



Water Quality Summary

We at Mount Laurel Township MUA (MLTMUA) are pleased to take this opportunity to share our water quality results for 2023. Our water professionals are focused on providing high quality water, which is reflected in our results. In 2023, we performed over 17,000 analyses on the water we provide; **the results in this report confirm that your tap water not only meets federal and state standards for drinking water, it surpasses them. This report only includes test results for detected contaminants; it does not include results for all tested contaminants.** Publication of the information contained in this document is required by federal law. For further information regarding the water we provide, please refer to our website at www.MLTMUA.com for a link to our Water Quality Information Center.

We continue to make investments to maintain our water supply infrastructure via our Capital Improvement Plan, with projects ranging from well rehabilitation to water main replacement to treatment plant repairs. Although annual investment in our system varies, in 2023 we spent \$1.2 million on drinking water system projects. The current 3-year Capital Improvement Plan for our drinking water system calls for over \$13 million in projects, with another \$19 million for projects in our wastewater system.

All of our daily operational expenses and facility investments are funded entirely by the payments received from our customers. Through the continued efforts of our diligent staff, we are still able to provide water to you for less than a penny a gallon.

How Is Your Water Quality Protected?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Safe Drinking Water Act applies to public water supply systems such as ours, and is used to develop monitoring requirements and implement standards for hazardous substances in drinking water. In New Jersey, the Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) administers this Act to protect the quality of your drinking water. The frequency of our Water Quality Monitoring Program exceeds required USEPA & NJDEP monitoring intervals. This higher level of quality control aids us in delivering the finest water possible.

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which also provide 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.

Currently we have a sampling waiver for synthetic organic contaminants and asbestos. Waivers are issued by the NJDEP following a thorough review of past water quality results and vulnerability studies for specific contaminants due to geographic location.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained at www.epa.gov/sdwa or by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Mount Laurel Township MUA : Board Members & Water System Staff

Chair-Carol Murphy Vice Chair-Cheryl Coco-Capri Secretary-Elwood Knight Deputy Secretary-Christopher Gray Member-John Francescone Executive Director-Pamela Carolan

MLTMUA Board Meetings are held at 7:00 PM on the third Thursday of every month at the MLTMUA's facility located at 41 Elbo Lane, Mount Laurel, N J.

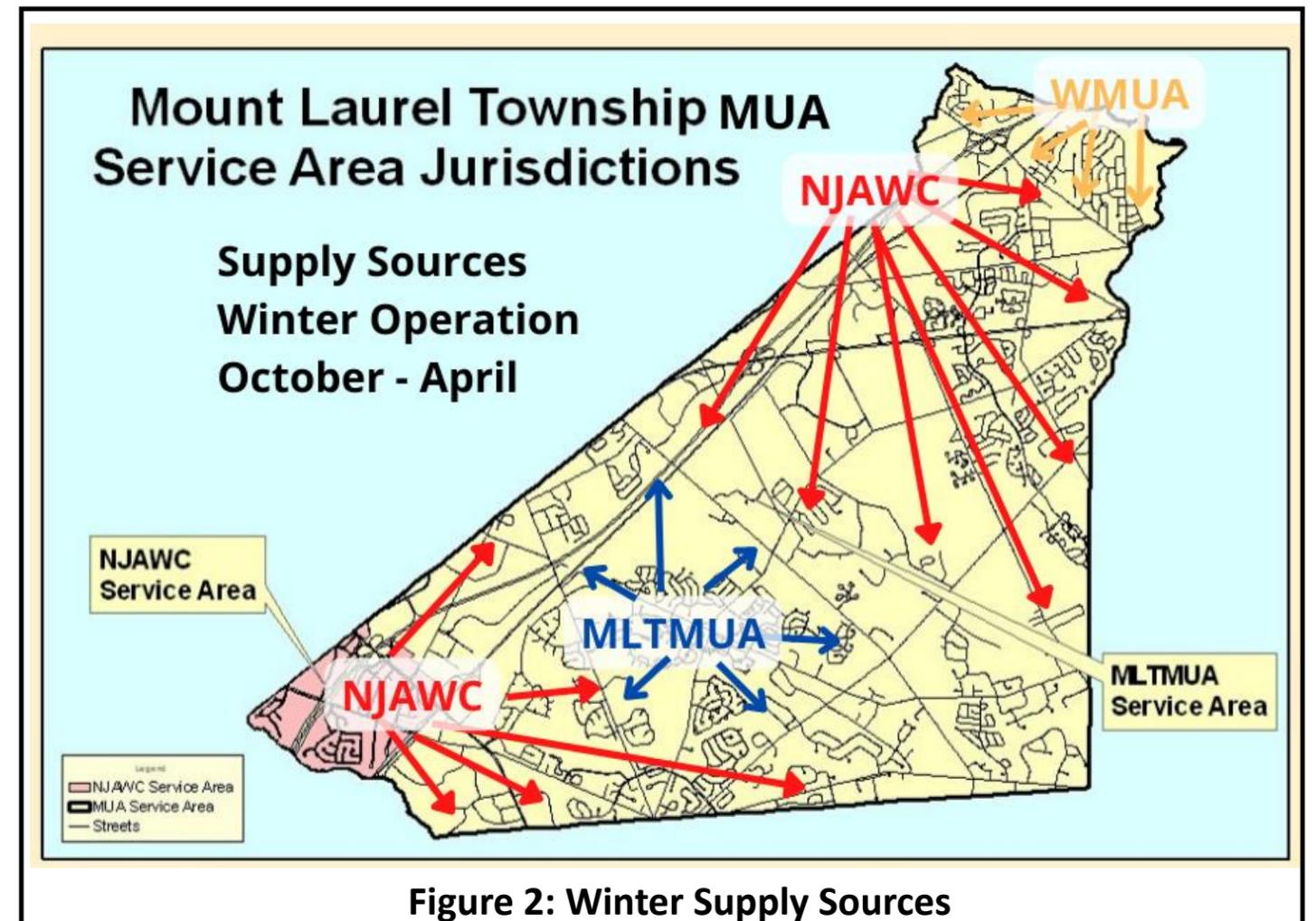
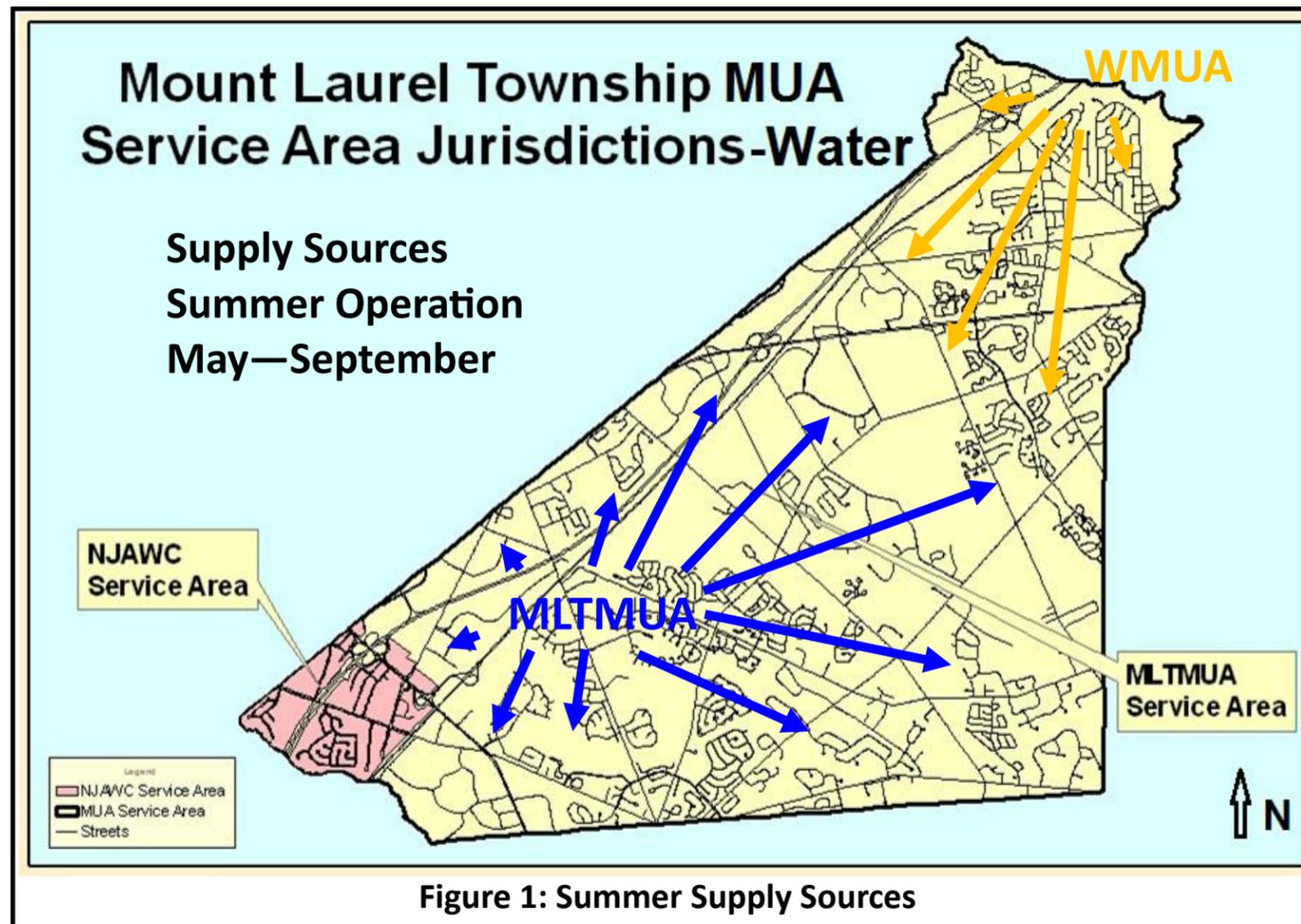
If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, call us at 856-234-0062. Your call will be returned by a member of our water quality team.

Charles Bernheimer-Operations Director Craig Levai-Water System Supervisor William Shaw-Water System Supervisor Michele Barth-Regulatory Compliance Supervisor

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Every day we deliver an average of 4 million gallons (MG) of water to the community of Mount Laurel, with the addition of outdoor summer use reaching as high as 10 million gallons in one day. However in 2023 the peak use day was 7.1 MG thanks to our customers following our Water Conservation Program. Total water delivered in 2023 was 1.46 billion gallons. Water is provided into our distribution system via several sources: Mount Laurel MUA's (MLTMUA) Elbo Lane Water Treatment Facility and Aquifer Storage & Recovery Facility (ASR), and by purchasing treated water from Willingboro MUA (WMUA) and New Jersey American Water Company (NJAWC). We manage these sources to meet our customers' water needs while complying with all regulatory and contractual requirements.

The volume of water we are permitted to pump from our own water treatment facilities during any given minute, month or year is strictly regulated by the NJDEP. In 1995, the NJDEP severely and permanently reduced the permitted annual pumping capacity of our wells to a quantity far below what is currently needed to service those in Mount Laurel. Consequently we must augment our well water supply with other sources, as previously mentioned. In 2023, those sources were the WMUA and the NJAWC; however we continue to explore alternate sources of water on behalf of our customers.



As mentioned above, your drinking water comes from a blend of sources which varies by time of year (Figures 1 & 2). Due to the number of water supply source locations, interconnectivity of our distribution piping network and relative complexity of our purchase agreements, we are unable to definitively determine from which supply source you receive your water. You should assume that your water comes from a mixture of the sources detailed within this report.

The source water to our water treatment plant on Elbo Lane is pumped from three deep (600-700') wells within the lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) aquifer. Our water treatment plant is equipped with a mixed media filter system including pH adjustment, chlorine disinfection and fluoridation. In 2004, we converted a 4th well from a direct supply source to an underground storage source using ASR technology. Since water entering the ASR facility is already treated prior to storage, it does not require full retreatment when recovered, only pH adjustment, re-chlorination and fluoridation; however if necessary, we have the ability to send the recovered water through our Elbo Lane Plant. We use the ASR facility to augment supply in the warm weather when customer use increases. WMUA obtains all of its water from the PRM aquifer and operates several water treatment facilities. NJAWC supplies water to our distribution system from three sources: surface water from the Delaware River Delran Plant (majority of our purchase from NJAWC), and ground water from the PRM and Mount Laurel-Wenonah aquifers. All water is distributed to our customers via our 218 mile underground piping network (distribution system).

Tables of Detected Contaminants

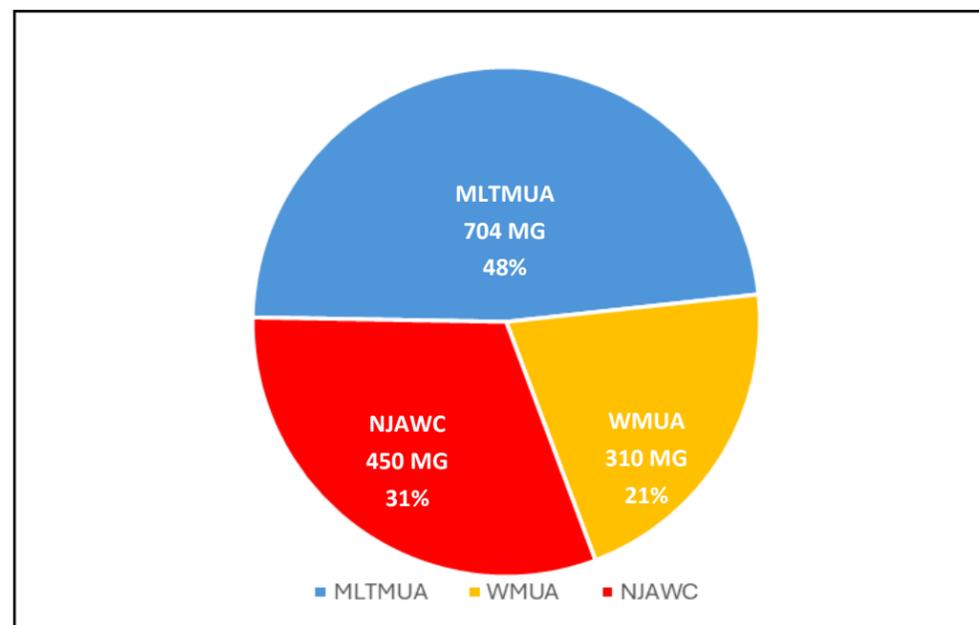
The following pages contain information regarding the contaminants that were detected in the water supplied via our distribution system. As our “Where Does Your Water Come From” section illustrates, we not only rely on our own water treatment facilities, but also provide our customers with *treated* water purchased from Willingboro MUA (WMUA) and New Jersey American Water Company (NJAWC). These water suppliers are required to provide us with water quality information about their water which is included below and in subsequent pages of this document.

Mount Laurel MUA (MLTMUA)							
PWS ID# 0324001							
Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Inorganics							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0548	0.0525-0.0548	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.59	0.67-1.59	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Lead & Copper							
Copper (ppm) 1/1/23-6/30/23	1.3	AL = 1.3	90th % = 0.445	0 exceedances of AL	DS	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 7/1/23-12/31/23	1.3	AL = 1.3	90th % = 0.413	0 exceedances of AL	DS	Yes	
Lead (ppb) 1/1/23-6/30/23	0	AL = 15	90th % = 1.03	0 exceedances of AL	DS	Yes	
Lead (ppb) 7/1/23-12/31/23	0	AL = 15	90th % = ND	0 exceedances of AL	DS	Yes	
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.78 Average	0.60 - 1.00	DS	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] Stage 2 (ppb)	N/A	60	8 Average	ND-17.4	DS	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] Stage 2 (ppb)	N/A	80	22 Average	3.57-41.4	DS	Yes	
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	4.3	N/A	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Optional Substances							
Secondary Contaminants (Aesthetic)							
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	50 ¹	33.8	30-33.8	POE	Yes	Naturally present in the environment. Water additive during chemical treatment.

¹ RUL (Recommended Upper Limit) - compliance is based on the average of samples collected in the compliance period, not an individual result.

Definition of Terms available at the end of this report.

Quantity of Water Delivered To Our System In 2023



New Jersey American Water Company (NJAWC) continued on next page

Western System - PWS ID# 0327001

Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Inorganics							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	5	1	N/A	POE	Yes	Naturally occurring.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1	N/A	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.4	ND-0.4	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel ¹ (ppb)	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	5	10	2.23	ND-2.23	POE	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity							
Turbidity ² (NTU)	0	TT: Single Result >1 NTU	0.1	N/A	POE	Yes	Soil runoff.
	N/A	TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	100%	N/A	POE	Yes	
Treatment Byproducts Precursor Removal							
Actual / Required TOC Removal (ratio)	N/A	TT: Running Annual Avg ≥ 1.0	1	1-1.97	POE	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (%)	N/A	TT ≥ 35% Removal	35%	35% to 69%	POE	Yes	

¹ Nickel monitoring is required. Currently there is no established MCL or MCLG.

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 and a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

New Jersey American Water Company (NJAWC) continued from prior page
Western System - PWS ID# 0327001

Regulated Substances (cont.)

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
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Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	N/A	14	4.1	ND-4.1	POE	Yes	Used in Teflon, fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photo films.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	N/A	13	4.0	ND-4.0	POE	Yes	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant.

Disinfectants

Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.95 ¹	0.77-1.13	POE/DS	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.
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Radiological Contaminants

Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.66	ND-4.66	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium Ra226 + Ra228 (pCi/L)	0	5	1.25	ND-1.25	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.

Optional Substances

Secondary Contaminants (Aesthetic)

Iron (ppm) ^{2,3}	N/A	0.3 (SMCL)	0.46	ND-0.87	POE	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
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- 1 Data represents the lowest monthly residual entering the distribution system from our water treatment plant.
- 2 Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.
- 3 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 in the body.

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 for 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 (800-426-4791).

Definition of Terms available at the end of this report.

Willingboro MUA (WMUA)
PWS ID# 0338001

Regulated Substances

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
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Inorganics

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.137	0.094-0.137	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	1.31	ND - 1.31	POE	Yes	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories. Discharges from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.719	0.453-0.719	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nickel ¹ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.0144	ND-0.0144	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0.218	ND-0.218	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.4	ND - 3.4	POE	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges. Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants

Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.89 Average	0.70- 1.00	DS	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.
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Radiological Contaminants

Gross Alpha (incl. Radon & Uranium) (pCi/L)	0	15	7.2	N/A	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.26	N/A	POE	yes	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Methyl tertiary butyl ether -MTBE (ppb)	70	70	0.81	ND-0.81	POE	Yes	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills.
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	50	50	0.60	ND-0.60	POE	Yes	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	1	0.63	ND-0.63	POE	Yes	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	N/A	14	9	2.1-9	POE	Yes	Used in Teflon, fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	N/A	13	8.95 Average	ND-9.5	POE	Yes	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant.

Disinfection Byproducts

Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] Stage 2 (ppb)	N/A	80	7.43 Average	2.02-13.32	DS	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] Stage 2 (ppb)	N/A	60	2.27 Average	ND - 3.54	DS	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

¹ Nickel monitoring is required. Currently there is no established MCL or MCLG.

Explanation of Expected Contaminants

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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production and mining or farming.

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 storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Secondary Contaminants are established 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 secondary maximum contaminant levels" (SMCLs) or recommended upper limits (RUL). EPA established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. EPA does not enforce these SMCLs.

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.).

Definition of Terms

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

DS (Distribution System) - The physical works (ie. pipes, storage, tanks) that deliver potable water from the supply or purchase source to the end user.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - 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 and are non-enforceable public health goals.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) - 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.

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

N/A - Not Applicable

ND - Not Detected

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L (picocuries per liter) - a measure of radioactivity.

POE (Point of Entry) - Physical connection where a treatment facility or purchased water interconnection enters the distribution system.

ppb - Parts per Billion (ie: 1 cent in \$10,000,000)

ppm - Parts per Million (ie: 1 cent in \$10,000)

ppt - Parts per Trillion (ie: 1 cent in \$10,000,000,000)

RUL - (Recommended Upper Limit) - the highest recommended level of a secondary contaminant. Compliance is based on the average of all samples collected in the compliance period.

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

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Arsenic: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead: 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. The MLTMUA 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 drinking 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>.

Nitrate: 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 for advice from your health provider.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for MLT-MUA's wells (see summary table below). The entire report is available at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/> or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			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	
Wells - 4			4			4			4			4		4			4			4			4		

The ratings above reflect the potential for contamination of MLTMUA's (4 wells), not the existence of contamination. The H (high), M (medium) and L (low) rating are based on criteria which state that potential for contaminations presence at or above 50% of the Drinking Water standard is (H), between 10 and 50% is (M) and less than 10% is (L). The Source Water Assessment tables for WMUA and NJAWC are available at www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap/. If you have questions regarding this section of the report, please contact the NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water.

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, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Source Water Assessment Chart Definitions

Pathogens: Disease –causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common Sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Substances such as compounds, minerals, and elements, used by an organism to survive, grow, and reproduce.

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.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds and elements 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.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is natural occurring organic matter (NOM) found in source water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic matter present in source water.



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