<br>Ng/L<br>Ng/L | | <br>10<br>1<br>4 | These chemicals were used in the production of non-stick, stain repellent and chemically inert coatings. Compounds were also used to make firefighting foam, stain-resistant clothing, and food packaging. |

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| Perfluorocanoic Acid (PFOA) | N | <2 | Ng/L | | 4 | |
| Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) | N | <1.91 | Ng/L | | 10 | |
| Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) | N | <2 | Ng/L | | 10 | |

The NJDEP has required the Trihalomethanes (THM4s) be analyzed for and reported for all water systems. THM4s are the sum of Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane and Dibromomochloromethane. The results for this system were 0.002 mg/l and well in compliance with the regulations. The HAA's were 0.000 mg/l. We have also been testing quarterly Disinfection Residuals and the results of the running average are 0.35 MG/L.

What does this mean?

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. As you can see by the table, our system had no MDL violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State safety requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lyons Environmental Services at (732) 566-0038. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

# DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find many 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is 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.

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. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

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. **Long Pond Water** 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 Lyons Environmental Services at 732-566-0038. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

A lead service line inventory has been completed for your system and there are no lead service lines in the The Long Pond School Water System. If you are interested in obtaining a copy for your system please call 973-315-5256 for a copy.

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 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.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

The **Long Pond Water System** works 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 973-315-5256.