2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM PWS ID No. 1309001 NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE COLTS NECK, NEW JERSEY JUNE 2022



This is your annual Public Water System Water Quality, *Consumer Confidence Report*. It has been compiled from water quality data collected in 2021 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).

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 (NJAW) 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. See the NJAW 2021 Water Quality Report for additional information on the water sources and the Source Water Assessment.

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.

Regulated Substances¹

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 Some people may be more vunerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy,

are available from the Safe Drinking	Water Hot	line (1-800-426-4)	791)				
Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range Detected from Individual Tests	Running Annual Average Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Treatment By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (2 samples - each quarter)	qdd	80	NA	18.0 to 73.1	57.7 ³	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA ₅] (2 samples - each quarter)	qdd	60	NA	9.7 to 19.7	15.0 ³	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (5 samples - each month)	mqq	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.0 to 1.0	0.62 ²	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Tap water samples were collected fr	om commo	ercial and resider	ntial buildings	for lead and coppe	r analysis from builo	dings.	
	:			Amount Detected	Homes Above Action	Compliance	- - -

FOOTNOTES

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 hav 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.

Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Yes

none

§0.2

1.3

1.3

qdd

Copper.

umbing systems

Corrosion of house

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 2019.

People who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. If you have health concerns seek advice from your health care provider.

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

ppm = parts per million (mg/l) (is like one cent in \$10,000) ppb = parts per billion (ug/l) (is like one cent in \$10,000,000)

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 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 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 (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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

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 wish to have your water 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 tested, contact us at (732) 866-2216. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

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

2021 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

SYSTEM NAME : Coastal North PWS ID: NJ1345001

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 by 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.).

QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.



WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING®

What is a **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

We are committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-800-272-1325.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-800-272-1325.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-800-272-1325.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊 請致電 1-800-272-1325 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया 1-800-272-1325 र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону 1-800-272-1325.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-800-272-1325.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-800-272-1325.

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A message from New Jersey American Water's President



MARK K MCDONOUGH

President, New Jersey American Water To Our Valued Customers:

I am pleased to share with you our 2021 Water Quality Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees. As you read through this information, you will see that we continue to supply high quality drinking water service to help keep your life flowing.

We know that at the end of every water pipe there's a family depending on us to provide this essential service safely and reliably. New Jersey American Water has the expertise of more than 850 experienced professionals, the right technologies in use, and a demonstrated commitment to upgrading our infrastructure to continue to provide you with clean, safe and reliable water service.

QUALITY: We have an exceptional track record when it comes to drinking water regulatory compliance. We test for about 100 regulated compounds, including PFAS, as required by state and federal drinking water standards, as well as unregulated compounds. We are recognized as an industry leader and work cooperatively with the US EPA and the NJ DEP so that implementation of existing standards and development of new regulations produce benefits for our customers. Additionally, five of our 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.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$432 million to upgrade our water and wastewater systems in the communities we serve. These investments allowed us to improve water quality, pressure and service reliability for our customers. And while our water meets standards, we are committed to removing all lead and galvanized piping from service lines and estimate that the overall effort will take less than 10 years as required by the state's new lead service line legislation.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our use of technologies and economies of scale help us provide high quality service at an exceptional value, as water remains one of the lowest household utility bills.

We hope our commitment to you and our passion for water shines through in this report detailing the source and quality of your drinking water in 2021. We will continue to work to help keep your life flowing – today, tomorrow and for future generations.

Proud to be your local water service provider,

Mark K McDonough New Jersey American Water

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at 1-800-272-1325, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.



ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.





EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

Our team monitors and tests your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.

EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. American Water is recognized as an industry leader in water quality and works cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.

WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

Our team also has access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and set new standards for detecting potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.

MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as New Jersey American Water is investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than \$432 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

NOT JUST MEETING DRINKING WATER STANDARDS— SURPASSING THEM.

The EPA regulates about 100 potential contaminants and sets stringent standards for each one. New Jersey American Water takes water quality so seriously that:

 Five of our seven water treatment plants, including the treatment plant serving your area, have been nationally recognized with Directors Awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water program for surpassing federal and state drinking water standards.



About Your Drinking Water Supply



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.

Coastal North System purchase treated water from NJAW Shorelands System for less than customer connections. Shorelands Water system consisting of 7 wells. Learn more about local waterways at <u>https://mywaterway.epa.gov/</u>.

Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries are available for public water systems at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.



QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE COASTAL NORTH SYSTEM

Communities served: Your water comes from a public community water system consisting of 19 wells, 2 surface water intakes and 1 surface water source purchased from Water Supply Authority & Source water comes from Manasquan River/ Reservoir.

Average amount of water supplied to customers on a daily basis: 46.3 million gallons per day

Disinfection treatment:

Groundwater supplies are disinfected with chlorine and surface water supplies are treated with chloramines to maintain water quality in the distribution system.



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. 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.

Microbial such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, Contaminants agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm Inorganic water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or Contaminants farming. **Pesticides and** which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and Herbicides residential uses. Organic including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial Chemical processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm Contaminants water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining Contaminants activities.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

Protecting Your Water Sources

WHAT IS S.W.A.P.

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) 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 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 and Summaries 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.

CONTAMINANT CATEGORIES

The NJDEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of the SWAP, 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 a low rating was assigned.

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, the NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Source water protection is a long-term dedication to clean and safe drinking water. It is more cost effective to prevent contamination than to address contamination after the fact. Every member of the community plays an important role in source water protection. The NJDEP recommends controlling activities and development around drinking water sources, whether it is through land acquisition, conservation easements or hazardous waste collection programs. We will continue to keep you informed of SWAP's progress and developments.

SUSCEPTIBILITY CHART DEFINITIONS

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

Protecting Your Water Sources

Susceptibility Chart

		Ρ	atho	gens		Nutrien	ts		Pesticid	es	Vol C	atile Or ompou	ganic nds	l	norgai	nics	Radi	onucli	des		Radon		Di By Pi	sinfect y-produ recurso	ion uct ors
G	Sources	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	н	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L
iry Ar	Wells - 10			10			10			10			10		8	2		9	1			10		8	2
wsbu	GUDI - O																								
Shre	Surface water intakes - 5	5			1	4			2	3		5		3	2				5			5	5		
rrea	Wells - 14		1	13	4		10			14	4		10	4	6	4	1	6	7		5	9	1	13	
v poc	GUDI- 0																								
Lakew	Surface water intakes - 1	1				1			1			1			1				1			1	1		
Afu	Wells - 5			5			5			5			5		4	1		3	2			5		5	
Coul	GUDI - O																								
Ocean	Surface water intakes - 0																								



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints.
 Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag in the trash.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.

Report any spills, illegal dumping or suspicious activity to the NJ DEP hotline here: 1-877-WARN DEP (1-877-927-6337)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at newjerseyamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead at 1-800-272-1325

Remember to Be Water Smart

Wise water use is an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. Wise water tips for inside your home

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.

• Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.

- · Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can be water smart outdoors as well

- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.

Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.

Protect Our Watersheds Art Contest:



Open to fourth, fifth and sixth graders, the contest encourages students to use their artistic skills to express the importance of protecting our water resources.

Six Simple Steps to **Save Water**



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.



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



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

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



Don't wash your car at home. A car wash uses much less water and often recycles it, too.



Turn off automatic lawn and garden sprinklers when it's raining outside and at the end of the growing season.

Every Drop Counts

About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. New Jersey American Water 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 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, 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.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

WE'RE COMMITTED TO REPLACING ALL LEAD AND GALVANIZED SERVICE LINES WITHIN THE NEXT 10 YEARS.

Visit **newjerseyamwater.com/leadfacts** to learn how to identify your service line material, then scan the QR code to the right to self-report your service line material.



- **1. Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.
- 2. Use cold water for drinking and cooking. Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.
- 3. Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.
- 4. Look for the "Lead Free" label when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.
- 5. Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.
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6. Flush after plumbing changes. Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

CHLORAMINES

Chloramines are a New Jersey and federally approved alternative to free chlorine for water disinfection. Chloramines can reduce disinfection by-product formation and may help reduce concerns related to taste. Chloramines are also used by many American Water systems and many other water utilities nationally.

Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water uses with the exception that chloramines must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis and fish tanks or aquariums.

Treatments to remove chloramines are different than treatments for removing chlorine. Please contact your physician or dialysis specialist for questions pertaining to kidney dialysis water treatment. Contact your pet store or veterinarian for questions regarding water used for fish and other aquatic life. You may also contact our Customer Service Center at 1-800-272-1325 for more chloramine information.

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.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

- **1. By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
- **2.** By a water purveyor through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

The Coastal North System has naturally-occurring fluoride in the groundwater and fluoridate two surface water at Swimming River treatment plant and jumping brook treatment plant year around. .Beginning January 1, 2021, the fluoride levels at Swimming River treatment plant & Jumping Brook treatment plant was adjusted to achieve an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 parts per million (ppm) and a control range of 0.0 ppm to 2.0 ppm to comply with the state's Water Fluoridation Standards. The naturally-occurring fluoride levels in the Lakewood, Howell & Ocean county system groundwater sources range is 0.0 to 0.3 ppm. The fluoride levels in the entire system are consistent year-round. If you have any questions on fluoride, please call [state] American Water's Customer Service Center at 1-800-272-1325





NITRATES

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 advice from your health care provider.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. 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, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing lifethreatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

PFAS

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of synthetic chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as: non-stick cookware; waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets; firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

As a leader in the industry, New Jersey American Water has been proactive in our approach to removing PFAS, where detected, from our treated drinking water, ahead of New Jersey regulations.

The company has successfully piloted cutting-edge treatment strategies to effectively remove PFAS from several groundwater stations within its service territory. In fact, the company's PFAS removal projects were recognized with three awards, including a **Governor's Environmental Excellence Award**, an Alliance for Action's **Leading Infrastructure Award**, and a Commerce and Industry Association of NJ **2021 Environmental Award**. To date, New Jersey American Water has installed PFAS treatment at eight groundwater stations within its service territory.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The EPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the EPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The fourth list of contaminants to monitor as part of the UCMR was published by the EPA in December 2016. UCMR4 testing began in 2018 and was completed in 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the EPA. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at 1-800-272-1325.

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren A. Weinrich, Ph.D. Principal Scientist, Water Research and Development



WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2021, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2021. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

OTHER INFORMATION

The data presented in the Table of Detected Contaminants is the same data collected to comply with EPA 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 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.



MONITORING WAIVERS

We hope the report will raise your understanding of drinking water issues and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. 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. The Coastal North System will be monitoring for asbestos in 2022 and has received waivers for synthetic organic chemicals in prior monitoring periods.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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. See also Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL).

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 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 contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter (µmhos/ cm): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

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

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L):

Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles). **parts per billion (ppb):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

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

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS



New Jersey American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in, 2021 certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms Used in This Report" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)

- · Starting with Substance (with units), read across.
- Year Sampled is usually in 2021 but may be a prior year.
- A Yes under Compliance Achieved means the amount of the substance met government requirements.
- MCLG/MRDLG is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- MCL/MRDL/TT/Action Level shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- Highest, Lowest or Average Compliance Result represents the measured amount detected.
- Range tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- Typical Source tells where the substance usually originates.

Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

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 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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).

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 | Ortley Beach | Pelican Island

Coastal North Water System – Table of Detected Contaminants – 2021

	LEAD AND	COPPER MO	NITORIN	G PROGRAM	- At least 50 tap	water samples	collected at cus	tomers' taps annually 1
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)2	2021	Yes	0	15	2	50	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)3	2021	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.19	52	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

1 - 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.

2 - Compliance with the MCL is based on the results reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken. None of the sample sites exceeded the action level of 15 ppb

3 - Compliance with the MCL is based on the results reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken. None of the sample sites exceeded the action level of 1.3 ppm.

		TABLE	OF TREATMEN	IT BYPRODUCTS PREC	URSOR REMOVAL	Collected at t	the Treatment Plant
	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Compliance Result	Percent (%) Removal	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)1	2021	Yes	NA	TT = <u>></u> 35 % removal	31.3%	31.3% to 59%	Naturally present in the environment.
Ratio Actual Required TOC Removal 1	2021	Yes	NA	TT = Running annual average ≥ 1	0.89	0.89 to 1.69	Naturally present in the environment.

1 – System meeting at least one of the alternative compliance criteria in the rule are not required to meet the % removal and can use opt out option.

		TABLE	OF TREATMEN	T BYPRODUCTS PREC	URSOR REMOVAL -	Collected at	the Treatment Plant
	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Bromate (ppb)	2021	Yes	NA	10	ND	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

			DISINFECTAN	rs - Collected in the Di	stribution System a	and at the Trea	tment Plant
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chloramin (ppm) (Distribution System) ¹	2021	Yes	NA	MRDL = 4	1.55	0.05 to 3.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chloramine (ppm) (Surface Water –Entry Point) ²	2021	Yes	MRDLG = 4	TT: Results <u>></u> 0.20	0.59	059 to 3.15	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 – Compliance Data represents the highest monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system & range detected lowest & highest detection during the monitoring year from individual sampling location.

2 - Data represents the lowest residual entering the distribution system from our surface water treatment plant.

			DISINFECTAN	TS - Collected in the Di	stribution System a	and at the Trea	tment Plant
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chlorite (ppm) (Howell Distribution System) ^{1, 2}	2021	Yes	0.8	1	0.69	0.03 to 0.69	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) (Oak Glen Surface water- Entry Point) ^{3, 4}	2021	Yes	MRDLG = 800	MRDL=800	772	16 to 772	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the highest monthly chlorite measured in our Howell distribution system.

2 - 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.

3 - Data represents the highest residual entering the distribution system from our Oak Glen surface water treatment plant.

4 - 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 chlorite in-excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

	T/	ABLE OF DISI	NFECTION BYF	PRODUCTS – At least 1	2 samples Collecte	ed each quarte	r in the distribution system
Sample Location	Year	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomet	hanes (TTH	VIs) (ppb)					
DBP2-1	2021	Yes	NA	80	55	26 to 89	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-2	2021	Yes	NA	80	49	22 to 70	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-3	2021	Yes	NA	80	64	34 to 86	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-4	2021	Yes	NA	80	65	40 to 89	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-5	2021	Yes	NA	80	45	30 to 59	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-6	2021	Yes	NA	80	58	33 to 86	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-7	2021	Yes	NA	80	48	23 to 68	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-8	2021	Yes	NA	80	36	4 to 70	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-9	2021	Yes	NA	80	58	29 to 76	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-10	2021	Yes	NA	80	54	34 to 71	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-11	2021	Yes	NA	80	52	21 to 89	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-12	2021	Yes	NA	80	49	23 to 81	By-product of drinking water disinfection

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

	Т.	ABLE OF DISI	NFECTION BYP	PRODUCTS – At least 1	2 samples Collecte	ed each quarte	r in the distribution system
Sample Location	Year	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids	s (HAAs) (pp	b)					
DBP2-1	2021	Yes	NA	60	16	12 to 19	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-2	2021	Yes	NA	60	14	14 to 17	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-3	2021	Yes	NA	60	8	5.3 to 11	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-4	2021	Yes	NA	60	10	6 to 14	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-5	2021	Yes	NA	60	22	16 to 28	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-6	2021	Yes	NA	60	13	7 to 24	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-7	2021	Yes	NA	60	13	6 to 18	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-8	2021	Yes	NA	60	12	1 to 22	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-9	2021	Yes	NA	60	10	7 to 12	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-10	2021	Yes	NA	60	20	15 to 29	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-11	2021	Yes	NA	60	14	5 to 18	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-12	2021	Yes	NA	60	14	9 to 17	By-product of drinking water disinfection

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

			TAB	LE OF 2021 TURBIDIT	Y - Collected at the	Treatment Pla	nt
Substance	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
	NTU	Yes	0	TT = 1 NTU	0.88	0.03 to 0.88	Soil runoff.
Turbidity ¹	%	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	99%	NA	Soil runoff.

1 - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Over 99% 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. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are man-made substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, New Jersey American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS										
Substance (with unit)	Year sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance results	Range Detected	Typical Source			
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2021	Yes	NA	14	9.9	ND to 9.9	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance			
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFOS)	2021	Yes	NA	13	3.0	ND to 3.0	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance			
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (PPT)	2021	Yes	NA	13	ND	NA	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance			

	TABLE OF RAGULATED RADIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES- Collected at the Treatment Plant											
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source					
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)1, 2	2016-2021	Yes	0	15	14.9	ND to 14.9	Erosion of natural deposits					
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)3	2016-2021	Yes	0	5	4.18	ND to 4.18	Erosion of natural deposits					

1 - 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.

2 - Alpha Emitters highest compliance results reported for last five years. 2021 highest compliance result is 3.45 pCi/L

3 - Combined Radium 226 & 228 highest compliance result reported for last five years. 2020 highest compliance result is 1.05 pCi/L

TABLE OF DETECTED REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant											
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source				
Nitrate (ppm)1	2021	Yes	10	10	1.43	ND to 1.43	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.				
Fluoride (ppm)2	2021	Yes	2	2	0.71	ND to 0.71	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth				

1 - 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 advice from your health care provider. 2 - Fluoride is added to the water (Monmouth and Ocean County areas of Coastal North System).

TABLE OF DETECTED SECONDARY SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant^{1, 5}

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Recommended Limit	Highest Result	Range Detected	Comments
Aluminum (ppm)	2020-2021	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	ND to 0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2020-2021	NA	NA	250	172	4 to 172	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) ²	2020-2021	NA	NA	50	226	3.6 to 226	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)3	2020-2021	NA	NA	0.3	0.31	ND to 0.31	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)4	2020-2021	NA	NA	0.05	0.067	ND to 0.067	Erosion of natural deposit
Hardness(ppm)	2020-2021	NA	NA	250	140	76 to 140	

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs and are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - 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.

3 - 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.

4 - 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.

5 - 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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

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 future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

TABLE OF DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT - Water Leaving the Treatment Facility) 2018-2019										
Parameter	Units	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source						
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.87	0.4 to 4.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Bromodichloroacetic acid	ppb	1.22	ND to 3.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	ppb	0.43	ND to 2.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0.29	ND to 0.95	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	5.1	0.64 to 20	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	0.38	ND to 0.55	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	9.2	ND to 22	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br	ppb	3.4	ND to 8.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Total Haloacetic Acids-UCMR4	ppb	12.3	0.64 to 27	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.0	ND to 11	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
2-Methoxyethanol	ppb	ND	NA	Used as a solvent in varnishes, dyes, resins, airplane deicing solutions. It is also used in organometallic chemistry synthesis.						
Manganese*	ppb	15.1	ND to 73	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.						
Germanium	ppb	0.007	ND to 0.32	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications						

* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb.

	TABLE OF DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS 1,4 Dioxane – Collected at the Treatment Plant										
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source				
1,4 Dioxane (ppb)	2021	NA	NA	NA	0.26	ND to 0.26	Used as a solvent in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.				

Cryptosporidium

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										
Substance (2015 - 2017)	Units	Swimming River	Jumping Brook	Oak Glen	Typical Source					
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/L	ND to 0.100	ND	ND	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.					
Giardia	Cysts/L	ND to 0.558	ND to 0.089	ND to 0.558	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.					

PURCHASED WATER-NJAW SHORELANDS NJ1339001 RESULTS

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant										
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source			
Nitrate (ppm)1	2021	Yes	10	10	ND	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.			
Fluoride (ppm)2	2020	Yes	2	2	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth			

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.
 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.

	SECONDARY DETECTED SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant ^{1, 4}											
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Recommended Limit	Highest Result	Range Detected	Comments					
Aluminum (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	0.2	0.05	ND to 0.05	Erosion of natural deposits					
Chloride (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	250	48	11 to 48	Erosion of natural deposits					
Sodium (ppm) ²	2020	NA	NA	50	45	7 to 45	Erosion of natural deposits					
Iron (ppm)3	2020	NA	NA	0.3	0.19	ND to 0.19	Erosion of natural deposits					
Hardness(ppm)	2020	NA	NA	250	80	52 to 80						

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs and are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - 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.

3 - 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.

4- 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.

PURCHASED WATER-NJAW SHORELANDS NJ1339001 RESULTS

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

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 future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT - Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)2019-2020										
Parameter	Units	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source						
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.15	ND to 2.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Bromodichloroacetic acid	ppb	0.73	ND to 1.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	ppb	0.44	ND to 1.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0.29	ND to 0.68	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	3.29	0.64 to 9	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	6.78	6.4 to 15	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br	ppb	2.61	ND to 4.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Total Haloacetic Acids-UCMR4	ppb	9.11	0.64 to 18	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	3.21	ND to 5.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
2-Methoxyethanol	ppb	ND	NA	Used as a solvent in varnishes, dyes, resins, airplane deicing solutions. It is also used in organometallic chemistry synthesis.						
Manganese*	ppb	1.35	ND to 2.6	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.						

* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb.

PFNA Monitoring

Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) was ra regulated compound in 2020. The NJDEP established a regulatory MCL of 13 ppt. New Jersey American Water conducted PFNA monitoring in the Shorelands water system in 2020. PFNA was not detected in the treated water supply in 2020

New Jersey American Water conducted voluntary PFOA/PFOS monitoring in the source waters of Shorelands water system in 2020. PFOA and PFOS were not detected in the water above the detection limits for the testing.



About Us

New Jersey American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, is the largest investor-owned water utility in the state, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 2.8 million people. For more information, visit **newjerseyamwater.com** and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water (NYSE:AWK)** is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,400 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and regulated-like drinking water and wastewater services to more than 14 million people in 24 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help keep their lives flowing.



NEW JERSEY AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

COMMUNITIES SERVED

190 communities in 18 counties. We also provide water service to 30 additional communities through bulk purchase water agreements.

CUSTOMERS SERVED

Approx. 660,000 water customers (91% residential, 7% commercial and industrial); 55,260 wastewater service customers

- EMPLOYEES
 More than 850
- TREATMENT FACILITIES

Water: Seven surface water treatment plants with a combined capacity of 384 million gallons of water a day (MGD). 267 wells with a combined capacity of 188 MGD

Wastewater: 21 sewer treatment plants with a combined capacity of 4.9 MGD

MILES OF PIPELINE

9,291 miles of water main and 501 miles of sewer main

- STORAGE AND TRANSMISSION
 162 water storage tanks;
 129 water booster pumping stations and 67 sewer lift stations
- SOURCE OF SUPPLY 71% surface water, 22% groundwater and 7% purchased water
- VALVES 192,136
- **FIRE HYDRANTS** 47,928
- PARTNERSHIP FOR
 SAFE WATER AWARDS
 Five Directors Awards

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact New Jersey American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-800-272-1325.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

New Jersey American Water www.newjerseyamwater.com

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: www.nj.gov/watersupply

New Jersey Board of Public Utilities: www.state.nj.us/bpu 1 (800) 624-0241

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

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

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health: www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-800-272-1325.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-800-272-1325.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-800-272-1325.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-800-272-1325.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊 請致電 1-800-272-1325 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया <mark>1-800-272-1325</mark> र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону 1-800-272-1325.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-800-272-1325.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-800-272-1325.