

REGULATED SUBSTANCES										
				Maple Shade Utilities		NJ American Water- Delaware River				
SUBSTANCE	(UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW- HIGH	VIOULATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)		2024	30	NA	0.02	ND-0.02	NA	NA	No	Halogenated alkane; used as an ingredient in paint, varnish remover, solvents and degreasing agents
Chlorine (ppm)		2024	[4]	[4]	0.97	.20-.97	1.18	0.74-1.18	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)		2024	60	NA	16	ND-16.0	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppm)		2024	2	2	NA	NA	0.1	ND-0.1	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)		2024	4	4	NA	NA	0.3	ND-0.3	No	Natural element in rocks, soil, and water.
Nickel (ppb)		2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	ND-8	No	Plumbing fixtures & piping; erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)		2024	15	0	NA	NA	6.61	ND-6.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)		2024	10	5	ND	NA	2.41	ND-2.41	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)		2024	NA	10	NA	NA	6	ND-6.0	No	Disinfection Byproduct.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)		2024	14	NA	4.1	3.2-4.1	14	3.9-14	No	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)		2024	13	NA	5.4	4.53-5.4	13	3.7-13	No	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam
Combined Radium Ra226 + Ra 228 (pCi/L)		2024	15	0	NA	NA	4.15	ND-4.15	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)		2024	80	NA	36.8	5.6-36.8	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (% removal)		2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.6%-58.5%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)		2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	<0.1	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)		2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA	No	Soil runoff
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.										
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOULATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	1.3	0.12	ND-0.161	0/34	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0	1.2	ND-0.00125	0/34	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES (MAPLE SHADE UTILITIES)										
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED		RUL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOULATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
pH (units)	2024		6.94-7.86	NA	8.03	6.63-8.03	No	Naturally occurring		
Alkalinity, Total	2023		NA	NA	72.6	NA	No	Naturally occurring		
Chloride (ppm)	2024		250	NA	29	9-29	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2023		250	NA	99.4	NA	No	Naturally occurring		
Sulfate (ppm)	2023		250	NA	27.4	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		
Zinc (ppm)	2023		5	NA	73	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		
Manganese (ppb)	2024		50	NA	6.28	ND-6.28	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - PART 5 (UCMR5)										
			Maple Shade Utilities							
SUBSTANCE OF MEASURE)	(UNIT	YEAR SAMPLED		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOULATION	TYPICAL SOURCE			
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)		2024		4.80	NA	No	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam			

2024 Results

Our water is monitored for many substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The information in the data tables shows those substances that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Detecting a substance does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink. The goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

How To Stay Informed

Maple Shade Utilities offers a few different ways to stay informed with what is going on with your water & wastewater utilities. As always, we can be reached at 856-488-7450 Monday-Friday 6:30AM-3PM for any questions or concerns you might have. Please visit our website (www.mapleshadeutilities.com) where we post upcoming scheduled water shut offs, hydrant flushing notices and updates during the flushing, and emergency situations that might affect the customers. To receive these notifications, you can subscribe to the site and when we post new information it will be sent directly to your email. On this site we also offer information about your town water and sewer, water conservation tips to help lower your water usage, past annual reports like this one, and FAQs. We now offer notifications that can be sent to your phone or email through Nixle (same system the Maple Shade Police Department uses to get out critical information). This is used to send important notifications to our subscribers usually in unforeseen, emergency situations. To join the list of subscribers, you can go to our website and sign up for the alerts at the bottom of the “Home” page or text **utility** to **888777**.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our source is five groundwater wells that draw their water from the Potomac, Raritan, and Magothy aquifers, which collectively are referred to as the PRM Aquifer. The wells range in depth from 126 to 500 feet. The ultimate source of the PRM is rainwater that seeps down into the ground. In the region around Camden, New Jersey, the state has determined that overuse of the PRM Aquifer has caused it to be a critical zone. To protect the aquifer, in 1996 the state reduced the maximum water allocation that each system within the critical zone could withdraw. Maple Shade allocation was reduced by 28%, from 930 to 667.5 million gallons per year. Since Maple Shade needs more water than its allocation, it must purchase it from a state-approved regional alternative supplier. Currently, only one supplier is approved, New Jersey American Water, whose water comes from the Delaware River and from groundwater wells. Maple Shade purchases 45.6 million gallons of water from American Water annually, which may increase due to added demand. The cost of purchasing this water is much greater than the cost to produce water from Maple Shade wells. This is why we ask your cooperation in conserving water, not only during times of drought, but also all year long, even when it’s raining. We ask residents and businesses alike to partner with us regarding water usage. Please water your lawns during evening hours. When the lawn is watered during the day, the sun evaporates water rapidly and your lawn receives little benefit. The Township of Maple Shade restricts all use of water for outside purposes to evening hours between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily. Washing automobiles is permitted; however, the use of water for washing pavement (e.g., driveways or sidewalks, etc.) is prohibited. If possible, do not use water to clean your driveway; sweeping or using a blower is suggested. We ask all the residents of the Township to conserve water by using water-saving toilets, faucets, and other devices that are easily purchased at local home centers and hardware stores.

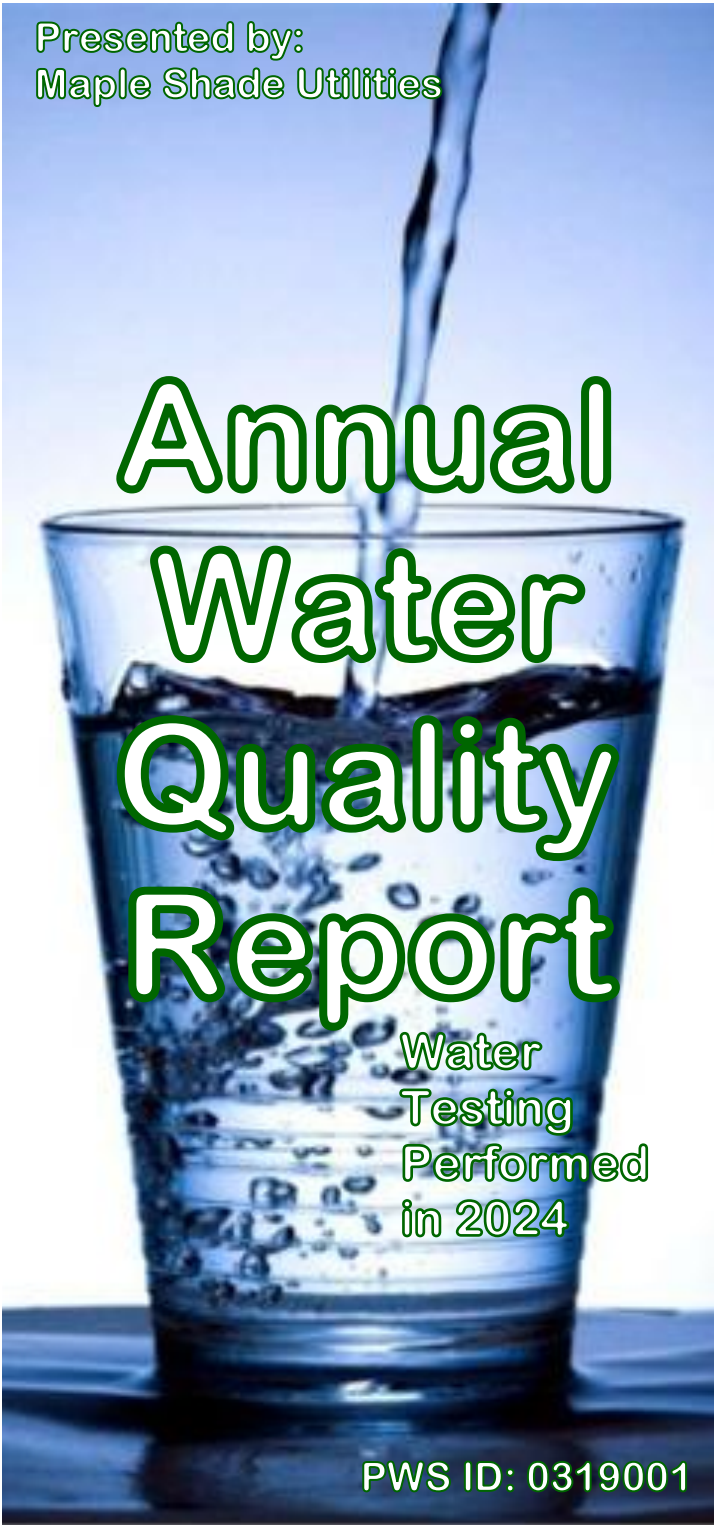
Potential Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

FOR ALL WATER AND/OR SEWER EMERGENCIES CALL 856-488-7450 24 HOURS A DAY 365 DAYS A YEAR



We are pleased to present our annual water quality report. As always, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our groundwater sources and sent to an aeration tank, which allows the oxidation of the high iron levels that are present in the water. The water then goes to a mixing tank where lime, chlorine, and polymer added. The addition of these substances causes small particles to adhere to one another (called floc), making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears, and clear water emerges. Chlorine is then added for disinfection before the water is pumped to sanitized, underground reservoirs, water towers, and into your home or business.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Maple Shade Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Maple Shade Utilities at 856-488-7450. 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>. A service line inventory for Maple Shade has been prepared and is available at <https://www.mapleshadeutilities.com/isl>

Source Water Assessment

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued a Source Water Assessment Report of Maple Shade Utilities' and NJ American Water's drinking water sources. The report is available at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

The purpose of the assessment is to determine the susceptibility of our source water to eight potential contaminants: Pathogens; Nutrients; Pesticides; Volatile Organic Compounds; Inorganics; Radionuclides; Radon; Disinfection By-products and Precursors. The susceptibility ratings for our wells for Pathogens, Nutrients, Pesticides, VOC, and Radon were determined to be Low/Med, and for Disinfectant By-product precursors to be Medium. These susceptibility ratings do not imply poor water quality; rather, they signify the system's potential to become contaminated in the assessment area. If you have any questions about these findings, please contact us during regular business hours.

Late Submittal Violation

A Lead Consumer Notice of Tap Water Monitoring Results Certification Form was submitted late to the NJDEP resulting in a violation. The form was submitted upon notice of non-submittal bringing us into compliance NJDEP regulations.

Waivers

Under a waiver granted on December 30, 1998, 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 waters. The SDWA regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals and asbestos.

Tap vs. Bottled

According to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council, bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 25 percent of bottled water is just bottled tap water (40 percent, according to govt estimates.) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. The FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70% of all bottled water sold in the US. Furthermore, tap water, on average, costs \$0.004 a gallon, which is less than 1/300 the cost of bottled water.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public meetings and voice your concerns. The Township Council meetings are held at 7:00PM on the second and last Thursdays of the month at the Township Municipal Complex, 200 Stiles Avenue, Maple Shade, New Jersey. For more information concerning Township meetings, call (856) 779-9610 or visit www.mapleshade.com.

Questions

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call William Gray, Water Superintendent, Woodard & Curran/Maple Shade Utilities, at (856) 488-7450. If you have any personal health concerns relating to the information in this report, please contact your health care provider.

Definitions

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

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.

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 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter, ug/l).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter, mg/l).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or milligrams per liter, ng/l).

RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): RULs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water like appearance, taste and odor.

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

