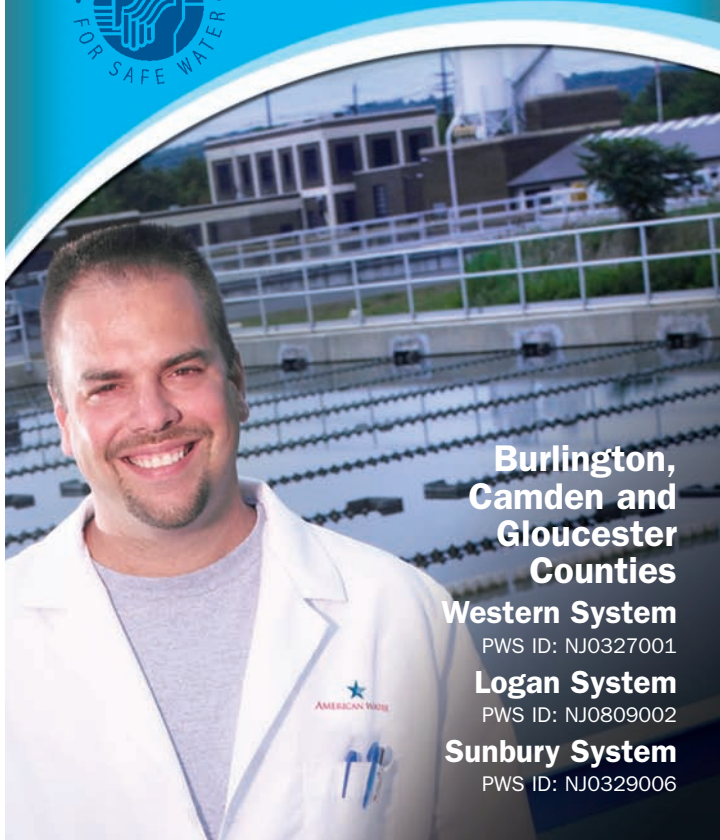


2008 Annual Water Quality Report



Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties

Western System

PWS ID: NJ0327001

Logan System

PWS ID: NJ0809002

Sunbury System

PWS ID: NJ0329006

A Message from the President of New Jersey American Water

As a trusted leader in the industry, New Jersey American Water places a strong emphasis on sharing information about the quality of the water we provide with our customers.

One way we do this is by reporting to you annually the results of our tests on the water we deliver to your home. Please review this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which outlines information applicable to your local water system for testing completed through December, 2008. You'll find that we provide water that surpasses or meets all federal and state water quality regulations. In fact, we often address regulations well before they go into effect.

Just as important, New Jersey American Water makes the necessary investments to maintain and upgrade its facilities, so that we can deliver quality water directly to your tap 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Our customers are our top priority, and we are committed to providing them with the highest quality drinking water and service possible now and in the years to come. In addition to this written report, you can view information about New Jersey American Water and your water system on our website <http://www.amwater.com>. For more information or for any questions about this report relating to your drinking water, please contact American Water at 1-800-NJAMWTR (1-800-652-6987).

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John Bigelow".

John Bigelow
President, New Jersey American Water

About New Jersey American Water

New Jersey American Water is the largest investor-owned water utility in the state, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 2.6 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 32 states and Ontario, Canada. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.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-NJAMWTR (1-800-652-6987).

Public Participation

How You Can Get Involved

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

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, 2008. 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 2008. 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.

Water Quality Statement

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

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.

Vulnerable Populations Statement

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

Sunbury System - PWSID NJ 0329006

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

2008 Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
Inorganics							
Barium	ppm	Yes	2	2	0.034	0.034	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	Yes	4	4	0.4	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nickel	ppb	Yes	100	100	0.8	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	Yes	50	50	3	3	Erosion of natural deposits
Treatment Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	ppb	Yes	NA	80	4.4	4.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	ppb	Yes	NA	60	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants							
Chlorine	ppm	Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.22 ¹	0.05 to 0.57	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiologicals							
Uranium (2006) ²	ppb	Yes	0	30	1.1	ND to 2	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Monitoring Program - Tap water samples were collected from 10 homes in the service area							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Copper	ppm	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.053	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	Yes	0	15	3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

¹ This level represents a running annual average of quarterly data.

² 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.

Western System - PWSID NJ 0327001

2008 Table Of Detected Contaminants

Towns Served by this System: | Audubon | Audubon Park | Barrington | Bellmaw in part | Beverly | Burlington Twp. in part | Camden (11th & 12th wards, Cramer Hill) | Cherry Hill in part | Cinnaminson | Clementon in part | Delanco | Delran | East Greenwich | 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 |

Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
Inorganics							
Arsenic	ppb	Yes	NA	5	1	ND to 1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	ppm	Yes	2	2	0.107	0.011 to 0.013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	Yes	4	4	0.4	ND to 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Sodium	ppm	Yes	50	50	40	6 to 40	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	Yes	100	100	8	0.6 to 8	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	ppm	Yes	1	1	0.005	ND to 0.005	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	Yes	10	10	3.54	ND to 3.54	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	Yes	0	<7.5 Positive Samples Per Month	3	<1 to 2	Naturally present in the environment
Treatment Byproducts							
Five Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	ppb	Yes	NA	60	2.5 ¹	ND to 5.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	ppb	Yes	NA	80	12.3 ¹	0.8 to 52.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppm	Yes	NA	0.01	0.006 ¹	ND to 0.006	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Methyl tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ppb	Yes	70	70	1.2 ¹	ND to 1.2	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills
1,1-Dichloroethane	ppb	Yes	50	50	0.6 ¹	ND to 1.7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, -Dichloroethylene	ppb	Yes	70	70	0.1 ¹	ND to 0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Turbidity							
Turbidity ²	NTU	Yes	0	TT = 1 NTU	0.07 ²	0.05 to 0.15	Soil runoff
	%	Yes	NA	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU	100%	NA	Soil runoff
Treatment Byproducts Precursor Removal							
Total Organic Carbon	%	Yes	NA	TT >35% Removal	43% ³	43 to 63	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants							
Chlorine	ppm	Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.40 ¹	0.24 to 0.55	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiologicals							
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	Yes	NA	15	12.6 ¹	2.6 to 12.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226/228)	pCi/L	Yes	NA	5	4.1 ¹	ND to 4.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	Yes	NA	30	ND ¹	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Tap water samples were collected from 50 homes in the service area as part of our Lead and Copper Monitoring Program							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Copper (2007) ⁴	ppm	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.284	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (2007) ⁴	ppb	Yes	0	15	3	1	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	0.003 ¹	ND to 0.0041		
¹ This level represents the highest annual quarterly average calculated from the data collected. Compliance is based on running annual average. ² 100% 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. ³ Data represents the lowest removal of Total Organic Carbon. Compliance is based on running annual average. ⁴ 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.							

Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
Inorganics							
Barium	ppm	Yes	2	2	0.073	0.039 to 0.073	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	ppb	Yes	4	4	0.80	ND to 0.8	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Nickel	ppb	Yes	100	100	9.60	1.2 to 9.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	Yes	10	10	3.56	ND-3.56	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Treatment Byproducts							
Five Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	ppb	Yes	NA	60	4	1.4 to 4.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	ppb	Yes	NA	80	11.3	9.2 to 11.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants							
Chlorine	ppm	Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.45 ¹	0.24 to 0.52	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiologicals							
Alpha Emitters (2006) ²	pCi/L	Yes	0	15	5.2	ND to 6.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226/228) (2006) ²	pCi/L	Yes	0	5	2.2	ND to 3.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (2006) ²	ppb	Yes	0	30	3.2	ND to 10	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Monitoring Program - Tap water samples were collected from 20 homes in the service area							
Contaminant	Units	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Copper (2006) ³	ppm	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.484	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (2006) ³	ppb	Yes	0	15	3	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	0.055 ¹	0.053 to 0.056		

¹ This level represents the running annual average.

² This level represents the highest average of all sampling points. Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly data.

³ 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.

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.

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)

Large public water systems have begun a second round of sampling under 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. New Jersey American Water's Western System will conduct UCMR2 sampling quarterly in 2010. For more information on 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.

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-NJAMWTR (1-800-652-6987) if you have questions.

New Jersey American Water
131 Woodcrest Road
P.O. Box 5079
Cherry Hill, NJ 08034
www.amwater.com

Water Information Sources

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

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 મને તમારી પાસેના પાણી વિશે
અગત્ય ના જાણકારી આપવા માટે આપ્યું છે.
આનો અર્થ સમજી શકી શકતા નથી તો કૃપા કરીને સમજાવવા
પડશે ત્યારે તેને સમજાવવા માટે કૃપા કરીને



NEW JERSEY
AMERICAN WATER