SHORELANDS
WATER CO., INC.

1709 Union Avenue • P.O. Box 158 • Hazlet, New Jersey 07730 • (732) 264-7300 • (732) 264-6154

March 27, 2014

Municipal Clerk
Borough of Keyport
70 W. Front Street
PO Box 70
Keyport, New Jersey 07735

Re: 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Shorelands Water Company, I am pleased to provide you with a copy of our 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Detection Table. Also enclosed is a copy of the New Jersey American Water Company's Swimming River Detection Table We trust you will find this information useful as you prepare a similar report for your constituents.

If you should have any questions or require additional information please contact me at your earliest convenience at (732) 264-7300.

Sincerely,

SHORELANDS WATER CO., INC.

Arthur Salegna
Production Superintendent

140327AS

PWS ID#NJ1339001
Shorelands Water Company Old Bridge & Farrington Aquifer Groundwater Supply.

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

Contaminant	Year	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range detected	Highest level detected	Violation	Possible Source
Microbiological								
Total Coliform Bacteria	2013	% of positive samples	% of coliform bacteria in ≥5% of monthly samples	0	0 to 1	1	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Treatment Byproducts Stage 2								
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Stage 2 Site # 5	2013	ppb	80	N/A	31.01 to 50.52	40.02[1]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Stage 2 Site # 6	2013	ppb	80	N/A	9.94 to 43.30	36.77[1]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Stage 2 Site # 8	2013	ppb	80	N/A	3.54 to 41.20	20.74[1]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Stage 2 Site # 11	2013	ppb	80	N/A	24.46 to 82.38	52.55[1]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2 Site # 5	2013	ppb	60	N/A	1.51 to 17.73	34.77[1]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2 Site # 6	2013	ppb	60	N/A	6.68 to 45.86	25.12[1]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2 Site # 8	2013	ppb	60	N/A	4.71 to 23.55	24.63[1]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2 Site # 11	2013	ppb	60	N/A	5.36 to 21.06	40.92[1]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals								
Fluoride	2013	ppm	4	4	N/D to 0.78	0.78	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	2013	ppm	10	10	N/D to 0.93	0.93	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine/ Chloramines Mixed	2013	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	0.22 to 3.08	1.50[2]	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from homes in the service area								
Contaminant	Year	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th%tile)	Highest level detected	Violation	Typical Source
Copper	2013	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.170	0.210[3]	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2013	ppb	15	0	2.70	7.50[4]	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Footnotes:

1. Compliance with the MCL is based on the average of four quarters of monitoring.
2. Calculated based on Chloramines Running Annual Average 4th quarter 2013.
3. Compliance with the MCL is based on the results reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken. None of the sample sites exceeded the action level of 1.3 ppm.
4. Compliance with the MCL is based on the results reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken. None of the sample sites exceeded the action level of 15 ppb.

PWS ID#NJ1339001

Shorelands Water Company Old Bridge & Farrington Aquifer Groundwater Supply

Secondary Contaminant	Year Sampled	(RUL) Units	Amount Detected
Sodium	2013	50 ppm	ND to 53.4
Iron	2013	0.3 ppm	ND to 0.580
Manganese	2013	0.05 ppm	ND to 0.041
Hardness	2013	250ppm	9.8 to 113.0
Chloride	2013	250 ppm	9.7 to 100.0

FOR SODIUM: 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.

FOR IRON: The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of the laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.

Monmouth System - PWS ID# NJ1345001 Table of Detected Contaminants - 2013

Towns Served by this system: Shrewsbury area of system-Aberdeen, Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Colts Neck in part, Deal, Eatontown, Elberon, Fair Haven, Highlands Borough, Holmdel, Interlaken, Little Silver, Loch Arbor, Long Branch, Middletown, Monmouth Beach, Neptune, Neptune City, Ocean Grove, Oceanport, Ocean Township, Red Bank, Rumson, Sea Bright, Shrewsbury Borough, Shrewsbury Township, Tinton Falls, Wanamassa, West Long Branch

Those substances not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

Regulated Substances [1]

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Inorganic Chemicals							
Fluoride [2]	ppm	4	4	0.3 to 0.8	0.8	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.18 to 0.55	0.55	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Treatment Byproducts Stage-2							
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]	ppb	80	NA	32.1 to 102.2	66 [4]	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5]	ppb	60	NA	5.3 to 35.6	29 [4]	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity							
Turbidity [9]	ntu	TT	NA	0.05 to 0.26	0.26	Yes	Soil runoff
Treatment Byproducts Precursor Removal							
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NA	1.02 to 2.18	2.18	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants							
Chloramines	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.07 to 2.8	1.5 [5]	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiological Substances							
Alpha Emitters [8]	pCi/L	15	0	ND to 1.0	1.00 [6]	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 and 228	pCi/L	5 [6]	0	ND to 0.40	0.40 [6]	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from homes in the service area

Contaminant	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th%tile)	Homes Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Copper [3] 2011	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.177	none	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead [3] 2011	ppb	15	0	3	2	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Secondary Contaminants			
Contaminant	Units	RUL	Amount Detected
Sodium [7]	ppm	50	29 to 58.7
Hardness	ppm	250	44 to 68

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring	Units	NJDEP Guidance Level	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	Use or Environmental Source
Chlorate	ppb	NA	ND to 760	760	Agricultural defoliant or dessicant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
Hexavalant Chromium	ppb	NA	ND to 0.22	0.22	Major sources of hexavalent chromium (chromium-6) in drinking water are discharges from steel and pulp mills, and erosion of natural deposits of chromium-3. Hexavalent Chromium is not currently regulated as an individual substance. NJ American Water voluntarily performed this monitoring based on recommendations from USEPA. For more information on Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium 6), please visit our web site.
Strontium	ppb	NA	37.6 to 411.7	411.7	Naturally occurring element; commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate of glass cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
1,4- Dioxane	ppb	NA	ND to 0.50	0.50	Used as a solvent in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.

1. Under a Waiver granted by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals/pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. The SDWA regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals.
2. Fluoride is added to the water (Shrewsbury and Ocean County areas of Coastal North System.)
because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently.
3. The State of New Jersey allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.
4. This level represents the highest annual quarterly Locational Running Average calculated from the data collected.
5. This level represents the highest annual quarterly Average calculated from the data collected.
6. Radium 226 and Radium 228 have a combined MCL of 5 pCi/L.
7. 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.
8. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
9. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 ntu. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.