

2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
PWS ID No. 1309001
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE
COLTS NECK, NEW JERSEY
MAY 2019



This is your Public Water System Water Quality, *Consumer Confidence Report* for 2019. It has been compiled from water quality data collected in 2018 and is being provided to allow you to make personal health-based decisions regarding drinking water consumption. To comply with State and Federal regulations, Naval Weapons Station Earle issues this report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The report provides the sampling data and information regarding the health concerns for each contaminant detected in the Earle water system as well as our supplier, NJ American Water Company. If you have any questions concerning data presented in this report please call the Water Program Manager, Gregg Barkley, at (732) 866-2216.

Is My Water Safe?

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) or website www.epa.gov/sdwa

Occasionally your water may be discolored reddish brown. This is typically due to rust (oxidized iron) particles that break free from sediment inside corroded iron or steel pipes. On its own, rust in water is not a sign of harmful bacteria or lead. In fact, the limits set by the EPA for iron in drinking water are based on aesthetics (taste, odor, color), not safety concerns.

Though rusty water may look and taste unpleasant—and possibly stain sinks and clothing—it is not a health concern. You'll know the problem is in the house or building piping, not the water supply; if rust appears only in hot water, comes only from certain faucets, or clears after running for a short time. If the water does not clear after running continuously for several minutes, please contact the Facility Management Specialist for your building.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Naval Weapons Station Earle purchases water from the New Jersey American Water Company who provide complete treatment at one of several treatment facilities they own. They draw their water from a blend of sources that may include: Ground water from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer (PRM). Surface water from the Glendola Reservoir, the Manasquan River/Reservoir, the Shark River, and the Swimming River/Reservoir as part of the Shrewsbury area of their Coastal North System.

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 commercial stormwater runoff, domestic wastewater discharges, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, commercial stormwater runoff and residential areas.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can come from gas stations, commercial stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring.

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.

Water Quality Testing Results

Water sampling and testing is conducted by the New Jersey American Water Company as the water supplier. The results of this testing is contained in their report, which is attached. Due to the size and population served, NWS Earle is classified as a public water distribution system and as such must also perform sampling and testing for certain contaminants. The following table summarizes the testing results from sampling of the NWS Earle distribution system.

Only those substances tested in the treated water supply are listed on this table.

| Regulated Substances ¹ | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 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 advise 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) | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Units | MCL | MCLG | Range Detected | Highest Level Detected | Compliance Achieved? | Typical Source |
| Treatment By-Products | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (2 samples - each quarter) | ppb | 80 | NA | 48.5 to 103.1 | 84.53 ³ | No ⁵ | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA ₅] (2 samples - each quarter) | ppb | 60 | NA | 3.76 to 83.4 | 31.67 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (5 samples - each month) | ppm | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 0.07 to 0.49 | 0.38 ² | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from buildings in the service area | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Units | Action Level | MCLG | Amount Detected (90th%tile) | Homes Above Action Level | Compliance Achieved? | Typical Source |
| Copper ⁴ | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.11 | none | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead ⁴ | ppb | 15 | 0 | <1 | none | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

FOOTNOTES

¹ Under a waiver granted by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals/pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water from the NJ American Water Company. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals.

² This level represents the highest annual quarterly average.

³ This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average calculated for the data collected.

⁴ Lead & Copper testing is required every 3 years. Data is from 2016.

⁵ TTHM are four volatile organic chemicals which form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water. Chlorine is a common disinfectant used in drinking water systems to remove bacterial contaminants. Because of this, trihalomethanes are present in virtually all chlorinated water. This MCL is set at a conservative level and is based on a person drinking 2 liters of water every day over the course of 70 years at the MCL to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described adverse health effect. NWS Earle exceeded the Running Annual Average during 2 sampling quarters during 2018. To address this issue, the NJ American Water Company adjusted their water source location and treatment process. NWS Earle increased water line flushing to help maintain fresh water in the distribution system. In February, 2019 TTHM samples illustrated a return to levels in compliance with the standards.

The following definitions will help you to understand the information being presented.

ppm = parts per million (mg/l) **ppb** = parts per billion (ug/l)

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

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. NWS Earle is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components by contractors. 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 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>

General information about drinking water including regulated contaminants is available from the EPA at: <http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water>



2018 Annual

Water Quality Report

Coastal North System
PWS ID: NJ1345001



NEW JERSEY
AMERICAN WATER

A Message from the New Jersey American Water President

To Our Valued Customers:

New Jersey American Water is proud to be your local water service provider, and I am pleased to share some very good news about the quality of your drinking water. As you read through our Annual Water Quality Report, you will see that we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. Additionally, the price you pay for this high-quality water service remains a great value as one of the lowest household utility bills.

New Jersey American Water has the expertise of more than 800 experienced professionals, the right technologies in use, and a demonstrated commitment to replacing and upgrading our infrastructure so that you can be assured that your drinking water is of the highest standards.

Our team of experts continuously monitor, maintain and upgrade our facilities to ensure that they operate efficiently and meet all regulatory standards. This requires investing millions each year in our infrastructure, including treatment plants, tanks, pump stations, pipes, fire hydrants and metering equipment. We do this because we care about our customers as much as we care about water. Statewide, we invested more than \$330 million in 2018 alone to improve our water treatment and pipeline systems.

We have an exceptional track record when it comes to water quality and drinking water regulatory compliance. In fact, we take water quality so seriously that five of our surface water treatment plants have been nationally recognized with Directors Awards from the U.S. EPA's Partnership for Safe Water program for surpassing federal and state drinking water standards.

Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018. If you have any questions, I encourage you to visit the Water Quality page of our website at www.newjerseyamwater.com, or call our Customer Service Center at 800-272-1325.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Norton
President, New Jersey American Water

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

આ અહેવાલ માં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે
અગત્ય ની જાણકારી આપવા માં આવી છે.
अज्ञानो अनुवाद करे अपना बने समझने पडती
होय तेना साथे बात करी

本报告与您的饮用水有关。
如果您不了解其内容，应请别人为您翻译解说。

이 보고서는 귀하께서 사용하고 계시는 식수에 관한 정보가 들어있습니다.
만약에 이해를 못하시면 누군가에게 번역을 의뢰하십시오.

Share This Report:

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not customers. Additional copies of this report are available by contacting customer service at 1-800-272-1325.



Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Program

New Jersey American Water is a member of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Partnership for Safe Water Program (an association of water utilities and government) which is committed to voluntarily providing drinking water of a quality far better than required by federal regulations. The Partnership recognized New Jersey American Water for our commitment to provide the best water quality by presenting the prestigious "Director's Award" for our surface water treatment plant in Tinton Falls (Monmouth County) and in Neptune (Monmouth County).

These plants once again earned the “Director’s Award” in 2018 under the Partnership for Safe Water program administered by the U.S. EPA, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and other water related organizations. The award honors water utilities for achieving operational excellence, by voluntarily optimizing their treatment facility operations and adopting more stringent performance goals than those required by federal and state drinking water standards.

About New Jersey American Water

New Jersey American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water utility in the state, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 2.7 million people. For more information, visit www.newjerseyamwater.com and follow New Jersey American Water on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).

About American Water

With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 13 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#) and [LinkedIn](#)

How to Contact Us

Thank you... for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers protect our water sources. Please call our Customer Call Center toll-free at 1-800-272-1325 if you have questions:

New Jersey American Water
1 Water Street
Camden, NJ 08102
www.amwater.com/njaw

Water Information Sources

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection,

Bureau of Safe Drinking Water:

(609) 292-5550 • www.state.nj.us/dep

New Jersey Board of Public Utilities:

(973) 648-2350 • Two Gateway Center, Newark, NJ 07102

Division of Customer Relations:

1-800-624-0241 • www.state.nj.us/bpu

US Environmental Protection Agency:

www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

Public Participation

How You Can Get Involved

Customers can participate in decisions that may affect the quality of water by:

- Reading the information provided in bill inserts and special mailings
- Contacting the company directly with questions or to discuss issues
- Responding to company requests for participation in focus groups and roundtables
- Attending open houses conducted by the company
- Responding to survey requests

Where Your Water Comes From

Your drinking water comes from a blend of sources that may include:

Coastal North System – PWSID # NJ1345001

Shrewsbury area of system-Groundwater from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer (PRM) and surface water from the Glendola Reservoir, the Manasquan River/Reservoir, the Shark River, and the Swimming River/Reservoir.

Lakewood/Howell area of system-14 wells, 1 surface water supply. This system’s source water comes from the Englishtown aquifer, Kirkwood-Cohansey aquifer, Mount Laurel-Wenonah aquifer, Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer, upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer, and Vincentown aquifer.

Ocean County area of system-5 wells and 1 purchased ground water source. This system’s source water comes from the Englishtown aquifer system, Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer, and upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer. Also, bulk transfer of surface water from Jumping Brook Treatment Plant.

Ortley Beach/Pelican Island area of the system- This system can purchase water from the Lavallette Water Dept., and Seaside Heights Water Department. Also, bulk transfer of surface water from Jumping Brook Treatment Plant.

Protecting Your Water Source

What is S.W.A.P.

SWAP (Source Water Assessment Program) is a program of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) to study existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water sources throughout the state. Sources are rated depending upon their contaminant susceptibility.

Susceptibility Ratings for New Jersey American Water – Coastal North

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. Source Water Assessment Reports

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. New Jersey American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. We take steps to reduce the potential for lead to leach from your pipes into the water. This is accomplished by adding a corrosion inhibitor to the water leaving our treatment facilities. There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. 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. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet

<https://amwater.com/njaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water>. If you are concerned about lead in your 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>.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3)

During 2013, 2014 and 2015 our Company participated in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. For testing conducted, the substance found are listed in the table further below.

What's in the Source Water Before We Treat It?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

Substances That May Be Present in Source Water Include:

Microbiological Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

What is Radon?

Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some groundwater. It may pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into air, as occurs while showering, washing dishes and performing other household activities. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks in the foundation. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering through tap water is, in most cases, a small source of radon in indoor air. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer, however the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level.

The EPA is developing regulations to reduce radon in drinking water. Radon in the air is inexpensive to test and easy to correct. For additional information, call the EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

How Do I Read the Table of Detected Contaminants?

First, determine which table you should read by finding your town in the Towns Served by this System. Starting with the **Contaminant**, read across from left to right. A “**Yes**” under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. The column marked **MCLG, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, 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. The shaded column marked **MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level**, 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. The column marked **Range Detected** shows the highest and lowest test results for the year. The column marked **Highest Level Detected** shows the highest test results during the year. **Typical Source** shows where this substance usually originates. Compare the Range Detected values with the MCL column. To be in compliance, the Highest Level Detected must be lower than the MCL standard. Those substances not listed in the table were not found in the treated water supply.

As you can see from the table, our system had no MCL violations again this year. The footnotes and the definitions below will help you interpret the data presented in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Table Definitions

90th Percentile Value: Of the samples taken, 90 percent of the values of the results were below the level indicated in the table.

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

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect

Vulnerable Populations Statement

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 pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NA: not applicable

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

ND (None Detected): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ppb (parts per billion): Corresponds to one part substance in one billion parts of water.

ppm (parts per million): Corresponds to one part substance in one million parts of water.

pCi/L (picoCuries per Liter): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

RUL: Recommended Upper Limit

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Water Quality Statement

The data presented in the Table of Detected Contaminants is the same data collected to comply with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and New Jersey state monitoring and testing requirements. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, these contaminants were detected well below the levels set by the EPA to protect public health. To assure high quality water, individual water samples are taken each year for chemical, physical and microbiological tests. Tests are done on water taken at the source, from the distribution system after treatment and, for lead and copper monitoring, from the customer's tap. Testing can pinpoint a potential problem so that preventative action may be taken. 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 has received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals

Coastal North System – PWS ID# NJ1345001

Table of Detected Contaminants – 2018

Towns Served by this system: Shrewsbury area of system-Aberdeen | Allenhurst | Asbury Park | Bradley Beach | Colts Neck in part | Deal | Eatontown | Elberon | Fair Haven | Highlands Borough | Holmdel | Interlaken | Little Silver | Loch Arbor | Long Branch | Middletown | Monmouth Beach | Neptune | Neptune City | Ocean Grove | Oceanport | Ocean Township | Red Bank | Rumson | Sea Bright | Shrewsbury Borough | Shrewsbury Township | Tinton Falls | Wanamassa | West Long Branch | Lakewood/Howell area of system-Freehold in part | Howell Township | Lakewood | Ocean County area of system-Bay Head | Brick Township in part | Dover in part | Lavallette in part | Mantoloking | Ortlely Beach | Pelican Island

Those substances not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

Regulated Substances¹

| Contaminant | Units | MCL | MCLG | Range Detected | Highest Level Detected | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
|--|-------|--|------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Inorganic Chemicals | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform | cfu | Coliform detected no more than 5% of monthly samples | 0 | NA | 0.05 % ¹⁴ | Yes | Naturally present in environment |
| Fluoride ² | ppm | 2 | 2 | ND to 0.87 | 0.87 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND to 1.68 | 1.68 | Yes | Runoff from fertilizer use; Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | ppb | 100 | 100 | ND to 0.1.4 | 1.4 ¹³ | Yes | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Treatment By-Products Stage-2 | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-1 | ppb | 80 | NA | 44.5 to 77.5 | 62.65 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-2 | ppb | 80 | NA | 43.0 to 73.1 | 59.20 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-3 | ppb | 80 | NA | 35.4 to 110 | 77.78 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-4 | ppb | 80 | NA | 38.0 to 100 | 73.58 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-5 | ppb | 80 | NA | 19.0 to 71.1 | 41.0 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-6 | ppb | 80 | NA | 35.4 to 86.5 | 57.03 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-7 | ppb | 80 | NA | 39.7 to 81.8 | 60.65 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-8 | ppb | 80 | NA | 4.0 to 108.7 | 59.93 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-9 | ppb | 80 | NA | 36.4 to 99.0 | 70.00 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-10 | ppb | 80 | NA | 26.7 to 75.1 | 44.88 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-11 | ppb | 80 | NA | 41.9 to 71.0 | 59.18 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-12 | ppb | 80 | NA | 41.4 to 74.7 | 59.80 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-1 | ppb | 60 | NA | 11.0 to 75.0 | 29.23 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-2 | ppb | 60 | NA | 9.0 to 61.0 | 25.28 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-3 | ppb | 60 | NA | 9.7 to 18.6 | 14.35 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-4 | ppb | 60 | NA | 11.5 to 26.7 | 17.70 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-5 | ppb | 60 | NA | 8.0 to 50.0 | 21.75 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-6 | ppb | 60 | NA | 10.0 to 48.9 | 21.40 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
|--|-------|----------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-7 | ppb | 60 | NA | 6.0 to 58.8 | 23.25 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-8 | ppb | 60 | NA | 0 to 34.6 | 22.18 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-9 | ppb | 60 | NA | 11.4 to 19.2 | 15.75 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-10 | ppb | 60 | NA | 7.0 to 50.7 | 20.48 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-11 | ppb | 60 | NA | 9.0 to 58.2 | 25.73 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-12 | ppb | 60 | NA | 8.9 to 58.8 | 24.00 ³ | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Turbidity | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity ¹² | ntu | TT | NA | 0.01 to 0.27 | 0.27 | Yes | Soil runoff |
| Treatment By-products Precursor Removal | | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon | ppm | TT | NA | 0.72 to 2.84 | 2.84 | Yes | Naturally present in the environment |
| Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Chloramines | ppm | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 0.06 to 2.75 | 1.37 ⁴ | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorite ¹⁰ | ppm | 1 | 0.8 | ND to 0.34 | 0.34 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine Dioxide ¹¹ | ppb | MRDL = 800 | MRDLG = 800 | 50 to 530 | 530 | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Radiological Substances | | | | | | | |
| Alpha Emitters ⁹ | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | ND to 7.4 | 7.4 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium 226 and 228 | pCi/L | 5 ⁵ | 0 | ND to 2.71 | 2.71 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Organics | | | | | | | |
| Xylene ¹⁵ | ppm | 10 | N/A | ND to 0.0007 | 0.0007 | Yes | Discharge from chemical plants and Other industrial activities |
| Styrene ¹⁶ | ppb | 100 | 0 | ND to 0.5 | 0.5 | Yes | Discharge from rubber plastic factory, leaching from landfills. |
| Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from homes in the service area | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Units | Action Level | MCLG | Amount Detected (90 th %tile) | Homes Above Action Level | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
| Copper 2018 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.132 | none | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead 2018 | ppb | 15 | 0 | 5 | 2 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

Secondary Contaminants

| Contaminant | Units | RUL | Amount Detected |
|------------------------|-------|------|---------------------------|
| Iron ⁶ | ppm | 0.3 | ND to 0.33 ¹³ |
| Manganese ⁷ | ppm | 0.05 | ND to 0.045 ¹³ |
| Sodium ⁸ | ppm | 50 | 3.8 to 62.7 ¹³ |
| Hardness | ppm | 250 | 52 to 120 ¹³ |
| Aluminum | ppm | 0.05 | ND to 0.15 ¹³ |

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring ¹³

| Contaminant | Units | NJDEP Guidance Level | Range Detected | Highest Level Detected | Use or Environmental Source |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| Chlorate | ppb | NA | ND to 760 | 760 | Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide. |
| Hexavalent Chromium | ppb | NA | ND to 0.53 | 0.53 | Major sources of Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium-6) in drinking water are discharges from steel and pulp mills, and erosion of natural deposits of chromium-3. Hexavalent Chromium is not currently regulated as an individual substance. NJ American Water voluntarily performed this monitoring based on recommendations from USEPA. For more information on Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium-6), please visit our web site. |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|----|---------------|-------|--|
| Strontium | ppb | NA | 37.6 to 508.5 | 508.5 | Naturally occurring element; commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions. |
| 1,4-Dioxane | ppb | NA | ND to 0.50 | 0.50 | Used as a solvent in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos. |

| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------------------------|----------------|---|
| New Jersey American Water participated in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. For testing conducted in the Coastal North System, the following substances were found. ¹ | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Unit | MRL | Highest Level Detected | Range Detected | Use or Environmental Source |
| Metals - List AM1 | | | | | |
| Manganese | ppb | | 73 | ND to 73 | Naturally present in the environment; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical |
| Germanium | ppb | | 0.32 | ND to 0.32 | |
| Brominated Haloacetic Acid (HAA) Group – List AM 2 | | | | | |
| HAA6Br Group | | | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 4.1 | 1.5 to 4.1 | |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 3.6 | 0.93 to 3.6 | |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.85 | ND to 0.85 | |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.55 | ND to 0.55 | |
| Tribromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | ND | ND | |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.5 | ND to 2.5 | |
| HAA9 Group | | | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 4.1 | 1.5 to 4.1 | |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 3.6 | 0.93 to 3.6 | |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.85 | ND to 0.85 | |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.55 | ND to 0.55 | |
| Tribromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | ND | ND | |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.5 | ND to 2.5 | |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 20 | 2.9 to 20 | |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | ND | ND | |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 14 | 2.9 to 14 | |

¹ Under a waiver granted by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals/pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. The SDWA regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals.

² Fluoride is added to the water (Shrewsbury and Ocean County areas of Coastal North System).

³ This level represents the highest annual quarterly Locational Running Average calculated from the data collected.

⁴ This level represents the highest annual quarterly Average calculated from the data collected.

⁵ Radium 226 and Radium 228 have a combined MCL of 5 pCi/L.

⁶ The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.

⁷ The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would be encountered in drinking water.

⁸ For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

⁹ Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

¹⁰ Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

¹¹ Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

¹² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 ntu. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

¹³ The state of New Jersey allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

¹⁴ Maximum percentage of positive samples collected in any one month.

¹⁵ Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

¹⁶ Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.


Our Water Research Efforts

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, people with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing a life threatening illness. We encourage such people to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease. It can also be spread through means other than drinking water. For additional information regarding cryptosporidiosis and how it may impact those with weakened immune systems, please contact your personal health care provider.

The U.S. EPA issued a rule in January 2006 that requires systems with higher *Cryptosporidium* levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. To comply with this rule, New Jersey American Water once again began conducting 24 consecutive months of monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* in our raw water sources starting in 2015. The monitoring to date indicates the presence of these organisms in the source water. The samples were collected from the source before the water was processed through our treatment plants. We continued monitoring until April 2017. The data collected is presented in the Source Water Monitoring table below.


Source Water Monitoring

| Contaminant | Swimming River source water | Jumping Brook source water | Oak Glen source Water | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Cryptosporidium</i> , Oocysts/L | ND - 0.100 | ND | ND | Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States. |
| <i>Giardia</i> , Cysts/L | 0 - 0.558 | 0 - 0.089 | 0 - 0.558 | |



**There's a lot more
to your water bill
than just water.**

When you turn on the tap, it's easy to see what your water bill buys. What's not as easy to see is what it takes to bring that water to your home. The miles of pipeline hidden below the ground. The facilities that draw water from the source. The plant where it's treated and tested. The scientists, engineers, and maintenance crews working around the clock to make sure that water is always there when you need it. Your water payments are helping to build a better tomorrow by supporting needed improvements that will keep water flowing for all of us—today and well into the future. All for less than a penny a gallon.



**WE CARE ABOUT WATER. IT'S WHAT WE DO.
FIND OUT WHY YOU SHOULD, TOO, at amwater.com.**

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NJDEP Water Conservation Message...Because Remember, Every Drop Counts

6 SIMPLE STEPS TO SAVE WATER...BECAUSE REMEMBER, EVERY DROP COUNTS

Due to much lower than normal rainfall, New Jersey's water supply is dwindling. You can do your part to help avoid a drought emergency by taking these six simple steps to save water.



1 Don't let faucets run when brushing your teeth, shaving, or washing the dishes. Just turning off the water while you brush can save 200 gallons a month.

1



2 Run washing machines and dishwashers only when they are full, or select the properly sized wash cycle for the current laundry load.

2



3 Install water-saving showerheads and faucet aerators in the bathroom and kitchen (available at most home improvement stores and some supermarkets.)

3



4 Fix any leaking faucets—one drop every 2 seconds from a leaky faucet wastes 2 gallons of water every day – that's water – and money – down the drain.

4



5 Don't wash your car at home – a car wash uses much less water and recycles it, too.

5



6 With the end of the growing season, be sure to turn off automatic lawn and garden sprinkler systems.

6



EVERY
DROP
COUNTS

For more detailed information on how you can conserve water in and outside your home, visit ajdrought.org.
Remember...every drop counts.