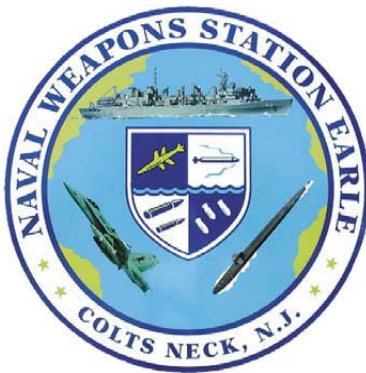


2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
PWS ID No. 1309001
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE
COLTS NECK, NEW JERSEY
JUNE 2026



This is your annual Public Water System Water Quality, *Consumer Confidence Report*. It has been compiled from water quality data collected in 2025 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 contacting the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline by phone: 1-800-426-4791, e-mail: safewater@epa.gov or on-line: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>

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 2025 Water Quality Report for additional information on the water sources and the Source Water Assessment.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from 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.

Lead and Copper

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 and removing lead pipes. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the NWS Earle Water Program Manager, Gregg Barkley, at (732) 866-2216. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 Substances¹

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline by phone: 1-800-426-4791, e-mail: safewater@epa.gov or on-line: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range Detected from Individual Tests	Running Average Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Treatment By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (2 samples - each quarter)	ppb	80	NA	32.0 to 65.0	50.80 ³	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA ₅] (2 samples - each quarter)	ppb	60	NA	0.0 to 27.0	16.10 ³	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (5 samples - each month)	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.1 to 0.79	0.59 ²	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Tap water samples were collected from commercial and residential building interior fixtures for lead and copper analysis.							
Contaminant	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th%tile)	Homes Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Copper ⁴	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.8	none	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ⁴	ppb	15	0	10	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 2025.

⁵ 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) or (1 second in 11 days) **ppb** = parts per billion (ug/l) (is like one cent in \$10,000,000) or (1 second in 31 years)

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.

General information about drinking water is available from the EPA at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater> and the NJDEP at: https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc_quality.html



2025 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

COASTAL NORTH SYSTEM

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.).



**NEW JERSEY
AMERICAN WATER**

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING®

Water Quality Report Summary

We are proud to share our annual Water Quality Report – also known as a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR.

This report provides important details about your drinking water – like where it comes from and what we detected when we sampled. It also explains the importance of protecting water sources and the extensive effort required to deliver safe, clean, and reliable drinking water service – reminding us that keeping water clean is everyone's responsibility.

On July 1, 2025, the NJDEP approved the merger of the following systems: Coastal North (NJ1345001), Shrewsbury Twp AVMA (NJ1346001), Shorelands (NJ1339001), and Union Beach (NJ1350001). The merged system operates under the NJ American Water – Coastal North System (NJ1345001). As a result of the merger, the Union Beach, Shorelands, and Shrewsbury Twp AVMA PWSID are inactive as of July 1, 2025, however the data tables are included in the CCR for the first half of 2025 prior to merger.



We are pleased to report that in 2025, your water met state and federal drinking water requirements.

There is more to it than just sampling!

Dedicated employees.

Our employees care deeply about providing essential water and wastewater services to the customers they serve. From the people collecting samples to those working in the treatment plant to those that keep water flowing through the pipes, our employees strive to be the best at what they do!

Investing in your water.

At New Jersey American Water, we know how important it is to keep our water system reliable and resilient. Last year, we invested more than \$780 million across the state to upgrade water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.

Your Voice Matters.

New Jersey American Water welcomes your feedback about your water. If you would like to share your thoughts, ask questions, or receive a copy of this report, call our Customer Service team Monday–Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., at 1-800-272-1325. You can also visit www.newjerseyamwater.com and follow us on Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

IMPORTANT: Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

ENGLISH

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at the number listed below.

SPANISH/ESPAÑOL

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien llamando al número de teléfono que aparece debajo.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE/繁體中文

該報告包含有關您的飲用水的重要資訊。請將其翻譯，或撥打以下電話與理解報告內容之人士溝通。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE (HONG KONG)/繁體中文 (香港地區)

該報告載有關於閣下飲用水之重要資訊。請將報告內容翻譯，或致電下列號碼，與精通報告內容之人士聯絡。

SIMPLIFIED CHINESE/简体中文

本报告包含关于您的饮用水的重要信息。请将其翻译，或拨打以下电话与理解报告内容的人员沟通。

CREOLE/KREYÒL AYISYEN

Rapò sa a gen ladan enfòmasyon enpòtan sou dlo pou bwè a. Tradui li, oubyen pale ak yon moun ki konprann li nan nimewo ki endike anba a.

CROATIAN/HRVATSKI

Ovo izvješće sadrži važne informacije u vezi vaše pitke vode. Dajte ga prevesti, ili razgovarajte s osobom koja ga razumije, a koju osobu možete kontaktirati na donji broj.

GERMAN/DEUTSCH

Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Informationen zu Ihrem Trinkwasser. Lassen Sie ihn übersetzen oder rufen Sie die unten angegebene Telefonnummer an, um mit jemandem zu sprechen, der Ihnen den Inhalt erklären kann.

GUJARATI/ગુજરાતી

આ રિપોર્ટમાં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે મહત્વપૂર્ણ માહિતી છે. તેનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા નીચે આપેલ નંબર પર તેને સમજતા કોઈ વ્યક્તિ સાથે વાત કરો.

HINDI/हिन्दी

इस रिपोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। इसका अनुवाद करें, या नीचे दिए गए नंबर पर इसे समझने वाले किसी व्यक्ति से बात करें।

HMONG/HMOOB

Daim ntawv tshaj qhia no muaj cov ntaub ntawv tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Txhais nws, lossis tham nrog ib tus neeg uas nkag siab txog nws ntawm tus nab npawb xov tooj uas teev tseg hauv qab no.

ITALIAN/ITALIANO

Questo resoconto contiene informazioni importanti sulla sua acqua potabile. Lo traduca oppure ne parli con qualcuno che lo comprende al numero elencato di seguito.

KOREAN/한국어

이 보고서는 귀하가 마시는 물에 관한 중요한 정보를 담고 있습니다. 아래에 기재된 전화번호로 연락하여 번역을 요청하거나, 내용을 이해하는 사람과 상담하십시오.

POLISH/POLSKI

Niniejszy raport zawiera ważne informacje dotyczące wody pitnej. Proszę go przetłumaczyć lub skontaktować się z osobą, która go rozumie, dzwoniąc pod numer podany poniżej.

PORTUGUESE/PORTUGUÊS

Este relatório contém informações importantes sobre sua água potável. Para obter uma tradução ou conversar com alguém que compreenda o conteúdo, ligue para o número fornecido abaixo.

RUSSIAN/РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о Вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или обратитесь к кому-либо, кто его понимает, позвонив по указанному ниже номеру.

TAGALOG

Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong inuming tubig. Isalin ito, o makipag-usap sa isang taong nakakaunawa nito sa numerong nakalista sa ibaba.

VIETNAMESE/TIẾNG VIỆT

Bản báo cáo này chứa đựng những thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Vui lòng dịch nội dung này hoặc liên hệ với người hiểu được nội dung này tại số điện thoại được liệt kê bên dưới.

العربية/ARABIC

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات مهمة حول مياه الشرب الخاصة بك. يُرجى ترجمته أو التحدث مع شخص يفهمه من خلال الاتصال على الرقم المذكور أدناه.

فارسی/FARSI

این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی درباره آب آشامیدنی شما است. آن را ترجمه کنید یا با شخصی که آن را درک می کند از طریق شماره ذکر شده در زیر تماس بگیرید.

1-800-272-1325

Water Quality Results

Our team of experts conducts extensive sampling on the quality of your water. The tables on the following pages show the substances that were detected. This includes substances with drinking water limits and some that are not currently regulated. Definitions are also provided to help you understand key terms and acronyms.

Most results come from samples collected last year. Some results are from previous years because less sampling is required if levels remain consistently low. In addition, The NJDEP has denied waivers that exempt us from sampling for asbestos between the 2020 and 2028 monitoring period. Coastal North System completed monitoring for asbestos in 2022. The NJDEP has granted waivers that exempt us from sampling for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) during the 1/1/2023 to 12/31/2025 monitoring period.

For more information about the results included in these tables, including lead tap sampling, please contact New Jersey American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7a.m. to 7p.m. at 1-800-272-1325.

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) or on EPA's website [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater).

PRIMARY SUBSTANCES

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 100 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 6 months

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Range	Number of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2025	Yes	0	15	2	ND to 50	104	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	2025	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.153	ND to 0.768	104	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

NJ American Water - Coastal North is required to sample two rounds of 6 months monitoring. The first monitoring period was 7/1/2025 to 12/31/2025 with the second monitoring period defined as 1/1/2026 to 6/30/2026. The 2nd round results will be provided in next year's CCR report.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Sample Location	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)							
DBP2-1	2025	Yes	NA	80	44.5	31.8 to 52.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-4 ¹	2025	Yes	NA	80	51.9	34.3 to 61.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-8	2025	Yes	NA	80	44.7	25.2 to 34.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-11	2025	Yes	NA	80	43.4	29.1 to 52	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-14 ²	2025	Yes	NA	80	49.6	32.6 to 39.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-15	2025	Yes	NA	80	30.2	25 to 36.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-16	2025	Yes	NA	80	48.6	32.9 to 60.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-17	2025	Yes	NA	80	44	23 to 65	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-18	2025	Yes	NA	80	47.1	33.8 to 59.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-19 ²	2025	Yes	NA	80	38.8	33.7 to 43.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-20	2025	Yes	NA	80	30.5	19.6 to 32.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-21 ²	2025	Yes	NA	80	41	29 to 52.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-22 ³	2025	Yes	NA	80	31	4 to 58	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-23 ³	2025	Yes	NA	80	37.6	20.3 to 54.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-24 ³	2025	Yes	NA	80	47.9	39.3 to 56.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-25 ⁴	2025	Yes	NA	80	47.7	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.

1 – Sample Site replaced with DBP2-25 due to access issue – 2025 4th Qtr (Only 1st – 3rd Qtr Data Range & LRAA)

2 – Site dropped during system merge due to access issue - 2025 1st – 2nd Qtr Data Range & LRAA

3 – Site added from one of the merged systems - 2025 Only 3rd – 4th Qtr Data Range & LRAA

4 – Replacement site for DBP2-4 due to access issue - 2025 Only 4th Qtr (Only 4th Qtr Data Range & LRAA)

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Sample Location	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)							
DBP2-1	2025	Yes	NA	60	15.6	10.8 to 20.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-4 ¹	2025	Yes	NA	60	9.9	8.4 to 14	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-8	2025	Yes	NA	60	11.7	7.5 to 11.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-11	2025	Yes	NA	60	14.9	8.8 to 25.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-14 ²	2025	Yes	NA	60	9	8.2 to 10.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-15	2025	Yes	NA	60	16.4	10.2 to 24	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-16	2025	Yes	NA	60	21.6	10.3 to 21.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-17	2025	Yes	NA	60	12.1	6 to 12.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-18	2025	Yes	NA	60	21.1	8.7 to 21.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-19 ²	2025	Yes	NA	60	18	9 to 18	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-20	2025	Yes	NA	60	15.1	6.2 to 17.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-21 ²	2025	Yes	NA	60	18.6	16.8 to 18.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-22 ³	2025	Yes	NA	60	5.2	0 to 10.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-23 ³	2025	Yes	NA	60	8.3	4.3 to 12.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-24 ³	2025	Yes	NA	60	7.45	5.1 to 9.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP2-25 ⁴	2025	Yes	NA	60	8.6	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.

1 – Sample Site replaced with DBP2-25 due to access issue – 2025 4th Qtr (Only 1st – 3rd Qtr Data Range & LRAA)

2 – Site dropped during system merge due to access issue - 2025 1st – 2nd Qtr Data Range & LRAA

3 – Site added from one of the merged systems - 2025 Only 3rd – 4th Qtr Data Range & LRAA

4 – Replacement site for DBP2-4 due to access issue - 2025 Only 4th Qtr (Only 4th Qtr Data Range & LRAA)

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plants							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MCL	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Entry Point Chloramine Residual (ppm)	2025	Yes	4	4	0.75 ¹	0.75 to 3.50	Water additive used to control microbes.
Distribution System Chloramine Residual (ppm)	2025	Yes	4	4	1.62 ²	0.07 to 3.42	Water additive used to control microbes
Entry -Oak Glen Point Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) ⁴	2025	Yes	800	800	699 ³	37 to 699	Water additive used to control microbes
Distribution System -Howell Chlorite Residual (ppm) ⁶	2025	Yes	MCLG=0.8	MCL=1	0.39 ⁵	0.09 to 0.54	Water additive used to control microbes

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

2 -- Data represents the highest quarterly running annual average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

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.

5 -- Data represents the highest monthly average of chlorite measured in our Howell distribution system.

6 -- 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.

TREATMENT BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL - Collected at the Treatment Plants ¹								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2025	Yes	NA	TT: ≥ 35% removal	35%	24% to 59%	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Ratio of Actual /Required TOC Removal	2025	Yes	NA	TT Running annual average ≥ 1	Running annual average ≥ 1	0.71% to 1.70%	0	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. Annual average of ratio removal compliance based on annual percent of ratio removal. (Running annual average)

TURBIDITY - Continuous Monitoring at the Treatment Plants							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Results	Range Detected	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) ¹	2025	Yes	0	TT: Single result >1 NTU	0.19	0.03 to 0.19	Soil runoff.
	2025	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	100%	NA	Soil runoff.

1 -- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plants							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm) ¹	2025	Yes	10	10	1.76	ND to 1.76	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) ^{2,3}	2021 - 2025	Yes	0	15	8.34	ND to 8.34	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) ⁴	2021- 2025	Yes	0	5	2.48	ND to 2.48	Erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3 Trichloropropane (ppb)	2025	Yes	0.0005	0.03	0.01 ⁵	ND to 0.01	Halogenated alkane; used as an ingredient in paint, varnish remover, solvents and degreasing agents.

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 for advice from your health care provider.

2 – 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.

3 – Alpha Emitters highest compliance results reported for last five years. 2025 highest compliance result is 4.87 pCi/L.

4 – Combined Radium 226 & 228 highest compliance result reported for last five years. 2025 highest compliance result is 2.48 pCi/L.

5 – Data represent highest annual results measured at the plants.

PRIMARY REGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS - Collected at the Treatment Plants							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt) ¹	2025	Yes	NA	14	8.7 ³	ND to 8.7	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt) ²	2025	Yes	NA	13	2.6 ³	ND to 2.6	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	2025	Yes	NA	13	ND ³	NA	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

1 – Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant.

2 – Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood.

3 – Data represents the highest running annual average measured at the plants.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 180 samples collected each month in the distribution system						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage OR Highest No. of Samples	Typical Source
Total Coliform ¹	2025	Yes	0	*TT = Less than 5%	1	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli ²	2025	Yes	0	TT = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples / highest number of positive samples in any month.

1 – The Treatment Technique for Total Coliforms requires that if the maximum percentage OR number of total coliform positive samples are exceeded, a system assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. Additional Level 1 Assessments or Level 2 Assessments are required depending on the circumstances.

2 – The Treatment Technique for E. Coli requires that for any routine sample that is positive for total coliform where either the original sample or one of the repeat check samples is also positive for E. Coli, a Level 2 Assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed.

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plants ¹							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Aluminum (ppm)	2023-2025	NA	NA	0.2	0.02	ND to 0.02	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2023-2025	NA	NA	250	119	ND to 119	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm) ²	2023-2025	Yes	2	2	0.52	ND to 0.52	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Manganese (ppb) ³	2023-2025	NA	NA	50	34	ND to 34	Naturally occurring.
Iron (ppm) ⁵	2023-2025	NA	NA	0.3	0.31	ND to 0.31	Naturally occurring.
Sodium (ppm) ⁴	2023-2025	NA	NA	50	65.2	4.1 to 69.9	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Silver (ppm)	2023-2025	Yes	NA	0.1	0.0003	ND to 0.0003	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits:
Sulfate (ppm)	2023-2025	NA	NA	250	29.6	3 to 29.6	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Total Hardness (as CaCo3) (ppm)	2023-2025	NA	NA	250	140	72 to 140	Naturally occurring.

1 – Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 – Fluoride is naturally occurring and / or added to the water . Please see additional information on fluoride within this report. Fluoride is added to the water (Monmouth and Ocean County areas of Coastal North System).

3 – 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.

4 – 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.

5 – 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

Additional Unregulated Contaminant collected at the Treatment Plants 2025					
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	NJDEP Guidance Level/ Proposed U.S EPA MCL	Average Amount Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
1,4 Dioxane (ppb)	2025	NA	0.19	ND to 0.19	Used as a solvent in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	2025	NA	0.69	ND to 9.7	Manufactured chemical(s) used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA) (ppt)	2025	NA	0.91	ND to 4.0	
Perfluorohexane acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	2025	NA	NA	ND	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHPA) (ppt)	2025	NA	0.316	ND to 2.6	

In 2023, U.S. EPA proposed drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals – PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4 ppt) and GenX, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS as a group using a Hazard Index of 1. For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. More information is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Our system participated the latest round of sampling under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). If you are interested in examining the results, please contact New Jersey American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7a.m. to 7p.m. at 1-800-272-1325.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS UCMR5 - COASTAL NORTH SYSTEM PLANTS (2023 - 2024)						
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Proposed U.S. EPA MCL	Hazard Index Calculation	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023-2024	2.5ppt	ND to 7.5 ppt	4.0 ppt	N/A	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023-2024	0 ppt	ND	4.0 ppt	N/A	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals)	2023-2024	0 ppt	ND	Calculated Value: 1 (unitless)	0.0045	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023-2024	0.47 ppt	ND to 9.2 ppt			
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023-2024	0 ppt	ND			
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2023-2024	0 ppt	ND			
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023-2024	1.22 ppt	ND to 4.6 ppt	N/A	N/A	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023-2024	0.73 ppt	ND to 4.1 ppt	N/A	N/A	
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	2023-2024	0.18 ppt	ND to 6.8 ppt	NA	N/A	
Lithium	2023-2024	0.27 ppb	ND to 10.2 ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses

PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

U.S. EPA has established national limits for six PFAS substances that we must meet by April 2029. For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>

Shorelands System - NJ1339001

Previous merged data tables (January 1 to June 30, 2025): Shorelands System Merged with Coastal North (NJ1345001) on July 1, 2025

SHORELANDS SYSTEM DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)							
DBP-5 ¹	2025	Yes	NA	80	41.8	19.1 to 43.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP-6	2025	Yes	NA	80	29.9	32.4 to 43.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP-8	2025	Yes	NA	80	35.6	26.7 to 40.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP-12 ²	2025	Yes	NA	80	36.6	28.1 to 45	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)							
DBP-5	2025	Yes	NA	60	12.7	7.5 to 13.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP-6	2025	Yes	NA	60	12	0 to 24.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP-8	2025	Yes	NA	60	12.6	6.8 to 13.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP-12 ²	2025	Yes	NA	60	15.8	12.5 to 15.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.

1 – 1st & 2nd Qtr Data – Shorelands merged with Coastal North on 7/1/2025

2 – New replacement site Feb 2025 (DBP-11 to DBP-12)

SHORELANDS SYSTEM DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2025	Yes	4	4	1.41 ¹	0.25 to 2.42	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 – Data represents the highest quarterly running annual average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

SHORELANDS SYSTEM PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compl iance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	Yes	10	10	ND	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
1,2,3 Trichloropropane (ppb)	2025	Yes	0.03	0.0005	ND	NA	Halogenated alkane; used as an ingredient in paint, varnish remover, solvents and degreasing agents.

SHORELANDS SYSTEM SECONDARY SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Shorelands Treatment Plants ¹							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm) ²	2023	NA	NA	50	37.2	8 to 37.2	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Aluminum (ppm)	2023	Yes	0.2	0.2	0.13	ND to 0.13	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Iron (ppm) ³	2023	NA	NA	0.3	0.11	ND to 0.11	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	250	14.2	10 to 14.2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Hardness (as CaCO_3) (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	250	60	NA	Naturally occurring

1 – Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns. 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 – 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.

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. More information is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Our system participated the latest round of sampling under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). If you are interested in examining the results, please contact New Jersey American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7a.m. to 7p.m. at 1-800-272-1325.

SHORELANDS SYSTEM UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS NJAW Shorelands System UCMR5 (2023 -2024)						
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Proposed U.S. EPA MCL	Hazard Index Calculation	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023 -2024	2.88 ppt	ND to 6.5ppt	4.0 ppt	N/A	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023 - 2024	1.86 ppt	ND to 4.3 ppt	NA	N/A	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023 -2024	1.40 ppt	ND to 4.3 ppt	NA	N/A	
Lithium	2023 2024	3.68 ppb	ND to 10.6 ppb	NA	N/A	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses

In 2023, U.S. EPA proposed drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals – PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4 ppt) and GenX, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS as a group using a Hazard Index of 1. For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

Union Beach System - NJ1350001

Previous merged data tables: Union Beach System Merged with Coastal North (NJ1345001) on July 1st, 2025

UNION BEACH SYSTEM DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)							
DBP 2-1	2025	Yes	NA	80	26.2	24.9 to 33.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP 2-3 ¹	2025	Yes	NA	80	28.3	21.5 to 35.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)							
DBP 2-1	2025	Yes	NA	60	9.95	11.9 to 19.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
DBP 2-3 ¹	2025	Yes	NA	60	16.7	14.6 to 18.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.

1 – Sample site change 1st Qtr. 2025

UNION BEACH SYSTEM DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Union Beach Distribution System and at the NJAW Swimming River Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2025	Yes	4	4	1.42 ¹	0.4 to 1.75	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 – Data represents the highest quarterly running annual average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. More information is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Our system participated the latest round of sampling under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). If you are interested in examining the results, please contact New Jersey American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7a.m. to 7p.m. at 1-800-272-1325.

UNION BEACH SYSTEM UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS –NJAW Union Beach System UCMR5 2023						
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Proposed U.S. EPA MCL	Hazard Index Calculation	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023	4.3 ppt	ND to 6.2 ppt	4.0 ppt	N/A	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2023	4.85 ppt	ND to 11.9 ppt	N/A	N/A	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023	3.4 ppt	ND to 4.7 ppt	N/A	N/A	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023	2.75 ppt	ND to 4.1 ppt	N/A	N/A	

In 2023, U.S. EPA proposed drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals – PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4 ppt) and GenX, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS as a group using a Hazard Index of 1. For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

Shrewsbury WTP AVMA System - NJ1346001

Previous merged data tables: System Merged with Coastal North (NJ1345001) on July 1, 2025

SHREWSBURY WTP AVMA SYSTEM LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 10 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every year									
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Range of Sample Results	Number of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2025	Yes	0	15	0	ND to 3	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2025	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.034	ND to 0.085	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

SHREWSBURY WTP AVMA SYSTEM DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)							
DBP2-1	2025	Yes	NA	80	39	33.9 to 44	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)							
DBP2-1	2025	Yes	NA	60	28.2	15.7 to 40.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.

SHREWSBURY WTP AVMA SYSTEM DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2025	Yes	4	4	1.01 ¹	0.15 to 1.62	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 – Data represents the highest quarterly running annual average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

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 which a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Hazard Index: The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$):

A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):

Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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; equal to micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water; equal to milligrams per liter (mg/L)

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water; equal to nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):

MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):

Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

$\mu\text{g/L}$: Micrograms per liter

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion

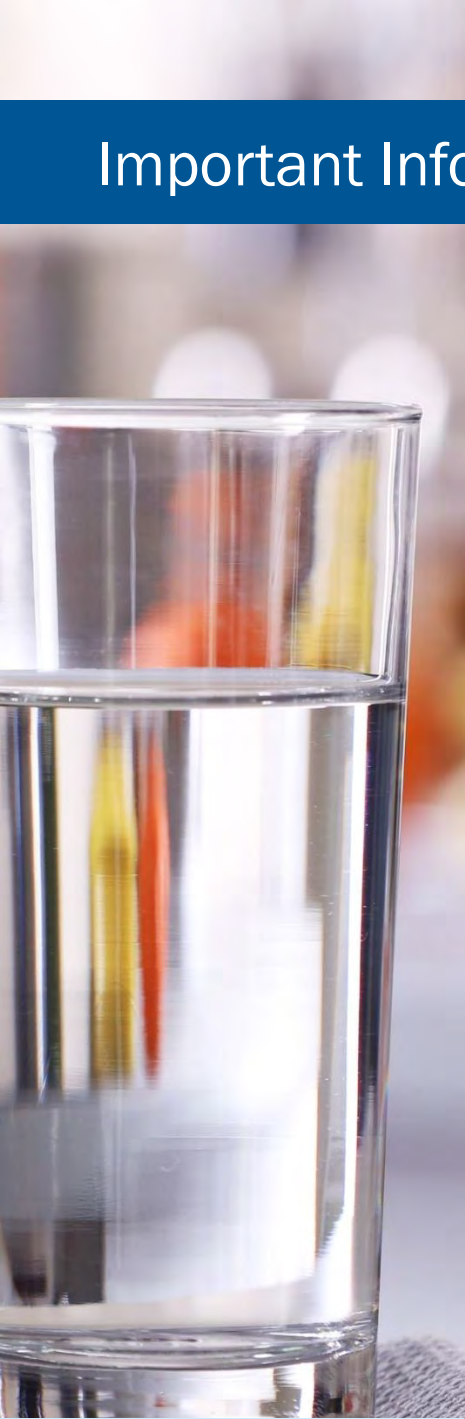


1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools



Important Information About Drinking Water

Chlorine Disinfection

Chlorine is used to destroy disease-causing organisms in water, an essential step in delivering safe drinking water and protecting public health. Chlorination is the most widely used method for disinfecting water supplies in the United States. Chlorine is first applied at the water treatment facility and a continual residual is maintained as it travels from the source, through the distribution system, and finally to your water tap. Medical centers that perform dialysis are responsible for on-site treatment and removal of chlorine.

Chloramines

Chloramines are a New Jersey and federally approved alternative to free chlorine for water disinfection. Chloramines can reduce disinfection byproduct 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.

Fluoride

Coastal North System has naturally-occurring fluoride in the groundwater and also receives fluoridated water from the Swimming River treatment plant and the Jumping Brook treatment plant year-round.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends a fluoride concentration in drinking water (also called the Optimal Level) of 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water. The U.S. EPA limit for fluoride in drinking water is 4.0 mg/L. The U.S. EPA also recommends, as a secondary standard, that drinking water contain no more than 2.0 mg/L of fluoride. This secondary standard is a non-enforceable guideline and is intended to help children avoid dental fluorosis.

PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon™), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard™), and waterproofing (e.g., GORE-TEX™). They are also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and electronics production. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they persist in the environment. Two well-known PFAS chemicals are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). These were phased out of production in the United States and replaced by hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (commonly known as GenX), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and others.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and New Jersey American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence 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 critically important to addressing this issue.

Nitrates

Even though New Jersey American Water meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity.

**For more information, contact
our Customer Service
Organization at
1-800-272-1325, M-F, 7 a.m. to
7 p.m.**

About Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Coastal North System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact New Jersey American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7a.m. to 7p.m. at 1-800-272-1325. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Check your plumbing and service line.

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at leadfreenj@amwater.com.

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

The utility-owned 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.

Steps to Reduce Your Potential Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water Steps we are taking:

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Coastal North System conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites semi-annually. In 2025, Coastal North sampled 100 lead and copper samples during the 7/1/2025 to 12/31/2025 monitoring period.

Coastal North System treats water using ortho-phosphate to control corrosion, which was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment by the NJDEP. To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, NJ American Water – Coastal North monitors water quality parameters set by the NJDEP semi-annually.

Steps you can take:

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.

1. Replace any lead service lines. If you have a lead service line, replace it.
2. 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 6 hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.
3. 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.
4. Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.
5. Check to see if your interior plumbing or faucets contain lead and replace any that do. Look for the "Lead Free" label when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.
6. 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.
7. 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 aerator from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Note: Homeowners are responsible for their in-home plumbing. Plumbing fixtures like faucets, valves and solder can contain small amounts of lead. If lead exists in your internal plumbing or fixtures, we recommend that you follow the above tips to help reduce your potential exposure to lead. If you have concerns about the plumbing in your home, please contact a licensed plumber.

Determining Your Service Line Material

Homeowners' service lines are most commonly made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. Homes built before 1930 are more likely to have lead plumbing systems.

There are different ways that you can determine if you have a lead service line.

- You can access your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve and identify the pipe material using the chart on the right.
- A licensed and insured plumber can inspect your pipes and plumbing.
- Lead test kits can be purchased at local hardware and home improvement stores. These kits are used to test paint, but can also be used to test pipe – not the water inside. Look for an EPA recognized kit. Wash your hands after inspecting plumbing and pipes.



Your Service Line Material

At New Jersey American Water, providing safe, reliable water service is our top priority. The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions finalized in 2021 require that all water providers share with customers the material of the utility-owned and customer-owned service lines that provide water to their property.

To support this initiative, New Jersey American Water created an interactive map to help our customers learn or identify their service line material and the next steps they can take to support this initiative. To access the online inventory map, please visit newjerseyamwater.com/leadfacts.

Please note: if your service lines contain lead, it does not mean you cannot use water as you normally do. New Jersey American Water tests for lead in drinking water and our water meets state and federal water quality regulations, including those set for lead. For added protection and to comply with the new legislation, we will be removing lead and lead/galvanized piping from service lines over time. For more information on lead in drinking water, please visit newjerseyamwater.com/leadfacts.

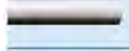
If you visit our interactive map and the customer-owned portion of the service line material is listed as unknown, help us identify the material.

Due to age or lack of records, your service line material may be unknown. Help us by identifying and reporting your service line material online:



- **Visit newjerseyamwater.com/leadfacts** and search for your address.
- **Follow the instructions**, answer a few questions and upload a photo of your service line material.
- **CLICK "SUBMIT!"**

Types of Pipe

	• Galvanized: A dull, silver-gray color. Use a magnet—strong magnets will typically cling to galvanized pipes.
	• Copper: The color of a copper penny.
	• Plastic: Usually white, rigid pipe that is jointed to water supply piping with a clamp. Note: It can be other colors, including blue and black.
	• Lead: A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin. Use a magnet—strong magnets will <u>not</u> cling to lead pipes.

What are the Sources of Contaminants?



To protect public health, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the

Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater).

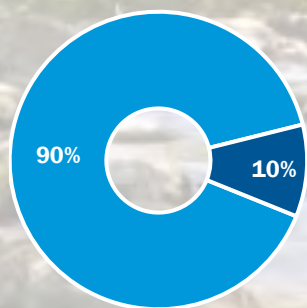
Both tap water and bottled water come from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants.

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

About Your Drinking Water Supply

Source Of Supply
for the System



■ Surface Water ■ Groundwater

Where Your Water Comes From

Source water comes from the following aquifers and/or surface water bodies: Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer (PRM), Englishtown aquifer, Kirkwood-Cohansey aquifer, Mount Laurel-Wenonah aquifer, Vincentown aquifer, Old Bridge aquifer & Farrington aquifer, Glendola Reservoir, the Manasquan River/Reservoir, the Shark River, and the Swimming River/Reservoir. Learn more about local waterways at www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html.

How it's Treated

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

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

For More Information

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at newjerseyamwater.com, select **Water Quality**, and click on **Source Water Protection**.

area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

What We're Doing

Our priority is to provide reliable, quality drinking water service for customers. The source of supply is an important part of that mission. We work to understand and reduce potential risks to your drinking water supply. We have evaluated our source waters and have developed Source Water Protection Plans as needed with the support of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. This is a voluntary program to identify and address potential threats to drinking water supplies. Stakeholder involvement is an important part of the program.

Here are a few of the efforts underway to protect our shared water resources:



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



Employee Engagement: We foster employee engagement by encouraging participation in volunteer activities that support watershed protection where they live and work. These efforts strengthen source water protection through hands-on environmental stewardship.



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

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 waterways 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. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- **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 NJ Department of Environmental Protection: 1-877-WARN-DEP (1-877-927-6337)



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 New Jersey American Water

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 man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- **Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.
- **Disinfection 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.

A wide river flows through a lush green forested landscape under a cloudy sky. The river is calm, reflecting the light from the sky. The banks are covered in dense trees and vegetation. A blue banner with white text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Protecting **Your Water Sources**

[illegible]



Every Drop
Counts

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.



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.