

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Township of Aberdeen Water Department

For the Year 2021, Results from the Year 2020

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. This Township water system has no individual wells or treatment facilities, but rather receives its water from Matawan Borough. Matawan Borough has two wells, but also buys water from New Jersey American Water.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued a Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding Matawan Borough's and New Jersey American Water's Source Water Assessments. Matawan Borough's and New Jersey American Water's Source Water Assessments are included.

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

| Aberdeen Township Water Department Test Results PWS ID #NJ1330004 (Freneau System) | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|----------------------|-------------|--------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Units of Measurement | MC LG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| Copper Test results Yr. 2020 Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 0.07 No samples exceeded the action level. | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead Test results Yr. 2020 Result at 90 th Percentile | | ND No samples exceeded the action level | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection Byproducts: | | | | | | |
| TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2020 | N | 25 | ppb | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2020 | N | 8 | ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Regulated Disinfectants | | Level Detected | | MRDL | | MRDLG |
| Chlorine / Chloramines Test results Yr. 2020 | | Range = 0.3 – 1.5 ppm Average = 0.97 ppm | | 4.0 ppm | | 4.0 ppm |

Chlorine / Chloramines: Water additive used to control microbes.

The Aberdeen Township Water Department, Matawan Borough Water Department and New Jersey American Water routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of that monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Aberdeen Township Water Department, Matawan Borough Water Department and New Jersey American Water are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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

DEFINITIONS

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

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanogram per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Total Organic Carbon - Total Organ Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. The *Treatment Technique* for TOC requires that 35% - 45% of the TOC in the raw water is removed through the treatment processes.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of results for disinfection byproducts at each individual monitoring location.

Turbidity - Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium microbial growth.

Turbidity is measured as an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration process. The *Treatment Technique* for turbidity requires that no individual sample exceeds 1 NTU and 95% of the samples collected during the month must be less than 0.3 NTU.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal -The "Goal"(MCLG) 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.

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 contamination.

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. Aberdeen Township Water Department received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Matawan Borough Water Department and New Jersey American Water received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals.

| Matawan Borough Water Department 2020 Test Results | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|--|
| PWSID # NJ1329001 | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Units of Measurement | MC LG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| Copper Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 0.1 No samples exceeded the action level. | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead Result at 90 th Percentile | N | ND No samples exceeded the action level. | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2018 | N | 1.02 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid | N | Range = ND - 0.8 Highest detect = 0.8 | ppt | 13 | 13 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Disinfection Byproducts: | | | | | | |
| TTHM Total Trihalomethanes | N | Range = 9 - 67 Highest LRAA = 52 | ppb | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids | N | Range = 8 - 33 Highest LRAA = 19 | ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Regulated Disinfectants | | Level Detected | | MRDL | | MRDLG |
| Chlorine | | Range = 0.4 - 1.3 ppm Average = 0.9 | | 4.0 ppm | | 4.0 ppm |

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

HAA5 and TTHM compliance is based on the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring: Matawan Borough Water Department monitored for the following unregulated contaminants in 2019 & 2020 Unregulated contaminants are those for which the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA and NJDEP in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are widely found in the environment. EPA has identified a health advisory level for two PFAS analytes, PFOA and PFOS 0.070 ppb either singly or combined, and NJDEP has adopted new drinking water standards (Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)) for PFOA and PFOS of 14 ng/L (ppt) and 13 ng/L (ppt), respectively, as of January 2021. The detected levels of PFOA and PFOS found are below DEP's proposed MCL.

| Contaminant | Level Detected | Units of Measurement | Likely source |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| (PFOS) Perfluorooctane Sulfonate | Range = ND – 3.1 | Ppt | Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers. |
| (PFOA) Perfluorooctanoic Acid | Range = ND – 8.4 | Ppt | Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers. |

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water. More information can be found at:

[https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOS-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-\(003\).pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bears/docs/2019-4-15-FAQs_PFOA-PFOS-websites-OLA%204-24-19SDM-(003).pdf)

| New Jersey American Water – Coastal North: Monmouth System 2020 Test Results | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| PWSID # NJ1345001 | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violati on Y/N | Level Detected | Units of Measure- ment | MC LG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Microbiological Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | N | Range = 0.01 – 0.29 100 % < 0.3 NTU | NTU | N/A | TT 95% Of monthly samples < 0.3 NTU | Soil runoff |
| Total Organ Carbon (TOC) | N | Range = 0.91 – 1.68 Highest removal = 1.68 | ppm | N/A | TT % of removal | Soil runoff |
| Inorganic Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| Copper Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 0.23 No samples exceeded the action level. | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | N | Range = ND – 0.76 Highest detect = 0.76 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 3 No samples exceeded the action level. | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | Range = ND – 0.62 Highest detect = 0.62 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 228 & 226 | N | Range = ND – 2.5 Highest detect = 2.5 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) | N | Range = ND – 0.6 Highest detect = 0.6 | ppb | 70 | 70 | Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks. Gasoline and fuel oil spills. |
| Disinfection Byproducts: | | | | | | |
| TTHM Total Trihalomethanes | N | Range = 24 - 66 Highest LRAA = 51 | ppb | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids | N | Range = 3 - 22 Highest LRAA = 14 | ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorite | N | Range = ND – 0.69 Average = 0.69 | ppb | N/A | 1 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Regulated Disinfectants | | Level Detected | | MRDL | | MRDLG |
| Chloramines | | Range = 0.06 – 3.00 Highest Average = 1.36 | | 4.0 ppm | | 4.0 ppm |
| Chlorine Dioxide | | Range = 10 - 620 Highest Average = 620 | | 800 ppb | | 800 ppb |

Chlorine / Chlorine Dioxide: Water additive used to control microbes.

HAA5 and TTHM compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

New Jersey American Water Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 2018 - 2020

| Contaminant | Units | NJDEP Guidance Level | Range Detected | Highest Level Detected | Use or Environmental Source |
|-------------|-------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| 1,4-Dioxane | ppb | NA | ND to 0.21 | 0.50 | Used as a solvent in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos. |

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2018 – 2020

New Jersey American Water participated in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. For testing conducted in the Coastal North System, the following substances were found.

| Contaminant | Unit | MRL | Highest Level Detected | Range Detected | Use or Environmental Source |
|--------------------------|------|-----|------------------------|----------------|---|
| Metals - List AM1 | | | | | |
| Manganese | ppb | 0.4 | 9.7 | ND to 9.7 | Naturally present in the environment; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical |
| Germanium | ppb | NA | 0.32 | ND – 0.32 | Discharges from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |

Brominated Haloacetic Acid (HAA) Group – List AM 2

| HAA6Br Group | | | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|------|------------|--|
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.6 | 0.68 – 2.6 | |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 1.7 | ND to 1.7 | |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.85 | ND to 0.85 | |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.52 | ND to 0.52 | |
| Tribromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | ND | ND | |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.5 | ND to 2.5 | |
| HAA9 Group | | | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.6 | ND to 2.6 | |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 1.7 | ND to 1.7 | |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.85 | ND to 0.85 | |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.52 | ND to 0.52 | |
| Tribromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | ND | ND | |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.5 | ND to 2.5 | |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 8.8 | 2.9 to 8.8 | |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | ND | ND | |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 8.8 | 1.6 – 8.8 | |

Unregulated Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are man-made substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has begun regulating some of these compounds, establishing a Maximum Contaminant Level for perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) in 2020. New Jersey American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

| Perfluorinated Compounds Year 2020 | | | | |
|--|------|------------------------|----------------|--|
| Parameter | Unit | Highest Level Detected | Range Detected | Typical Source |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)* | ppt | 6.0 | ND to 6.0 | Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon) firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films |
| *PFOA has a MCL of 14 ppt, as of 2021 | | | | |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) | ppt | 4.4 | ND to 4.4 | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |
| Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFOS)** | ppt | 3.7 | ND to 3.7 | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |
| *PFOS has an MCL of 13 ppt, as of 2021 | | | | |
| Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) | ppt | 2.0 | ND to 2.0 | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |
| Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) | ppt | ND | ND | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) | ppt | 3.6 | ND – 3.6 | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |
| Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) | ppt | 2.6 | ND – 2.6 | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) | ppt | 2.5 | ND to 2.5 | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |
| Perfluorooheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) | ppt | 2.0 | ND to 2.0 | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) | ppt | 3.0 | ND to 3.0 | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |
| Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) | ppt | 2.2 | ND to 2.2 | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance |

Our Water Research Efforts

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

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

Source Water Monitoring

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please call Matthew Dimitracopoulos – Utilities Supervisor at 732-583-4200 ext.#195. We want you to be informed about you drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Township meetings.

Matawan Borough Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 2 wells.

This system’s source water comes from the following aquifer: Upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System

This system can purchase water from the following water systems: New Jersey American Water – Monmouth System

Susceptibility Ratings for Matawan Borough Water Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system’s source water assessment report.

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

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

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

NJ American Water – Monmouth System - PWSID # NJ1345001

NJ American Water Company – Monmouth System is a public community water system consisting of 30 wells, 5 surface water intakes, and 4 purchased ground water sources.

This system’s source water comes from the following aquifers and surface water bodies: Upper Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System, Swimming River Reservoir, Shark River, Middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer System, Jumping Brook, Glendola Reservoir (NJWSA Manasquan System), Glendola Reservoir (Shark River)

This system can purchase water from the following water systems: Shorelands Water Company, Red Bank Water Department and Allenhurst water Department.

Susceptibility Ratings for NJ American Water – Monmouth System Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system’s source water assessment report.

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

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

| Sources | Pathogens | | | Nutrients | | | Pesticides | | | Volatile Organic Compounds | | | Inorganics | | | Radionuclides | | | Radon | | | Disinfection Byproduct Precursors | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---|----|-----------|---|----|------------|---|----|----------------------------|---|----|------------|----|----|---------------|----|----|-------|---|----|-----------------------------------|----|----|
| | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L |
| Wells - 30 | | | 30 | | | 30 | | | 30 | | | 30 | | 18 | 12 | | 19 | 11 | | | 30 | | 18 | 12 |
| Surface water intakes - 5 | 5 | | | 1 | 4 | | | 2 | 3 | | 5 | | 3 | 2 | | | | 5 | | | 5 | 5 | | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Notice:

New Jersey American Water (NJWA) violated a drinking water monitoring requirement in 2020. Even though this was not an emergency or danger to public health, as their customers, you have a right to know what happened and what they did to correct the situation. There is nothing you need to do at this time. NJAW routinely monitors their water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells them whether they are effectively filtering the drinking water supply. They violated the turbidity monitoring requirement, specifically, they failed to collect a grab sample at least once every four hours during a turbidimeter failure at the Swimming River Treatment Plant. No grab sample was collected between 3:43 AM and 9:05 AM on 5/3/2020.