

# S.B. Water Company 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

(Reported on Information Collected in 2015)

Dear Customer:

S.B. Water Company is the water utility which supplies water to The Grande at Colts Neck. As such, we are required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“USEPA” or “EPA”) and the Consumer Confidence Report (“CCR”) Rule to supply all customers with information regarding the water which is supplied to them. The information you are about to read is the eleventh annual report to be supplied to all S. B. Water utility customers. The CCR rule applies to all water utilities under the jurisdiction of the USEPA. This report is intended to supply S.B. Water Company customers with information on the sources of their drinking water.

## **WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION**

Address: S.B. Water Company

P.O. Box 605

Cherry Hill, NJ 08003

PWS ID # 1309002

Phone Number: 1-877-431-3999

Contact Person: Lawrence Zucker, VP Controller

## **SOURCES OF WATER**

All water distributed in the S.B. Water Company distribution system is purchased from the Township of Freehold. All water source information reported has been supplied by the Township of Freehold for use by S.B. Water Company.

### **Freehold Source Water Type(s):**

Ground Water and Surface Water

#### **Source Water Names**

##### **Ground Water:**

Jackson Mill Road Well Nos. 9, 10, 11, 14 & 15;

Koenig Lane Well Nos. 8 & 13;

Point Ivy Well Nos. 3, 7 & 12.

##### **Surface Water**

Matchaponix Brook - purchased in bulk from United Water Matchaponix

### **Source Water Location(s)**

Ground Water:

Well Fields at Jackson Mill Road, Koenig Lane and Point Ivy in the Township of Freehold

Surface Water:

Matchaponix Brook in Manalapan Township

### **Source Water Assessment Information**

The Bureau of Safe Drinking Water has completed an assessment for our sources of drinking water. S.B. Water Company’s Source Water Assessment Report is available for customers at our office. S.B. Water Company does not produce water but, instead, purchases all water from the Township of Freehold. Freehold maintains ten (10) ground water wells and three (3) treatment facilities and purchases water in bulk from United Water Matchaponix. Information concerning the Source Water Assessment for the Township of Freehold is provided in Section 2 of the Water System Master Plan, dated November 1997, a copy of which is located in the Superintendent of Utilities office located at Municipal Plaza, Schanck Road, Freehold, NJ.

## **DEFINITIONS**

### **Non-Detects(ND):**

Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above the limits of detection.

### **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.

### **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.

### **Variations or Exemptions:**

State or EPA permission                      Not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

### **Treatment Technique (TT):**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Action Level(AL):**

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Parts Per Million(ppm):**

Also Milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per Billion(ppb):**

Also Micrograms per liter (micrograms/l) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per Trillion(ppt):**

Also Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**Picocuries per Liter(pCi/L):**

Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units(NTU):**

Nephelometric turbidity unit is the measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):**

The highest level allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for the 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

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)**

**ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

1. 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.
2. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
  - a. **Microbial** contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
  - b. **Inorganic** contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of 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.
  - c. **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 stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
  - d. **Radioactive** contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
3. 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 & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
4. 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 (800-426-4791)
5. 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 healthcare providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

6. **Special Consideration Regarding Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Children:** Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in 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
7. **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.
8. **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.
9. **Lead:** Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

#### **Information on System Operating Variances or Exceptions:**

January 21, 1999, S.B. Water Company was granted permission to reduce monitoring of Lead and Copper from once a year to once every three (3) years based on sampling results that indicated no past problems.

In June 1995, the Township of Freehold was granted a sampling waiver for Synthetic Organic Compounds (“SOCs”) by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and records indicate no past or present problems with SOC's.

#### **Lead and Copper Sampling**

S.B. conducted its required Lead and Copper sampling in 2015. This consisted of sampling 10 homes within the Colts Neck community. The results of this sampling were all below the action level. This sampling will be required again in 2018.

#### **LEAD EDUCATION STATEMENT**

**“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. Roxiticus Water Co. 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 the 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>”**

#### **Opportunities For Public Participation**

Customers with comments or concerns regarding water issues are always welcome to call the water utility office. Public involvement in water related issues is possible through The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection which has developed a draft source water assessment plan. Public comment and participation in the plan’s continuing development is possible by contacting the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

#### **CONCERNS ABOUT ARSENIC:**

S.B. Water Company has had several inquiries regarding ARSENIC. We would like to reassure you that arsenic levels in your drinking water are well below the levels which both the federal and state governments have determined to be hazardous to health. Samples taken indicate the level of Arsenic is Less than two parts per billion (<0.002 mg/L). The current Federal limit is 5 parts per million ( 0.05mg/L ). We will continue to watch this contaminate and keep you informed of any changes.

#### **DISINFECTION SYSTEM BYPRODUCTS (DBP)**

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention, statement ; Disinfection by-products (DBP) are a class of chemical by-products also referred to as trihalomethanes (THMs), formed when chlorine or bromine interacts with the natural organic materials found in water. DBPs also include other formed products, such as haloacetic acids, haloacetonitriles, halo ketones, and chlorophenols. The composition and levels of specific DBPs are determined by water quality, water treatment conditions, and disinfectant type (IPCS, 2000). Primary sources of DBPs are chlorinated drinking water and recreational water bodies, such as swimming pools.

S.B. Water Company started test for DBP's under the USEPA stage 2 requirements in 2012; the results for 2015 testing are

Contaminant	Range Low to High	MCL (ppb)	Location	LRAA	Likely source of Contamination
Stage 2 TTHM	11.34 – 31.66 ppb	80	1	18.52 ppb	By-products of disinfection
Stage 2 HAA5	5.67 – 19.96 ppb	60	2	12.92 ppb	By-products of disinfection

**Facts worth Noting**

The amount of water on Earth today is the same as it was thousands of years ago. Of that water, only 1% is available for human consumption. The remaining 97% is salty, found in oceans and seas, and 2% is frozen. What has changed is the demand for the 1% of usable water.

Households turn on water faucets an average of 70 times daily. It is estimated that up to 50% of the water families use could be saved by implementing simple conservation methods. (National Drinking Water Alliance) Fix leaky faucets. One drip a second can waste 2,000 gallons a year. One inch of rain falling on one acre of land is equal to about 27,154 gallons of water. (United States Geological Survey)

The information found in this table below pertaining to water quality has been obtained from the Township of Freehold and is required to be included in this Consumer Confidence Report:

## CONCENTRATIONS OF DETECTED WATER CONTAMINANTS 2015-FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP (PWS ID #1316001)

Contaminants-Primary Standards	MCL	MCLG	Jackson Mill WTP	Koenig Lane WTP	Point Ivy WTP	United Water Matchaponix	Likely Sources of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b> Alpha emitters (pCi/l)1	15	0	<3 – 1.5	<3 – 1.5	<3 – 1.5	<3 – 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b> Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.046	0.008	0.051	0.030	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL:1.3	1.3	Distribution System 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile: 0.20; Sites above AL:0				Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	Avg. 0.76	Avg. 0.74	Avg. 0.76	Avg. 0.77	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; water additive promoting strong teeth.
Lead (ppb)	AL:15	0	Distribution System 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile 0 ; Sites above AL: 0				Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	ND	0.50	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Compounds Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Total Coliform	1	0	364 Samples taken All Samples Negative			1	Naturally present in the environment.
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) Stage 2	80	N/A	Dist.System highest locational avg. 30.0 Range 15.0 - 30.00			LRAA: 46.2 Range: 5.0 - 70.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5(Haloacetic Acids) (ppb) Stage2	60	N/A	Range 7.0 - 12.0 Distribution System highest locational average 12.0			LRAA: 36.9 Range: 4.0 – 35.7	By product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Turbidity</b> Turbidity (NTU)	***	0	Sampling of turbidity was not required			Range: 0.027 - 0.260	Soil runoff
<b>Contaminants Secondary Standards</b>	<b>Rec. Upper Limit</b>						
Aluminum (ppm)		0.2	.0023	0.0994	.0039	< 0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of water coagulation additives.
Chloride (ppm)		250	6.68	3.45	5.46	75.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)		0.3	0.044	0.048	0.023	0.037	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)		0.05	0.015	0.0085	0.010	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)		250	6.71	7.24	6.67	23.9	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium (ppm)		50	5.70	15.8	4.55	Average 43.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)		500	80.0	91.0	94.0	246	Soil Runoff.
<b>Disinfectants Chlorine</b>	<b>MRDL</b> 4	<b>MRDLG</b> 4	Avg. 1.09	Avg. 0.92	Avg. 1.18	Average: 0.90	Water additive used to control microbes.

### 2Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR3)

Contaminant	Units	MRL	Amount Detected	AVG	Likely Source
Chlorate	ppb	20	56 to 1209	<b>246.0</b>	<b>Naturally-Occurring Element</b>
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	0.03	0.032 to 0.132	<b>0.072</b>	<b>Naturally-Occurring Element</b>
Strontium	ppb	0.3	30 to 199.56	<b>103.42</b>	<b>Naturally-Occurring Element</b>

\*\*\*Turbidity MCL: ≤0.3 NTU in 95% of samples/month and never greater than 1 NTU.

Stage 1 DBP rule monitoring is no longer required and is superseded by Stage 2.