



Water Quality Summary

We at Mount Laurel MUA (MLTMUA) are pleased to take this opportunity to share our water quality results for 2020. Our water professionals are focused on providing high quality water, which is reflected in our results. In 2020 the COVID pandemic took place and impacted so many things in our lives. We worked hard to ensure that your water quality was not impacted and were still able to perform over 17,000 analysis 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 2020 we spent over \$1 million on drinking water system projects. The current 5-year Capital Improvement Plan for our drinking water system calls for nearly \$13 million in projects, with another \$25 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

Chairwoman-Cheryl Coco-Capri Vice Chairman-Chris Smith Secretary-Elwood Knight Member-John Francescone Member-Carol Murphy 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

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.

Chuck Bernheimer-Operations Director Craig Levai-Water System Supervisor Jeff Hammell-Water System 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 2020 the peak use day was 7.4 MG thanks to our customers following our Water Conservation Program. Total water delivered in 2020 was 1.4 billion gallons. Water is provided into our distribution system via several sources: Mount Laurel MUA's (MLTMUA) Elbo Lane Water Treatment Facility & Aquifer Storage & Recovery Facility (ASR), and by purchasing treated water from the 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 plant 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 needed to service those in Mount Laurel. Consequently we must augment our well water supply with other sources, as previously mentioned. In 2020, those sources were the WMUA and the NJAWC; however we continue to pursue alternate sources of water on behalf of our customers.

Mount Laurel Township MUA Service Area Jurisdictions-Water

Supply Sources
Winter Operation
October—April

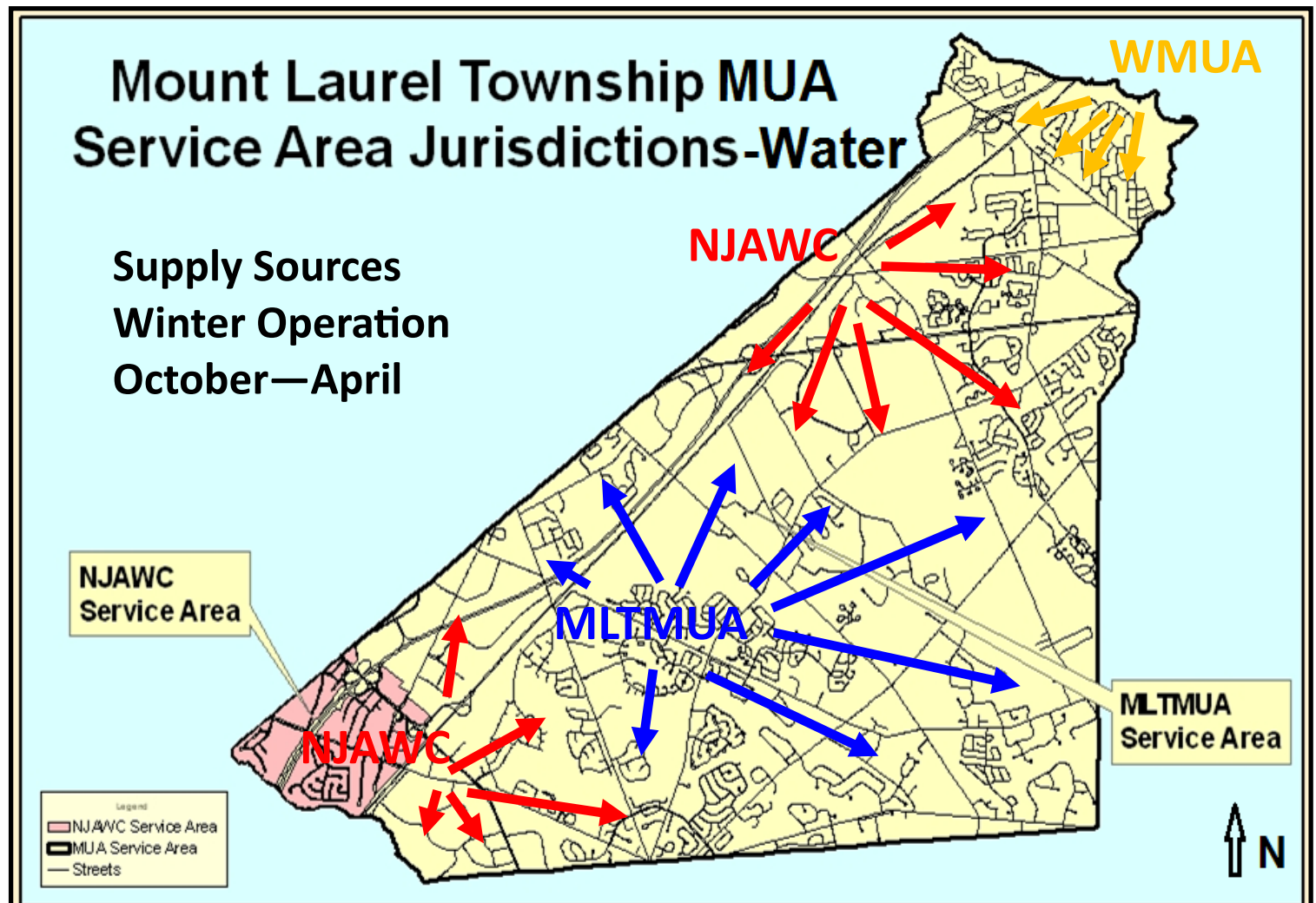


Figure 2: Winter Supply Sources

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 water supplied to our water treatment facility on Elbo Lane is pumped from three deep (600-700') wells within the lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) aquifer. Our water treatment facility 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 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 200+ mile underground piping network (distribution system).

Mount Laurel Township MUA Service Area Jurisdictions-Water

Supply Sources
Summer Operation
May—September

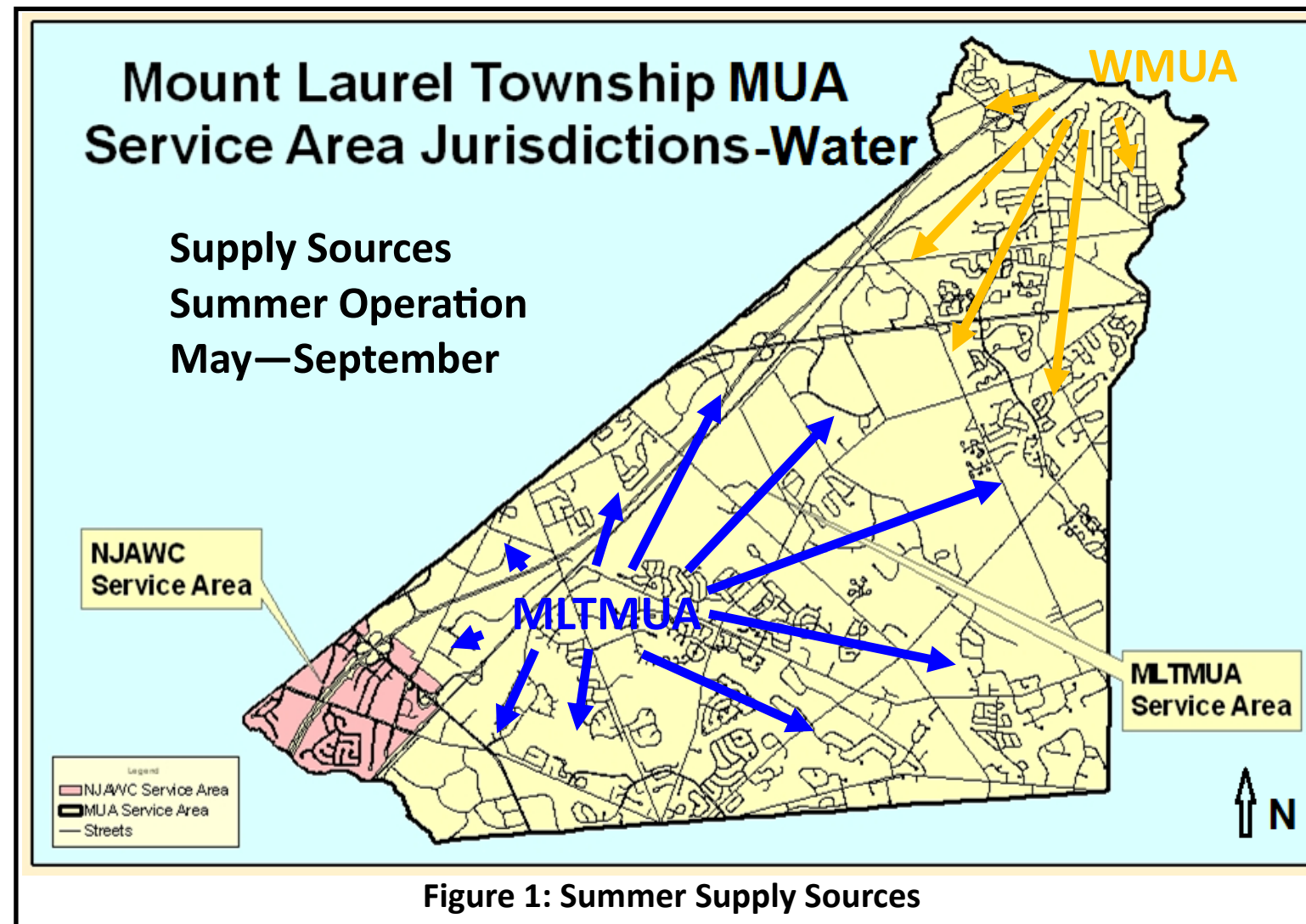


Figure 1: Summer Supply Sources

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 water purchased from Willingboro MUA and New Jersey American Water Company. 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

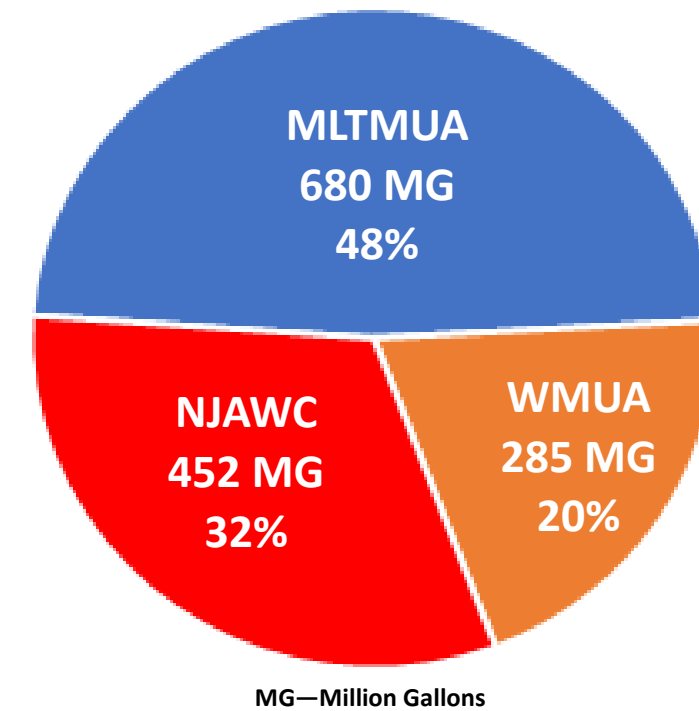
Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Inorganics							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0826	0.073-0.0826	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from drilling wastes.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	1.2	ND-1.2	POE	Yes	Discharge from steel/metal factories. Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.62	0.56-0.62	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nickel ¹ (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.0	0.88-1.0	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead & Copper							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	90th % = 0.462	0 exceedances of AL	DS	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	90th % = 3.0	2 exceedance of AL	DS	Yes	
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.81 Average	0.60 - 1.00	DS	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	7.0 Average	ND - 16.1	DS	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	27.0 Average	7.0 - 40.0	DS	Yes	
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.5	1.1-1.5	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	1.1	0-1.1	POE	Yes	
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	4.0	0-4	POE	Yes	
Optional Substances							
Secondary Contaminants (Aesthetic)							
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	50 ²	26.9	23.1-26.9	POE	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring (UCMR4)							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA9] (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.44 Average	ND-3.92	DS	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Manganese (ppb) *	N/A	N/A	0.544	ND-0.544	POE	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

² RUL (Recommended Upper Limit) - compliance is based on the average of samples collected in the compliance period, not an individual result.

* Manganese is regulated as a secondary contaminant with a secondary maximum contaminant level of 50 ppb.

Quantity of Water Delivered To Our System In 2020



New Jersey American Water Company (NJAWC) Western System - PWS ID# 0327001

Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Inorganics							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.99	NA	POE	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity							
Turbidity ¹ (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							
Ratio of Actual / Required TOC Removal (ratio)	N/A	TT: Running Annual Avg ≥ 1.0	1.89 ²	1.29—1.89	POE	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (%)	N/A	TT ≥ 35% Removal	66% ²	45% to 66%	POE	Yes	
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)							
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	14**	14**	5.0	2.4-5.0	POE	N/A	Used for its emulsifier & surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	13**	13**	4.8	1.8-4.8	POE	N/A	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

New Jersey American Water Company (NJAWC) continued							
Western System - PWS ID# 0327001							
Regulated Substances (cont.)							
Disinfectants							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Chlorine—Surface Water (ppm) ³	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	1.46	0.56 - 1.46	POE	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring (UCMR4)							
Manganese ⁴ (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.80	ND—1.80	POE	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

2 Data represents the lowest removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

3 Data represents the lowest & highest residual entering the NJAWC distribution system from the Delaware River plant.

4 Manganese is regulated as a secondary contaminant with a secondary maximum contaminant level of 50 ppb.

** MCL not enacted or enforced until 2021, the results for this report were collected in 2020.

Willingboro MUA (WMUA)							
PWS ID# 0338001							
Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Inorganics							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.124	0.006-0.124	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from drilling wastes.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	1.33	ND-1.33	POE	Yes	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories. Discharges from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.53	ND -1.53	POE	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.25-0.60	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nickel ¹ (ppb)	N/A	N/A	15.1	1.06-15.1	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.5	ND - 3.5	POE	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges. Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.87 Average	0.68 - 1.02	DS	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	2.2	ND-2.2	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (excl. Radon & Uranium) (pCi/L)	0	15	11.5	ND -11.5	POE	Yes	
Gross Alpha (incl. Radon & Uranium) (pCi/L)	0	15	11.5	ND -11.5	POE	Yes	

Willingboro MUA (WMUA)							
PWS ID# 0338001							
Regulated Substances (cont.)							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Regulated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)							
1, 1 Dichloroethane (ppb)	50	50	0.6	ND-0.6	POE	Yes	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Methyl tertiary butyl ether -MTBE (ppb)	70	70	1.2	ND-1.2	POE	Yes	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	1	1	0.6	ND-0.6	POE	Yes	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)							
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	14**	14**	6.7	ND-6.7	POE	Yes	Used for its emulsifier & surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	13**	13**	17.0	ND-17.0	POE	No*	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant.
Optional Substances							
Secondary Contaminants (Aesthetic)							
Aluminum (ppm)	N/A	0.20 ²	0.0464	ND-0.0464	POE	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	250 ²	74	24-74	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness, Total (ppm)	N/A	250 ²	130	54-130	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron (ppm)	N/A	0.30 ²	0.212	ND-0.212	POE	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	50 ²	81.1	ND-81.1	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	50 ²	28.5	14.6-28.5	POE	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	250 ²	37.8	30.1-37.8	POE	Yes	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	500 ²	268	130-268	POE	Yes	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Zinc (ppm)	N/A	5 ²	0.197	ND-0.197	POE	Yes	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring (UCMR4)							
Manganese ³ (ppb)	N/A	N/A	75	0.448-75	POE	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

² RUL (Recommended Upper Limit) - compliance is based on the average of samples collected in the compliance period, not an individual result.

³ Manganese is regulated as a secondary contaminant with a secondary maximum contaminant level of 50 ppb

* Results from the point of entry (POE) from WMUA into MLTMUA's system indicate no exceedance as the water received by MLTMUA is a blend of WMUA sources.

** MCL not enacted or enforced until 2021, the results for this report were collected in 2020.

Explanation of Expected Contaminants

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).

Source Water Assessment Summary

The NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for our water system (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			Inorganic			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 our source water (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.

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.

Selenium: Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

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.

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.

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)

N/A - Not Applicable

ND - Not Detected

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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.



visit us online at www.mltmua.com

