



2024 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**

City of Camden
PWS ID: NJ040800



AMERICAN WATER

Contract Services

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)



Each year, the City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services, produces a Water Quality Report. For more information about this report, please contact the Division of Utilities (operated by American Water Contract Services) at 856-635-1496.

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

Public Participation

Public meetings are not routinely held but input concerning water quality is always welcome. To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at www.amwater.com/Camden, or contact the Director of Public Works, the Division of Utilities directly or attend a Camden City Council meeting held on the second Tuesday of each month. You can also contact the regional Source Water Protection lead, NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at: 609-292-5550 or at watersupply@dep.nj.gov

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ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

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

About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

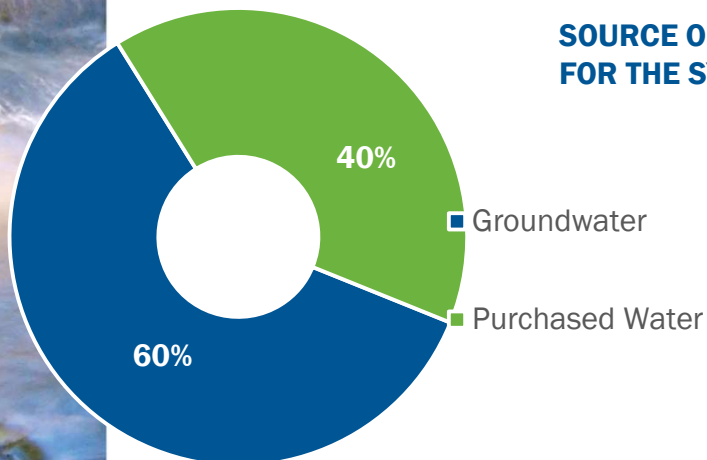
The City of Camden Division of Utilities owns a public community water system consisting of eighteen (18) wells that draw raw water from the Lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) Aquifer. The Division of Utilities also has four (4) emergency interconnections;

- New Jersey American Water Company
- Gloucester City Water Department
- Merchantville-Pennsauken Water Commission
- Collingswood Water Department

The New Jersey American Water Company interconnect was utilized in 2024 due to the need of additional water supply throughout the year while additional City of Camden Division of Utilities wells were taken out of service due to elevated PFC levels. Learn more about local waterways at <https://mywaterway.epa.gov/>.

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate certain monitoring requirements. The City of Camden's Division of Utilities has received a monitoring waiver from the regulatory agency for Asbestos. Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC's) have historically been waived for monitoring for the system for 3-year compliance periods. SOC waivers for the current compliance period (2023-2026) were applied for, but not yet formally issued prior to 2024, but the system anticipates receiving the waiver for the current compliance period upon NJDEP determination some time soon.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM



QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE CITY OF CAMDEN'S WATER SYSTEM

Communities served:

All City residents west of the Cooper River. Excluding only East Camden and Cramer Hill residents.

Water source:

Fifteen (15) groundwater wells at the Morris-Delair Water Treatment Plant and two (2) groundwater wells at the Parkside Water Treatment Plant.

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

Disinfection treatment:

Groundwater supplies are disinfected with chlorine to maintain water quality in the distribution system.

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 CITY OF CAMDEN

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.

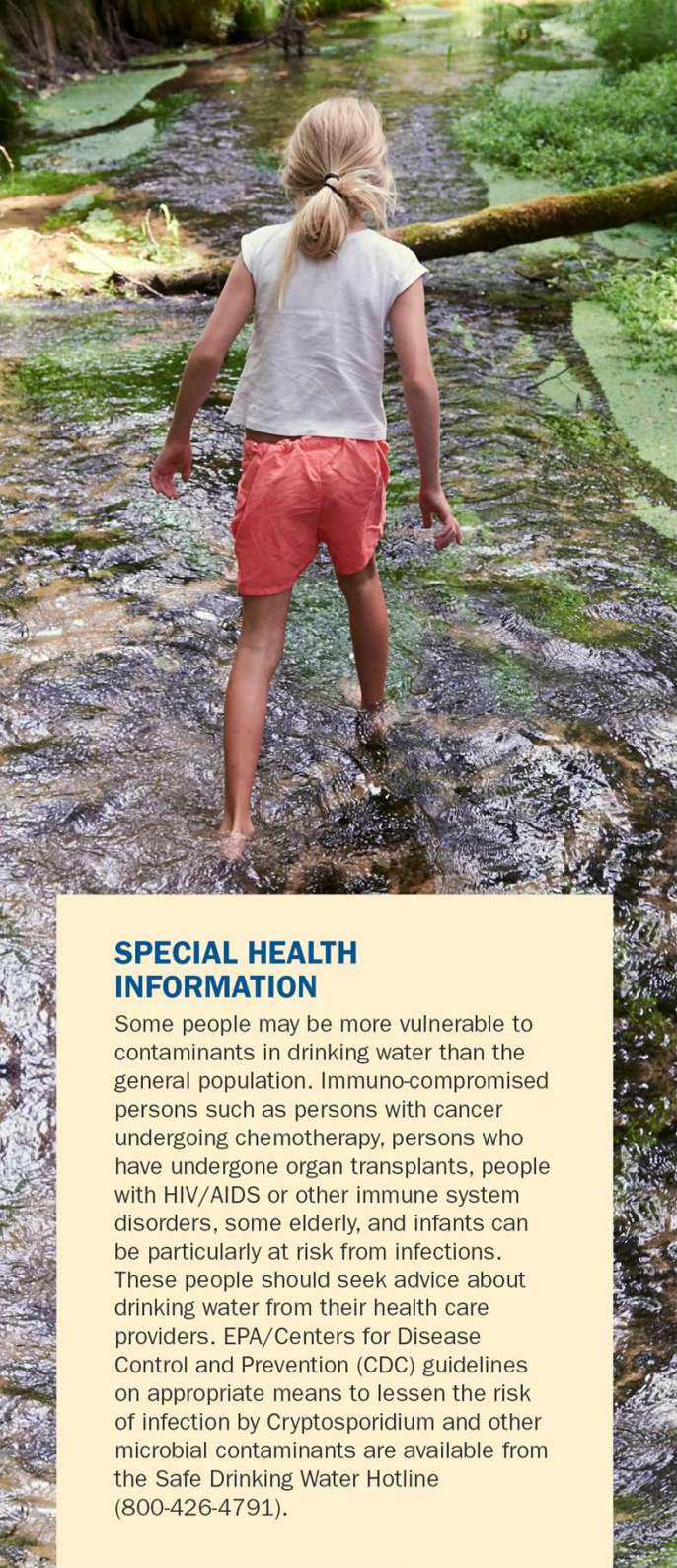
As a result of the assessments, the NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

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.

Sources the table include the City of Camden supply vulnerability?	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
Morris N. Well Field (3)		3		2	1				3	2		1	3				3			2	1		3	
Morris S. Well Field (10)		7	3		9	1			10	3		7	8	2			10			10			10	
Delair Well Field (2)		2			2				2	2			2				2			2			2	
Parkside Well Field (2)			2		2				2	2			2			2					2	2		



What are the Sources of Contaminants?

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

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).

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 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 storm water 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 be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

About Lead

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 City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. 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 a certified laboratory or call us at (856) 635-1496. 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>.

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



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

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

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.

REDUCING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

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

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 1-855-769-3164.



1. Flush your taps. The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. Use cold water for drinking and cooking. Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.



4. Look for the "Lead Free" label when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



6. Flush after plumbing changes. Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.





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.

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.

YOUR SERVICE LINE MATERIAL

At American Water, providing safe, reliable water service is our top priority. In July 2021 the state of New Jersey enacted legislation that requires all water providers to share with customers the material of the utility-owned and customer-owned service lines that provide water to their property, notify customers with service lines that are lead or galvanized steel, and replace them.

To support this initiative, City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services has created a service line inventory. To view the inventory, please visit <https://www.ci.Camden.nj.us/water-services/>

Please note: if your service lines contain lead, it does not mean you cannot use water as you normally do. City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services 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 <https://www.amwater.com/corp/Water-Quality-Wastewater-Service/Lead-And-Drinking-Water/>



Important Information About **Drinking Water**

PFAS

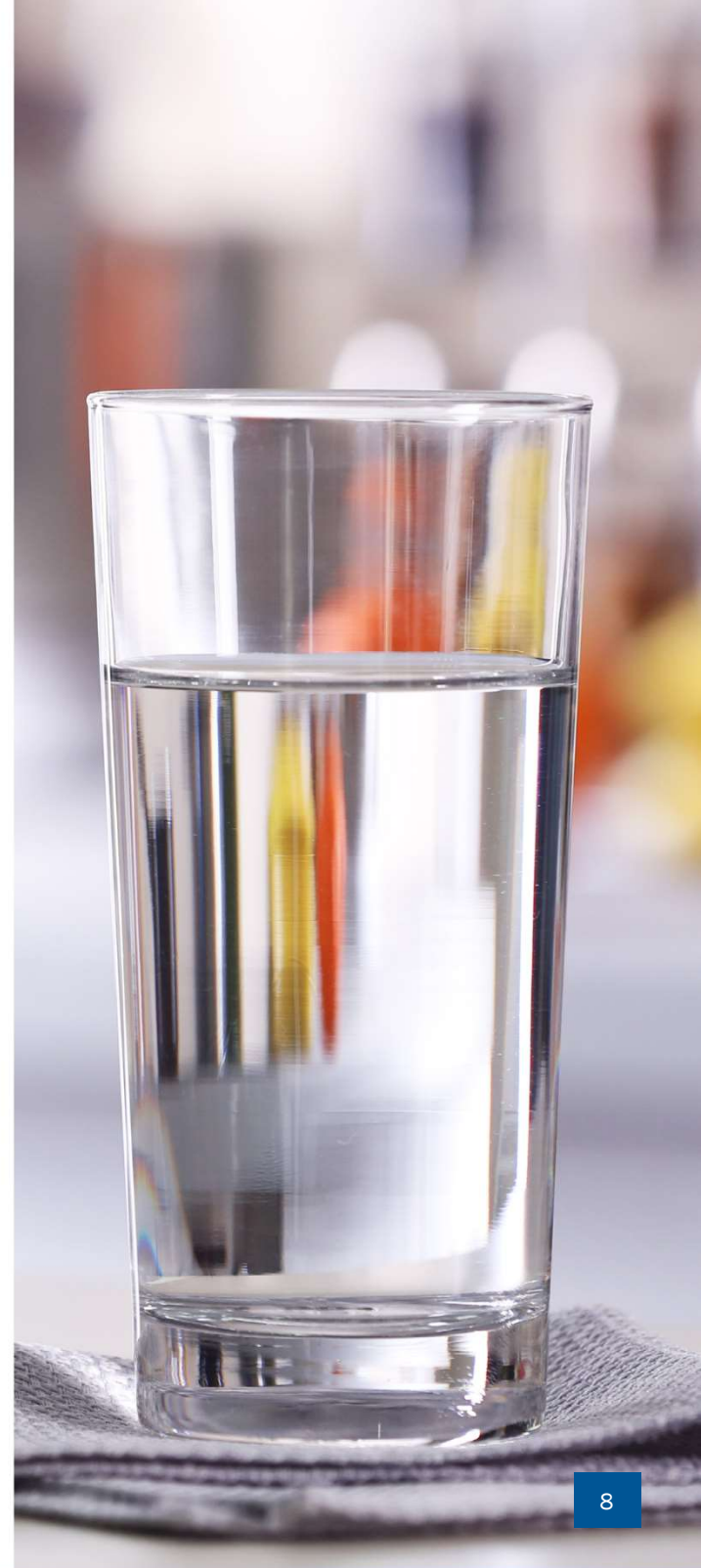
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon™), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard™), and waterproofing (e.g., GORE-TEX™). They are also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and 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 City of Camden Division of Utilities operated by American Water Contract Services is currently performing a combination of regulated sampling required by the NJDEP as well as voluntary sampling. The three (3) regulated contaminants in the PFAS group that are currently being monitored for include PFNA with an MCL set at 13 nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt), PFOA with an MCL of 14 ppt and PFOS with an MCL of 13 ppt. Additionally, in 2024, the City of Camden Division of Utilities operated by American Water Contract Services completed testing of our drinking water for 29 PFAS chemicals through our participation in the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program, or UCMR. Through the UCMR program, water systems collect data on a group of contaminants that are currently not regulated in drinking water at the federal level. U.S. EPA uses this information when deciding if it needs to create new drinking water limits. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact the Division of Utilities at (856) 636-1496.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and the City of Camden Division of Utilities operated by American Water Contract Services 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

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.





Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2024, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2024. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

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

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

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

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

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

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

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

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

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

TON: Threshold Odor Number

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

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS

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

Water Quality Results

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 (1-800-426-4791).

The City of Camden's Division of Utilities operated by American Water Contract Services conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2024, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

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

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every three years

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Range Detected	No. of Premises Sampled	Premises Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2024	Yes	0	15	0.93	ND to 2.5	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2024	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.06	0.0027 to 0.079	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

NOTE: The complete Lead & Copper tap monitoring results can be reviewed by contacting American Water Contract Services at (856) 635-1496 to decide the best way to access the reports.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 50 samples collected each month in the distribution system

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage	Typical Source
Total Coliform ¹	2024	NO	0	*TT = Less than 5%	5.1%	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli ²	2024	Yes	0	TT = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples in any month.

¹ The Treatment Technique for Total Coliforms requires that if the maximum percentage is 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.

Because we found coliforms during sampling, we were required to conduct two (2) assessments, also known as a Level 1 Assessment, to identify possible sources of contamination. One (1) Level 1 Assessment was completed. No deficiencies were found, and no corrective actions were required.

Because we found coliforms during sampling, we were required to conduct one (1) detailed assessment, also known as a Level 2 Assessment, to identify possible sources of contamination. One (1) Level 2 Assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take six (6) corrective actions, and we completed all six (6) of these actions.

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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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	2024	Yes	NA	80	37.61	14.95 to 42.90	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) DBP2-1	2024	Yes	NA	60	22.675	8.6 to 40.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) DBP2-2	2024	Yes	NA	80	42.13	22.23 to 75.60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) DBP2-2	2024	Yes	NA	60	16.25	7.4 to 22.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) DBP2-3	2024	Yes	NA	80	52.99	26.54 to 87.50	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) DBP2-3	2024	Yes	NA	60	13.525	6.7 to 16	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) DBP2-4	2024	Yes	NA	80	57.13	23.01 to 80.40	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) DBP2-4	2024	Yes	NA	60	15.325	2.2 to 23.0	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.

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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
Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2024	Yes	4	4	0.39	0.39 to 3.85	Water additive used to control microbes.
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ²	2024	Yes	4	4	1.40	0.81 to 2.70	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 monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Volatile Organic Compounds – Collected at the Treatment Plants

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ppb)	2024	Yes	70	70	0.0975	ND to 0.12	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills.

Radiological Contaminants - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	Yes	0	15	4.81	ND to 4.81	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium Ra226 + Ra228 (pCi/L)	2023	Yes	0	5	1.22	ND to 1.22	Erosion of natural deposits.

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OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2023	Yes	2	2	0.047	0.015 to 0.047	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	Yes	10	10	1.7	0.70 to 1.7	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium ¹ (ppm) ²	2023	NA	NA	50	55	36 to 55	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Manganese ² (ppm)	2023	Yes	N/A	0.05	0.016	ND to 0.016	Erosion of natural deposits.

¹ 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.

² Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average or Range Detected	Comments
pH	2024	6.3 to 9.0	pH is a measure of the acid/base properties of water.

Secondary Contaminants - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Manganese ¹ (ppm)	2024	Yes	N/A	0.05	0.020	0.01 to 0.02	Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron (ppm) ¹	2024	Yes	N/A	0.30	0.083	ND to 0.083	Erosion of natural deposits

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact the Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services at (856) 635-1496. The table below provides information on the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system under the current round of monitoring.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS					
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	U.S. EPA MCL (effective 2029)	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	3.12 ppt	ND to 10.6 ppt	4.0 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024	4.1 ppt	ND to 12.9 ppt	4.0 ppt	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	4.7 ppt	ND to 7.9 ppt	N/A	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2024	1.3 ppt	ND to 4.4 ppt	N/A	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2024	2.05 ppt	ND to 6.2 ppt	10 ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	2.7 ppt	ND to 6.4 ppt	N/A	
Hazard Index ¹	2024	0.123 ppt	ND to 0.62 ppt	1	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	4.1 ppt	ND to 7.5 ppt	N/A	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses
Lithium	2024	8.9 ppb	ND to 30.1 ppb	N/A	

¹Hazard Index or HI. 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.

For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

PFAS

NJDEP adopted regulations for three perfluorinated compounds effective first quarter 2019. American Water samples for perfluorinated compounds in the finished water on a quarterly basis. In 2024 U.S. EPA set drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals that go into effect in 2029. For more information on the PFAS drinking water standards, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-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.

NJ REGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS (Collected at the Treatment Plants)

Substance (with Units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCL (ppt)	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ppt)	2024	Yes	13	5.8	ND to 6.4	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2024	Yes	14	9.4	ND to 10.2	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2024	Yes	13	11.53	ND to 12.8	

PFAS

The below PFAS are not regulated in New Jersey

UNREGULATED PFAS CHEMICALS (Cont'd)

Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	U.S. EPA MCL (effective 2029)	Typical Source
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024	1.4 ppt	ND to 3.1 ppt	10 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	0.83 ppt	ND to 2.2 ppt	N/A	
Hazard Index ¹	2024	0.45 ppt	ND to 0.96 ppt	1	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2024	1.9 ppt	ND to 4.3 ppt	N/A	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	2.98 ppt	ND to 5.8 ppt	N/A	
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2024	1.47 ppt	ND to 3.2 ppt	N/A	

¹Hazard Index or HI. 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant (DRRWTP)

2024 Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants not reported were not detected in the treated water supply

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES

DISINFECTANTS - Collected at the Surface Water Treatment Plant						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2024	Yes	4	0.74 ¹	0.74 to 1.18	Water additive used to control microbes.

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

TREATMENT BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL - Collected at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Range of Removal Required	Range of Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC), %	2024	Yes	NA	35%	37.6% to 58.5%	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Actual/Required TOC Removal (Ratio)	2024	Yes	NA	--	1.07 to 1.67	0	Naturally present in the environment.

TURBIDITY - Continuous Monitoring at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement and Lowest Monthly % of Samples <0.3 NTU	Sample Date of Highest and Lowest Compliance Result	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	Yes	0	TT: Single result >1 NTU	< 0.1	NA	Soil runoff.
	2024	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	100% ¹	NA	Soil runoff.

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant (DRRWTP)

2024 Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants not reported were not detected in the treated water supply

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range detected	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	Yes	5	10	0.79	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate (ppm)	2024	Yes	0	10	0.006	NA	Disinfection byproduct.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) ^{1,2}	2024	Yes	0	13	3.7	ND to 3.7	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) ^{1,2}	2024	Yes	0	14	3.9	ND to 3.9	Used in Teflons, fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, photo films.

1 - 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.

2- 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>.

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant			
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average or Range Detected	Comments
pH	2024	6.87 to 8.1	pH is a measure of the acid/base properties of water.
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	2024	100 mg/L (5.85 grains per gallon)	Naturally occurring.



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.

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, service, or would like a copy of this report please contact the City of Camden's Division of Utilities (operated by American Water Contract Services), Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. at: 856-635-1496



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

American Water Contract Services:

www.amwater.com/camden

City of Camden:

www.ci.Camden.nj.us/water-services/

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):

www.epa.gov/safewater

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: (609) 292-5550

www.state.nj.us/dep

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

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:

www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

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

Ntawm no yog daim ntawv tshaj ghia uas muaj cov ntaub ntawv tseem ceeb hais txog koj cov dej haus. Txhais nws, los sis tham nrog ib tus neeg uas nkag siab txog nws.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。翻譯此資訊或和了解此資訊的人通話。

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

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о Вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или обратитесь к кому-либо, кто понимает ее.

Ang ulat na ito ay may taglay na mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Isalin ito sa ibang wika, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na naiintindihan ito.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Xin quý vị dịch ra hoặc nhờ ai đó có thể hiểu được thông tin này.