A Message About Your Drinking Water

As a trusted leader in the industry, New Jersey American Water places a strong emphasis on educating customers on the quality of our drinking water.

The test results in this report confirm that your tap water not only meets federal and state standards for drinking water, but in most cases, it surpasses them. In fact, we often address drinking water regulations well before they go into effect.

Just as important, we make the necessary investments to maintain and upgrade our facilities, so that we can deliver quality water directly to your tap 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Because we invest responsibly, we provide our water at less than a penny a gallon—an exceptional value for those we serve.

Our customers are our top priority, and we are committed to providing you with the highest quality drinking water and service possible now and in the years to come.

Sincerely,

Walter Lynch, President

About New Jersey American Water

New Jersey American Water is the state’s largest water utility, serving over two million people in 176 communities throughout the state.

About American Water

With a history of over 100 years, American Water provides high-quality water and wastewater services to over 18 million people in 29 states and 3 Canadian provinces. Headquartered in Voorhees, NJ, the company employs approximately 7,000 people nationwide. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.com.

Partnership for Safe Water

New Jersey American Water is a member of the EPA’s Partnership for Safe Water Program (an association of water utilities and government) which is committed to voluntarily providing drinking water of a quality far better than required by federal regulations. The Partnership recognized New Jersey American for our commitment to provide the best water quality by presenting several prestigious “Director’s Awards” for our surface water treatment plants in Delran (Burlington County), Neptune (Monmouth County), Bridgewater and Franklin (Somerset County) and Tinton Falls (Monmouth County).

How to Contact Us

Thank you... for allowing us to continue to provide you with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers protect our water sources. Please call our Customer Call Center toll-free at 1-800-652-6987 if you have questions:

New Jersey American Water
131 Woodcrest Road
P.O. Box 5079
Cherry Hill, NJ 08034
www.amwater.com
**Water Information Sources**
- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
  Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: (609) 292-5550 •
  www.state.nj.us/dep
- New Jersey Board of Public Utilities: (973) 648-2350
  Two Gateway Center, Newark, NJ 07102
  Division of Customer Relations: 1-800-624-0241
  www.state.nj.us/bpu
- US Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater
  Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791
- American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

**Where Your Water Comes From**

**Atlantic Division - PWSID # 0119002**

New Jersey American Water - Atlantic Division is a public community water system consisting of 22 wells and 1 purchase surface water supply from ACMUA.

This system’s source water comes from Atlantic City “800-foot” sand aquifer, Kirkwood-Cohansey water-table aquifer system.

**Public Participation**

**How You Can Get Involved**

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

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

**Share This Report:**

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not customers. Additional copies of this report are available by contacting customer service at 1-800-652-6987.

**Protecting Your Water Source**

**What is S.W.A.P.**

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

**Susceptibility Ratings for New Jersey American Water — Atlantic Division**

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, Definitions, 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.

**Contaminant Categories**

DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes’ susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Categories</th>
<th>Pathogens</th>
<th>Nutrients</th>
<th>Pesticides</th>
<th>Volatile Organic Compounds</th>
<th>Inorganics</th>
<th>Radionuclides</th>
<th>Radon</th>
<th>Disinfection Byproduct Precursors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wells - 22</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUDI - 0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water intakes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

During testing in 2005, our water showed radon levels ranging from ND to 170 pCi/L in the Atlantic County system. 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.

Remember to “Be Water Smart”

Wise Water Use 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.

Wise Water Use Tips For Outside Your Home:
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.

What’s in the Source Water Before We Treat It?
In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Substances That May Be Present in Source Water Include:
Microbiological Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

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

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

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

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Our Water Research Efforts
Cryptosporidium is a protozoan found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal-cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, people with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing a life-threatening illness. We encourage such people to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease. It can also be spread through means other than drinking water. Researchers with American Water have developed a new, more accurate test for Cryptosporidium in water. For additional information regarding cryptosporidiosis and how it may impact those with weakened immune systems, please contact our customer service center at 1-800-652-6987 or speak with your personal health care provider.
How Do I Read the Table of Detected Contaminants?

Starting with the **Contaminant**, read across from left to right. A “Yes” under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. The column marked **MCLG, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The shaded column marked **MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level**, is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology. The shaded column marked **Range Detected** shows the highest and lowest test results for the year. The column marked **Highest Level Detected** shows the highest test results during the year. **Typical Source** shows where this substance usually originates. Compare the Range Detected values with the MCL column. To be in compliance, the Highest Level Detected must be lower than the MCL standard. Those substances not listed in the table were not found in the treated water supply.

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

### Table Definitions

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

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

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

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**NA:** Not applicable

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

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

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

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

**RUH:** Recommended upper limit.

### Water Quality Statement

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

### Vulnerable Populations Statement

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
Atlantic County System – PWS ID# NJ0119002

Table of Detected Contaminants – 2005

Towns Served By This System: | Absecon | Egg Harbor Township | Galloway Township | Linwood | Northfield | Pleasantville | Pomona | Smithville | Somers Point | Wrangleboro |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Chemicals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.038 to 0.144</td>
<td>0.144</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ND to 0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ND to 0.0005</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ND to 4.57</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ND to 0.002</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Treatment Byproducts**     |       |                     |     |      |                |                        |                           |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAAs] | ppb   | Yes                 | NA  | 60   | ND to 8.0      | 4.0 1                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] | ppb   | Yes                 | NA  | 80   | 2.0 to 36      | 19 2                   | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| **Volatile Organic Chemicals** |       |                     |     |      |                |                        |                           |
| Methyl-t-butyl ether(MTBE)    | ppb   | Yes                 | 0   | 70   | ND to 47.0     | 47                      | Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills |

| **Disinfectants**             |       |                     |     |      |                |                        |                           |
| Chlorine                     | ppm   | Yes                 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | 0.29 to 0.84  | 0.84                   | Water additive used to control microbes |

| **Radiological Substances**   |       |                     |     |      |                |                        |                           |
| Alpha Emitters               | pCi/L | Yes                 | 0   | 15   | 0.50 to 14.7   | 10.5 1                 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium (226/228)    | pCi/L | Yes                 | 0   | 5    | 0.43 to 5      | 4.7 1                  | Erosion of natural deposits |

Tap water samples were collected from 30 homes in the service area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Amount Detected (90th percentile)</th>
<th>Homes Above Action Level</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.328</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary Contaminants</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Secondary MCL</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>ND to 0.32</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>Naturally Occurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.01 to 0.92</td>
<td>0.92 2</td>
<td>Naturally Occurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>ND to 0.15</td>
<td>0.15 4</td>
<td>Naturally Occurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3.0 to 59.0</td>
<td>59 5</td>
<td>Naturally Occurring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:
1. This level represents the highest annual quarterly average calculated from the data collected.
2. Radium 226 and Radium 228 have a combined MCL of 5 pCi/L.
3. The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of the laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron 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 levels which would be encountered in drinking water.
5. 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.