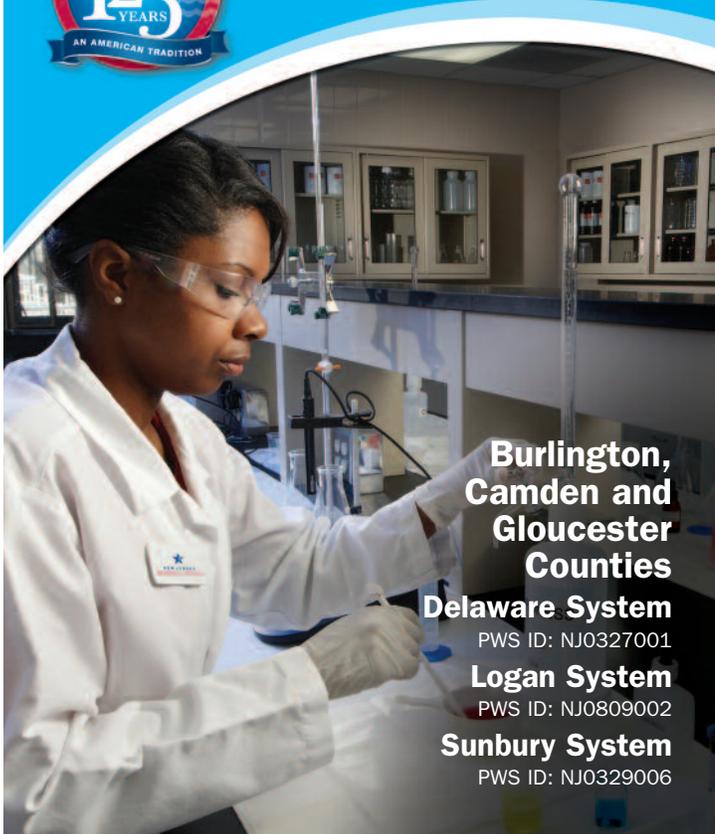


# 2010 Annual Water Quality Report



**Burlington,  
Camden and  
Gloucester  
Counties  
Delaware System**  
PWS ID: NJ0327001

**Logan System**  
PWS ID: NJ0809002

**Sunbury System**  
PWS ID: NJ0329006

## A Message from the President of New Jersey American Water

New Jersey American Water is proud to be your water company. Every day, our lives revolve around water. It's involved in everything we do, everything we use. That's why it's important that we share with you, our customer, information about our commitment to providing quality water service – a service you enjoy at a cost of less than a penny a gallon.

I am proud to share with you the 2010 annual water quality report with detailed information about the source and quality of your drinking water. We have prepared this report using the data from water quality testing conducted for your water system through December 2010.

Just as important, we place a strong focus on acting as stewards of our environment. In New Jersey, we participate in activities that help communities protect the watershed and provide information on how to use water wisely. You can learn more about these ideas and programs on our website at [www.newjerseyamwater.com](http://www.newjerseyamwater.com).

New Jersey American Water has been serving New Jersey for more than a century, and as our Parent Company, American Water (NYSE:AWK) celebrates its 125th anniversary this year, we're part of a long standing American tradition of quality service. American Water is the largest U.S. investor-owned water and wastewater utility in the Country. You can celebrate this milestone with us, read useful information about wise water use, learn more about the history of water service delivery in America and pledge to help the planet at [www.amwater125.com](http://www.amwater125.com).

At New Jersey American Water, our customers are our top priority, and we are committed to providing you with the highest quality drinking water and service possible today and in the years to come.

In addition to this written report, you can view an electronic version of the CCR along with other important water quality information at [www.newjerseyamwater.com](http://www.newjerseyamwater.com).

We look forward to providing this critical resource for you throughout 2011.

Sincerely,

John Bigelow  
President, New Jersey American Water

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

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

本报告与您的饮用水有关。

如果您不了解其内容，应请别人为您翻译解说。

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

આ અહેવાલ મિં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે  
અગત્ય ની જાણારી આપવા મિં આવી છે.  
એનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજાવો પડતો  
તેમ તેની સાથે વાત કરો

## About New Jersey American Water

New Jersey American Water, a wholly owned subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water utility in the state, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 2.5 million people.

## About American Water

Founded in 1886, American Water is the largest investor-owned U.S. water and wastewater utility company. With headquarters in Voorhees, N.J., the company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide drinking water, wastewater and other related services to approximately 15 million people in more than 30 states, as well as parts of Canada. More information can be found by visiting [www.amwater.com](http://www.amwater.com).

In 2011, American Water is celebrating its 125th anniversary with a yearlong campaign to promote water efficiency and the importance of protecting water from source to tap. To learn more, visit [www.amwater125.com](http://www.amwater125.com).

## Share This Report:

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

## 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

## 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 1-800-272-1325 if you have questions.

**New Jersey American Water**  
131 Woodcrest Road  
P.O. Box 5079  
Cherry Hill, NJ 08034  
[www.amwater.com](http://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](http://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](http://www.state.nj.us/bpu)
- **US Environmental Protection Agency:** [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)  
Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791
- **American Water Works Association:** [www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:** [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

## Our Commitment to Quality

Once again, we proudly present our annual water quality report, which details the results of water quality testing completed from January to December, 2010. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how our water quality results compare to federal and state standards.

We are pleased to tell you that we had no Safe Drinking Water Act violations again in 2010. We are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

## Where Your Water Comes From

### Delaware System - PWSID NJ 0327001

New Jersey American Water - Delaware Division is a public community water system consisting of 71 wells and 1 surface water intake. This system's source water comes from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer system (upper middle and lower), the Delaware River, the Mount Laurel-Wenonah aquifer and the Englishtown aquifer system. In addition, groundwater is purchased from the Township of Maple Shade Water Department.

### Logan System - PWSID NJ 0809002

New Jersey American Water - Logan System is a public community water system consisting of 5 wells and 2 surface water interconnections. This system's source water comes from the middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer, and the lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer and the Delaware River.

### Sunbury System - PWSID NJ 0329006

New Jersey American Water - Sunbury Division is a public community water system consisting of 1 well. This system's source water comes from the Mount Laurel-Wenonah aquifer.

## Partnership for Safe Water

In 2010, the Delaware System facilities were awarded the prestigious "Ten-Year Director's Award" under the Partnership for Safe Water program administered by the U.S. EPA, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and other water related organizations. The award honors water utilities for achieving operational excellence, by voluntarily optimizing their treatment facility operations and adopting more stringent performance goals than those required by federal and state drinking water standards. We are proud to report that we have maintained those standards throughout 2010.



Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection By-product 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
<b>Delaware</b>																								
Wells - 71		6	65	18	4	49			71	22		49	20	45	6	20	42	9		18	53	6	65	
GUDI - 0																								
Surface water intakes - 1	1			1						1		1						1			1			
<b>Logan</b>																								
Well - 5	1		4	5						2	3	2		3		2	3	5		1	4		3	2
GUDI - 0																								
Surface water intakes - 0																								
<b>Sunbury</b>																								
Well - 1			1			1						1			1			1		1				1
GUDI - 0																								
Surface water intakes - 0																								

## 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 – Delaware, Logan and Sunbury Systems

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for 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 are available for public water systems at [www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/](http://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 the 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 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, 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 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.

### 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, those 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.

### Lead in Drinking Water

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

### Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR2)

During 2010, the Delaware System participated in the second phase of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring assists the EPA in determining the occurrence of these compounds and whether or not regulation is warranted. The system did not detect any of the contaminants for which monitoring was conducted (Lists 1 & 2). For more information on Lists 1&2 contaminants and UCMR2, contact NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

### What is Radon?

Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some groundwater. It may pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into air, as occurs while showering, washing dishes and performing other household activities. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks in the foundation. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering through tap water is, in most cases, a small source of radon in indoor air. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer, however the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. The EPA is developing regulations to reduce radon in drinking water. Radon in the air is inexpensive to test and easy to correct. For additional information call EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

## Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) issued a new rule in January 2006 that requires systems with higher Cryptosporidium levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. In anticipation of this upcoming rule, New Jersey American Water monitored for Cryptosporidium at its surface water intakes in 2005 - 2007. Sample results do not show a need to provide additional treatment.

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 speak with your personal health care provider.

## 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 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 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.

## How Do I Read the Table of Detected Contaminants?

First, determine which table you should read by finding your town in the Towns Served by this System. Starting with the **Contaminant**, read across from left to right. A "Yes" under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. The column marked **MCLG, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The shaded column marked **MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level**, is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. The column marked **Highest Level Detected** shows the highest test results during the year. The column marked **Range Detected** shows the highest and lowest test results for the year. **Typical Source** shows where this substance usually originates. Compare the 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

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

**ND (Not Detected):** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

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

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

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

**RUL:** Recommended Upper Limit

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

**LESS THAN A PENNY A GALLON**  
That's an exceptional value.

**Delaware System - PWSID NJ 0327001**

**2010 Table Of Detected Contaminants**

Towns Served by this System: | Audubon | Audubon Park | Barrington | Bellmawr in part | Beverly | Burlington Twp. in part | Camden (11th & 12th wards, Cramer Hill) | Cherry Hill in part | Cinnaminson | Clementon in part | Delanco | Delran | Edgewater Park | Gibbsboro | Gloucester Twp. in part | Haddonfield in part | Haddon Heights | Haddon Twp. in part | Hi-Nella | Laurel Springs | Lawnside | Lindenwold | Magnolia | Maple Shade in part | Mt. Ephraim | Mt. Laurel in part | Oaklyn | Palmyra | Pennsauken in part | Riverside | Riverton | Runnemede | Somerdale | Stratford | Voorhees | West Collingswood Heights | Winslow

Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
<b>Inorganics</b>							
Arsenic (2008) <sup>1</sup>	ppb	Yes	NA	5	1	ND to 1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium (2008 <sup>1</sup> , 2010)	ppm	Yes	2	2	0.107	0.011 to 0.107	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2008) <sup>1</sup>	ppm	Yes	4	4	0.4	ND to 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (2008 <sup>1</sup> , 2010)	ppb	Yes	NA <sup>2</sup>	NA <sup>2</sup>	8	0.6 to 8.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	ppm	Yes	1	1	0.004	ND to 0.004	Runoff from fertilizer use; Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	Yes	10	10	4.12	ND to 4.12	Runoff from fertilizer use; Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Turbidity</b>							
Turbidity <sup>3</sup>	NTU	Yes	NA	TT = 1 NTU	0.07	0.05 to 0.13	Soil runoff
	%	Yes	NA	TT = % of samples < 0.3 NTU	100%	NA	Soil runoff
<b>Treatment By-products Precursor Removal</b>							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	%	Yes	NA	TT ≥ 35% Removal	45% <sup>4</sup>	45% to 75%	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	positive monthly samples	Yes	0	5%	3.3%	0% to 3.3%	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine (surface water plant)	ppm	Yes	NA	TT ≥ 0.20	0.55 <sup>5</sup>	0.55 to 0.75	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (distribution system)			MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.51 <sup>5</sup>	0.37 to 0.69	
<b>Treatment By-products</b>							
Five Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	ppb	Yes	NA	60	3 <sup>5</sup>	1 to 5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [THM]	ppb	Yes	NA	80	13 <sup>5</sup>	8 to 19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	Yes	0	10	6	ND to 6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals</b>							
Methyl tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ppb	Yes	70	70	0.9	ND to 0.9	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills
1,1-Dichloroethane	ppb	Yes	23	50	1.7	ND to 1.7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethene	ppb	Yes	2	2	0.5	ND to 0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppb	Yes	30	30	0.5	ND to 0.5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
<b>Radiologicals (2005, 2006, 2010)<sup>1</sup></b>							
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	Yes	NA	15	8.7 <sup>5</sup>	ND to 10.6 <sup>6</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226/228)	pCi/L	Yes	NA	5	3.7 <sup>5</sup>	ND to 4.2 <sup>6</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	Yes	NA	30	5 <sup>5</sup>	ND to 6 <sup>6</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Tap water samples were collected from 50 homes in the service area as part of our Lead and Copper Monitoring Program</b>							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Copper	ppm	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.28	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	Yes	0	15	2	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
<sup>1</sup> The State of New Jersey allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old. <sup>2</sup> Nickel monitoring is required. Currently there is no established MCL or MCLG. <sup>3</sup> 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is used as an indication of the performance of the surface water treatment plant in Delran. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. <sup>4</sup> Data represents the lowest removal of Total Organic Carbon. <sup>5</sup> This data represents an average. Compliance is based on a running annual average. <sup>6</sup> This data represents the range of averages for all sampling points. Compliance is based on a running annual average.							

## Sunbury System - PWSID NJ 0329006

Towns Served by this System: | Pemberton Twp in part (Sunbury) |

## 2010 Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
<b>Inorganics</b>							
Barium (2009) <sup>1</sup>	ppm	Yes	2	2	0.034	0.034	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2009) <sup>1</sup>	ppm	Yes	4	4	0.4	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nickel (2009) <sup>1</sup>	ppb	Yes	100	100	0.8	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Treatment By-products</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	ppb	Yes	NA	80	5.4	5.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine	ppm	Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.39 <sup>2</sup>	0.14 to 1.35	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radiologicals</b>							
Uranium (2006) <sup>1</sup>	ppb	Yes	0	30	1 <sup>2</sup>	ND to 2	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper Monitoring Program - Tap water samples were collected from 10 homes in the service area</b>							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Copper (2008) <sup>1</sup>	ppm	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.053	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (2008) <sup>1</sup>	ppb	Yes	0	15	3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

<sup>1</sup> The State of New Jersey allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

<sup>2</sup> This level represents an average of quarterly data. Compliance is based on running annual average.

## Logan System - PWSID NJ 0809002

Towns Served by this System: | Logan in part | Woolwich in part | Swedesboro: | Pedricktown in part | Bridgeport in part |

## 2010 Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
<b>Inorganics</b>							
Arsenic (2009) <sup>1</sup>	ppb	Yes	NA	5	1	ND to 1	Erosion of natural deposits runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium (2009) <sup>1</sup>	ppm	Yes	2	2	0.099	0.048 to 0.099	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (2009) <sup>1</sup>	ppb	Yes	4	4	1	ND to 1	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Nickel (2009) <sup>1</sup>	ppb	Yes	100	100	19.3	1.2 to 19.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	Yes	10	10	2.06	ND to 2.06	Runoff from fertilizer use; Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (2009) <sup>1</sup>	ppb	Yes	50	50	3	2 to 3	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Treatment By-products</b>							
Five Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	ppb	Yes	NA	60	5 <sup>2</sup>	3 to 12	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	ppb	Yes	NA	80	39 <sup>2</sup>	33 to 47	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine	ppm	Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.35 <sup>2</sup>	0.24 to 0.41	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radiologicals (2006)<sup>1</sup></b>							
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	Yes	0	15	5 <sup>2</sup>	ND to 6.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226/228)	pCi/L	Yes	0	5	2 <sup>2</sup>	ND to 3.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	Yes	0	30	3 <sup>2</sup>	ND to 10	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper Monitoring Program - Tap water samples were collected from 21 homes in the service area</b>							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Copper (2009) <sup>1</sup>	ppm	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.293	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (2009) <sup>1</sup>	ppb	Yes	0	15	< 0.001	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Unregulated Substances	Units	Compliance Achieved	NJDEP Guidance Level	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	PFOA is a man-made chemical used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers. With non-stick and stain-resistant properties, fluoropolymers have wide application in common household products such as cookware, carpet and all-weather clothing. There is currently no regulatory limit established for PFOA in drinking water. However, in February 2007 the NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) issued a preliminary guidance level of 0.04 ppb. In order to assist the NJDEP in assessing the occurrence of this substance in NJ, New Jersey American Water began to monitor for PFOA in some of its systems. We are sharing the results in this report because we want to educate our customers about the quality of their drinking water. This proactive approach reinforces our continuing commitment to protect public health and provide quality drinking water and reliable service. For more information on PFOA, Contact NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppb	Yes	0.04	0.027	ND to 0.036		
Perfluorooctane-sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppb	Yes	0.04	0.004	ND to 0.005		

<sup>1</sup> The State of New Jersey allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

<sup>2</sup> This level represents an average of quarterly data. Compliance is based on a running annual average.