PWSID# NJ1911003

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Lake Tamarack Water Company

For the Year 2026, Results from the Year 2025

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is wells. Our wells draw groundwater from igneous and metamorphic rock aquifers. The Water Company and Lake Tamarack Association own the land around these wells and restrict any activity that could contaminate them. This well water is treated to control the corrosion of the pipes and plumbing fixtures in your house to minimize the amount of lead and copper in the water you drink.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table are only contaminants detected in your water. The Tamarack Lake Water Company 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. The state allows us to monitor 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.

Contaminant	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.007 – 0.17	0.17	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.092 - 0.264	0.264	Yes	
Nitrate	2025	10	10	2.28 – 3.18	3.18	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides - The range is for all individual sample results. Highest Level Detected is the highest RAA.							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2024	15	0	ND – 4.8	4.8	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2024	5	0	ND – 1.5	1.5	Yes	
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2018	30	0	1.59 – 3.14	3.14	Yes	
Stage 2 Treatment By-products - - Range is for individual sample results. Highest level detected is the highest LRAA for all sample locations.							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	2.7 – 5.60	6	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	ND – 1.18	1	Yes	

Contaminant	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Disinfectants - The range is for all individual sample results. The highest level detected is the highest RAA.							
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.28– 1.68	0.97	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
PFAs – All values are in ppt. The range is for all individual sample results. The highest level detected is the highest RAA.							
PFOA (ppt)	2025	14	14	4.17 – 8.56	8.23	Yes	Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid; used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymer (such as Teflon), Fire-Fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films.
PFOS (ppt)	2025	13	13	4.18 – 10.6	9.85	Yes	Manmade chemical used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant.

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in this System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782). This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. No volatile organics were detected.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Contaminant	Year Sampled	Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	MCLG	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	Typical Source
Sodium** (ppm)	2025	RUL = 50	NA	43.1 – 95	95	Erosion of natural deposits.

**We exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Contaminant	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th percentile)	Homes Above Action Level	Range of tap sampling results	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
January – June 2025								
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.65	1	0.048 – 1.31	Yes	

Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	1.43	0	ND – 7.04	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
July – December 2025								
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.395	0	0.022 – 0.631	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	3.58	1	ND – 17.7	Yes	

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lake Tamarack Water Company 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 LakeTamarackwater@gmail.com. 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*. Lake Tamarack Water Company has no lead service lines. For more information about Lake Tamarack Water Company's service line inventory, please visit https://laketamarack.org/home-page/water-company/ .

Call us at 973-697-2074 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste or smell lead in drinking water. *Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail or email and posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).*

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section #3 of NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, our Water Board meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Lake Tamarack Association office. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report, or concerning the utility, please feel free to call the Lake office, 973-697-2074.

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:

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

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.

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

Violations:

2026- 56018: Water Quality Parameter M/R (LCR) - In 2025, the Lake Tamarack Water Company water system violated a drinking water regulatory requirement. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific water quality parameters on a regular basis as part of the Lead & Copper Rule. These parameters are used to evaluate corrosion control treatment and ensure the system is operating properly to minimize lead and copper levels in drinking water. During the monitoring period of 01/01/2025 to 06/30/2025, Lake Tamarack Water Company did not complete required water quality parameter monitoring for the following sample point: TP001001 – Well 3 Tap, and therefore cannot be certain that optimal corrosion control treatment conditions were consistently maintained during that time. Potential Health Effects: Water quality parameter monitoring itself does not directly measure lead or copper levels in drinking water. However, these parameters are used to determine how effectively treatment is controlling corrosion in the distribution system. Improper corrosion control treatment can contribute to elevated levels of lead and copper in drinking water over time. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Copper can also enter drinking water from household plumbing materials and can cause gastrointestinal distress with short-term exposure at elevated levels. What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. What is being done? When will the problem be corrected? This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Required monitoring has resumed, and additional sampling and internal procedures have been implemented to ensure that all required water quality parameter monitoring is conducted in accordance with state drinking water regulations. Violations are reported as required by state regulations so consumers can be aware of conditions that exist in their public water system.
**Please share this information with all of the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or by distributing copies by hand or mail.*

Definitions:

In the "Test Results" table you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA):** The average of a year of monthly or quarterly sample results
- **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. 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 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.
- **Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **ND**: Not detected.
- **pCi/L, picoCuries/ Liter:** A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.
- **ppt:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per trillion
- **ppb:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.
- **ppm:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.
- **PWSID:** Public water supply identification number.

Susceptibility Ratings for Lake Tamarack Water Company Sources

Lake Tamarack Water Company is a public community water system consisting of 3 active wells. This system's source water comes from the following aquifer: igneous and metamorphic rocks. The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report. 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 http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking

Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. This water system's source water susceptibility ratings, and a list of potential contaminant sources is included.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

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. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 3		3		3					3			3		2	1		3		2	1			3	

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call (800) 648-0394.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

We ask that all our residents 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.