2025 Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF CAMDEN

PWS ID: NJ0408001

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.).

CITY OF CAMDEN New Jersey

AMERICAN WATER
Contract Services
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

Water Quality **Summary**

We are proud to share our annual Water Quality Report - also known as a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR.

This report provides important details about your drinking water – like where it comes from and what we detected when we sampled. It also explains the importance of protecting water sources and the extensive effort required to deliver safe, clean, and reliable drinking water service – reminding us that keeping water clean is everyone's responsibility.

Dedicated employees.

Our employees care deeply about providing essential water and wastewater services to the customers they serve. From the people collecting samples to those working in the treatment plant to those that keep water flowing through the pipes, our employees strive to be the best at what they do!

Investing in your water.

At The City of Camden Division of Utilities, Operated by American Water Operations & Maintenance, we know how important it is to keep our water system reliable and resilient. Last year, we invested more than $58 million across the project to upgrade water treatment plant and pipeline systems.

Your Voice Matters.

The City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services welcomes your feedback about your water. If you would like to share your thoughts, ask questions, or receive a copy of this report, call our Customer Service team Monday–Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., at 1-855-769-3164. You can also visit 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

IMPORTANT: Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

ENGLISH
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SPANISH/ESPAÑOL
Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien llamando al número de teléfono que aparece debajo.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE/繁體中文
該報告包含有關您的飲用水的重要資訊。請將其翻譯，或撥打以下電話與理解報告內容之人士溝通。

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CROATIAN/HRVATSKI
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GERMAN/DEUTSCH
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GUJARATI/ગુજરાતી
આ રિપોર્ટમાં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે મહત્વપૂર્ણ માહિતી છે. તેનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા નીચે આપેલ નંબર પર તેને સમજતા કોઈ વ્યક્તિ સાથે વાત કરો.

HINDI/हिन्दी
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HMONG/HMOOB
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KOREAN/한국어
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POLISH/POLSKI
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PORTUGUESE/PORTUGUÊS
Este relatório contém informações importantes sobre sua água potável. Para obter uma tradução ou conversar com alguém que compreenda o conteúdo, ligue para o número fornecido abaixo.

RUSSIAN/РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК
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TAGALOG
Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong inuming tubig. Isalin ito, o makipag-usap sa isang taong nakakaunawa nito sa numerong nakalista sa ibaba.

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ARABIC/العربية
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FARSI/فارسی
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1-855-769-3164

Water Quality **Summary (continued)**

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This report provides important details about your drinking water – like where it comes from and what we detected when we sampled. It also explains the importance of protecting water sources and the extensive effort required to deliver safe, clean, and reliable drinking water service – reminding us that keeping water clean is everyone's responsibility.

In calendar year 2025, we received a Notice of Violation (NOV) due to Water Quality Parameter (WQP) pH sample results not meeting the optimal Water Quality Parameter (WQP) value set by New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). The excursion occurred for fourteen (14) days during the monitoring period, which is greater than the NJDEP allowance of nine (9) days.

The original NOV Public Notification was distributed on 09/05/2025.

Upon learning of the exceedances, we optimized water treatment to bring pH levels within the NJDEP-specified ranges. The problem was resolved immediately upon notification of the violation in May of 2025. Routine monitoring of WQPs at the treatment plants and in the distribution system is ongoing and demonstrates effective corrosion control.

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. This violation does not mean there is confirmed lead and/or copper in your drinking water. However, since corrosion control treatment is used to protect residents from lead and copper potentially leaching from internal pipes and solder, it is important to be aware of the health effects of lead and copper and steps you may take to reduce your exposure.

See page 14 of this report to learn more about how to reduce your potential exposure to lead and/or copper in drinking water. For additional steps you may take to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water, see https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html.

For more information, please contact The Customer Service Center at 1-855-769-3164 .

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Water Quality **Results**

Our team of experts conducts extensive sampling on the quality of your water. The tables on the following pages show the substances that were detected. This includes substances with drinking water limits and some that are not currently regulated. Definitions are also provided to help you understand key terms and acronyms.

Most results come from samples collected last year. Some results are from previous years because less sampling is required if levels remain consistently low. In addition, the NJ Department of Environmental Protection has granted waivers that exempt us from sampling for Asbestos during the 2020-2028 monitoring period and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) during the 2023-2025 monitoring period.

For more information about the results included in these tables, including lead tap sampling, please contact our Customer Service Center at 1-855-769-3164.

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) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 60 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 6 months

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Range	Number of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	July – Dec 2025	Yes	0	15	1.3	ND - 18	60	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	July – Dec 2025	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.11	ND - 0.24	60	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead and Copper: Compliance is achieved when at least 90% of samples collected from water standing in contact with plumbing for at least 6 hours are below the Action Level.
Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review by contacting American Water Contract Services at 1-855-769-3164 .

The City of Camden Division of Utilities' water system has corrosion control treatment installed and purchases supplemental, corrosion control treated water from New Jersey American Water to help prevent lead and/or copper in the pipes from dissolving into the water. The corrosion control treatment was deemed optimized; and therefore, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) established optimal Water Quality Parameters (WQP) values, which are values the corrosion control treatment functions most effectively. We monitor for WQP values per federal regulations.

During the July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 and January, 1 2025 to June 30, 2025 monitoring periods, our WQP pH sample results did not meet the optimal WQP values set by the NJDEP for 51 days during the July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 monitoring period and for 14 days during the January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025 monitoring period, and the water system cannot be below the minimum level(s) or outside the range(s) set by the NJDEP for more than nine (9) days.

In addition to monitoring optimal WQP values, our water system routinely monitors for lead and copper. The most recent monitoring conducted June 1, 2025 through September 30, 2025 demonstrated we are in compliance with the Federal action levels for lead and copper. If there is a lead action level exceedance, you will be notified accordingly.

Upon learning of the exceedances, we optimized water treatment to bring pH levels within the NJDEP-specified ranges. The problem was resolved immediately upon notification of the violation in May of 2025. Routine monitoring of WQPs at the treatment plants and in the distribution system is ongoing and demonstrates effective corrosion control.

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. This violation does not mean there is confirmed lead and/or copper in your drinking water. However, since corrosion control treatment is used to protect residents from lead and copper potentially leaching from internal pipes and solder, it is important to be aware of the health effects of lead and copper and steps you may take to reduce your exposure.

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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	2025	Yes	NA	80	34.08	19.06 to 43.02	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) DBP2-1	2025	Yes	NA	60	15.75	8.59 to 25	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) DBP2-2	2025	Yes	NA	80	44.22	23.15 to 75.60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) DBP2-2	2025	Yes	NA	60	16.68	7.43 to 22.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) DBP2-3	2025	Yes	NA	80	50.69	24.66 to 87.50	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) DBP2-3	2025	Yes	NA	60	17.03	9.6 to 22	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) DBP2-4	2025	Yes	NA	80	58.61	31.53 to 80.40	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) DBP2-4	2025	Yes	NA	60	18.25	1 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.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Compliance Result**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)[1]	2025	Yes	4	4	1.35	0.77 to 1.84	Water additive used to control microbes.

[1]Data represents the highest monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.
Chlorine: A public water system is compliant with the MRDL if the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system computed quarterly is less than or equal to the MRDL.

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).

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 Percent of Positive Samples Collected in any one month**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform[1]	2025	Yes	0	*TT = Less than 5%	1.9%	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli[2]	2025	Yes	0	TT = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. 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 OR number of total coliform positive samples are 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.

[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. The E. Coli MCL is exceeded if routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E. coli.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected at the Treatment Plants									
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Morris-Delair WTP**		**Parkside WTP**		**Typical Source**
					Compliance Result	**Range Detected**	**Compliance Result**	**Range Detected**	
Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm)[1]	2025	Yes	4	4	1.05	1.05 – 3.77	0.71	0.71 - 2.54	Water additive used to control microbes

[1] Data represents the lowest residual entering the distribution system from our water treatment plants.

Chlorine: A public water system is compliant with the MRDL if the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system computed quarterly is less than or equal to the MRDL.

Radiological Contaminants - Collected at the Treatment Plant									
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Morris-Delair WTP**		**Parkside WTP**		**Typical Source**
					Highest Compliance Result	**Range Detected**	**Highest Compliance Result**	**Range Detected**	
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	Yes	0	15	ND	N/A	4.81	N/A	Erosion of Natural deposits.
Combined Radium Ra226 + Ra228 (pCi/L)	2023	Yes	0	5	ND	N/A	1.22	N/A	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	Morris-Delair WTP		Parkside WTP		Typical Source
					Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	
Barium (ppm)	2023	Yes	2	2	0.015	0.015	0.047	0.047	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium[1] (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	50 [2]	36	36	55	50-55	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.

[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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Morris-Delair WTP		Parkside WTP		Typical Source
					Highest Level	Range	Highest Level	Range	
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	Yes	10	10	0.35	NA	2.1	NA	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) [1]	2025	Yes	0	14	9.7 [2]	7.2 to 12.2	ND	ND	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ppt)	2025	Yes	0	13	5.6 [2]	3.6 to 6.5	ND	ND	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2025	Yes	0	13	11.7 [2]	9.0 to 14.8	ND	ND	

[1] PFAS are currently regulated in New Jersey at the levels listed. U.S. EPA has established national limits that must be met by April 2029. For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas
[2] PFAS results are based off the highest four quarter running annual average

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).

Secondary Contaminants - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCLG**	**SMCL**	**Highest Compliance Result**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Manganese (ppm)	2025	Yes	N/A	0.05 [1]	0.020	0.0084 to 0.020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron (ppm)	2025	Yes	N/A	0.30 [1]	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits

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

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST - Water Leaving the Treatment Facility				
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**SMCL**	**Morris-Delair WTP Highest Level**	**Parkside WTP Highest Level**
Iron (ppm)	2025	0.3	0.28	0.25
Manganese (ppm)	2025	0.05	0.05	0.049
pH (su)	2025	NA	9.17	8.31

SMCLs: EPA has established secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCLs) as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

1 - The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.
2 - The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would not be encountered in drinking water.

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).

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. More information is available at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

Our system participated in the latest round of sampling under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). The table below shows the substances that were detected. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our Customer Service Center at 1-855-769-3164.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS					
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Average Amount Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**U.S. EPA MCL (effective 2029)**	**Typical Source**
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	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) (ppt)	2024	4.1 ppt	ND to 12.9 ppt	4.0 ppt	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt)	2024	4.7 ppt	ND to 7.9 ppt	N/A	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	2024	1.3 ppt	ND to 4.4 ppt	N/A	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	2024	2.05 ppt	ND to 6.2 ppt	10 ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	2024	2.7 ppt	ND to 6.4 ppt	N/A	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	2024	4.1 ppt	ND to 7.5 ppt	N/A	
Lithium (ppb)	2024	8.9 ppb	ND to 30.1 ppb	N/A	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses

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.

U.S. EPA has established national limits for six PFAS substances that we must meet by April 2029. For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas

These Unregulated Contaminant sample results are indicative of water samples taken in 2024. PFAS treatment has been installed and is operational as of December 2025 at the Morris Delair Water Treatment Facility. The Parkside Water Treatment Facility also has PFAS treatment since August 2023.

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)

2025 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**	**MCL**	**Compliance Result**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm)[1]	2025	Yes	4	TT: Results ≤ 0.2	0.53 [1]	0.53 to 1.30	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**	**MCL**	**Range of Removal Achieved**	**Number of Quarters Out of Compliance**	**Typical Source**
Total Organic Carbon (TOC), %	2025	Yes	NA	TT ≥ 35% Removal	42.3 % to 59.6 %	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Actual/Required TOC Removal (Ratio)	2025	Yes	NA	Running Annual Average	1.21 to 1.70	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)	2025	Yes	0	TT: Single result >1 NTU	< 0.1	NA	Soil runoff.
	2025	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)

2025 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)	2025	Yes	5	10	1.14	0.76 to 1.14	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate (ppm)	2025	Yes	0	10	0.83	ND to 5	Disinfection byproduct.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) [1,2]	2025	Yes	0	13	2.45	ND to 3.9	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) [1,2]	2025	Yes	0	14	2.5	ND to 4.3	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.

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 which a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Hazard Index: 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.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

MFL: Million fibers per liter

micromhos per centimeter (µmhos/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.

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water; equal to micrograms per liter (µg/L)

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water; equal to milligrams per liter (mg/L)

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water; equal to nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

RAA: Running Annual Average

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

S.U.: Standard Units for pH

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

µg/L: Micrograms per liter

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million

in a 10 gallon fish tank

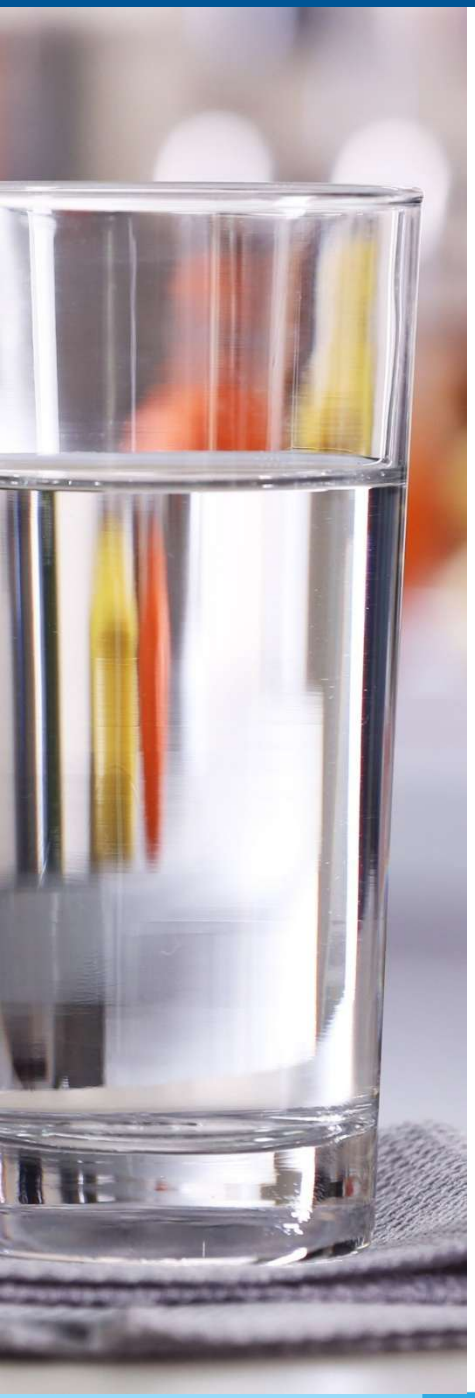
Parts Per Billion

in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion

in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Important Information About **Drinking Water**



Chlorine Disinfection

Chlorine is used to destroy disease-causing organisms in water, an essential step in delivering safe drinking water and protecting public health. Chlorination is the most widely used method for disinfecting water supplies in the United States. Chlorine is first applied at the water treatment facility and a continual residual is maintained as it travels from the source, through the distribution system, and finally to your water tap. Medical centers that perform dialysis are responsible for on-site treatment and removal of chlorine.

Fluoride

Fluoride naturally occurs in the City of Camden Division of Utilities' water supply. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends a fluoride concentration in drinking water (also called the Optimal Level) of 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water. The U.S. EPA limit for fluoride in drinking water is 4.0 mg/L. The U.S. EPA also recommends, as a secondary standard, that drinking water contain no more than 2.0 mg/L of fluoride. This secondary standard is a non-enforceable guideline and is intended to help children avoid dental fluorosis.

Nitrates

Even though the City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity, therefore we test for nitrate once a year at both treatment plants. The highest level for nitrate found during 2025 was 2.1 ppm.

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 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.

For more information, contact our Customer Service Organization at 1-855-769-3164, M-F, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

About **Lead**

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in 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 the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. 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. 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.

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.

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.

Steps to Reduce Your Potential Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

Steps we are taking:

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, the City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites twice a year.

The City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services treats water using zinc orthophosphate to control corrosion, which was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment by the state. To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, the City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services monitors water quality parameters set by the state bi-weekly at our water treatment plants point of entry to the distribution system as well as quarterly at select locations throughout the distribution system.

Steps you can take:

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.

1. Replace any lead service lines. If you have a lead service line, replace it.
2. 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 6 hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.
3. 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.
4. Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.
5. Check to see if your interior plumbing or faucets contain lead and replace any that do. Look for the "Lead Free" label when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.
6. 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.
7. 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 aerator from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Note: Homeowners are responsible for their in-home plumbing. Plumbing fixtures like faucets, valves and solder can contain small amounts of lead. If lead exists in your internal plumbing or fixtures, we recommend that you follow the above tips to help reduce your potential exposure to lead. If you have concerns about the plumbing in your home, please contact a licensed plumber.

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.

Special Health Information

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems

Your Service Line Material

At the City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services, providing safe, reliable water service is our top priority. The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions finalized in 2021 require that all water providers share with customers the material of the utility-owned and customer-owned service lines that provide water to their property.

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/

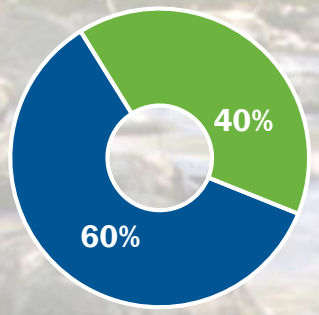
Please note: if your service lines contain lead, it does not mean you cannot use water as you normally do. City of Camden Division of Utilities, operated by American Water Contract Services tests for lead in drinking water and our water meets state and federal water quality regulations, including those 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/

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 not cling to lead pipes.

About Your **Drinking Water Supply**

SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM



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 2025 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.

Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

What We're Doing

Our priority is to provide reliable, quality drinking water service for customers. The source of supply is an important part of that mission. We work to understand and reduce potential risks to your drinking water supply. We have evaluated our source waters and have developed Source Water Protection Plans as needed with the support of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. This is a voluntary program to identify and address potential threats to drinking water supplies. Stakeholder involvement is an important part of the program.

For More Information

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at amwater.com/Camden or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, contact and phone number.

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	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			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		

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.