HARBOR VIEWS

LITTLE EGG HARBOR MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY MAY 2023

A CHALLENGE IS AHEAD

As a nation we have faced unprecedented times and continue to face the challenges of the economic uncertainty that lies ahead. Inflation remains on the mind of most Americans, and has become challenging and difficult for families and businesses.

With the increasing uncertainty, the Authority Commissioners, Management and Staff are always mindful of providing the best level of service to our rate payers, with minimal increases in our rates. Fortunately with proactive budgeting and performing work in-house, we were able to go through 2022 with no rate increase to our rate payers. Although we continue to take a proactive approach to our budgeting and in-house performance, the increases in material costs, utilities and insurance, interest rates, rising premiums, product shortages and delivery delays, our operational costs are being profoundly impacted.

Due to continuing economic pressures, the Authority will need to impose a rate increase in our next operating budget. It is anticipated that we will have an increase of three dollars per month for water, and two dollars per month for sewer beginning July 1st, 2023 upon adoption and approval of our budget. We are, and will continue to consider and work toward every possible cost saving measure. We will also continue our in-house repairs and maintenance which improves our system and its efficiency. We participate in competitive bidding for supplies and chemicals. The Authority also enters into cooperative purchasing agreements in order to reduce overall costs, and we continually search for grants in an attempt to balance some of these additional expenses.

PROUDLY SERVING
THE COMMUNITY

FOR 51 YEARS!

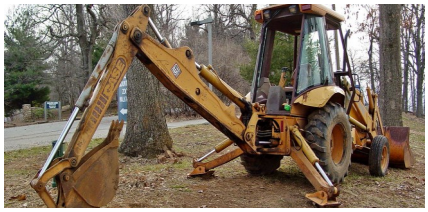
BUILDING

PARTNERSHIPS

DAILY!

In This Issue

- There is the same amount of water on Earth as there was when the Earth was formed. The water from your faucet could contain molecules that dinosaurs drank.
- Water is composed of two elements, Hydrogen and Oxygen. 2 Hydrogen + 1 Oxygen = H2O.
- Nearly 97% of the world's water is salty or otherwise undrinkable. Another 2% is locked in ice caps and glaciers. That leaves just 1% for all of humanity's needs — all for agricultural, residential, manufacturing, community, and personal needs.
- 75% of the human brain is water and 75% of a living tree is water.
- A person can live about a month without food, but less than a week without water.
- What is poured on the ground ends up in our water, and what we spew into the sky ends up in our water. AS you can see this is a deeply connected system.



UPCOMING PROJECTS

DELAYED FROM ORIGINAL SCHEDULE

Due to an excessive amount of emergency repairs and service interruptions in one particular area, we are forced to move up the schedule to 2023 for infrastructure replacement of a portion of W. Playhouse Drive, N. Captains Dr., S. Captains Dr., S. Longboat Dr., Ship Dr., Staysail Dr., S. Forecastle, N. Forecastle, S. Commodore Dr., N. Commodore Dr., S. Binnacle Dr. and N. Binnacle Dr. Total Project Cost Estimate 12.0 Million.

In addition to regulatory delays, permitting, and funding, bidding for water and sewer main replacements as well as service connections will take place in late 2023 or early 2024 for East and West Susquehanna Drives, East & West Potomac Drives, East & West Raritan Drives and East & West Shrewsbury Drives. Total Project Cost Estimate 6.5 Millions.

THIS WOULD BE THE MOST WORK AND DEBT EVER UNDERTAKEN BY THE AUTHORITY AT ONE TIME BUT IT CANNOT BE PUT OFF ANY LONGER.

Some more historical information many of you may not be aware of…. from Wikipedia ©

Originally part of Burlington County, Little Egg Harbor took its name from the portion of a bay called Egg Harbor (known today as Little Egg Harbor) by the Dutch sailors because of the eggs found in nearby gulls nests. The first known account of the town was made by Captain Cornelius Jacobsen in May of 1614.

The first European to settle the township was Hendrick Jacobs Falkenberg. It is likely that he arrived by 1693, when he no longer appeared on the census for the Swedes, along the Delaware River, where he had previously lived for nearly three decades.

Though he was from Holstein (now in Germany), his first wife was a Finn and part of the Swedish community. Falkenberg settled on an 800-acre tract of land that he had acquired from the Lenni Lenape Native Americans in 1674, and a 1697 deed re-confirmed this earlier purchase. This tract included the two islands of Monhunk and Minnicunk later known as Osborn Island and Wills Island. Falkenberg was a linguist, fluent in the Lenape language, and was considered southern New Jersey's foremost language interpreter involving land transactions between the Indians and the European settlers, particularly the English Quakers.

Costs per gallon locally as of April 2023

Gallon of Gas: $3.29 Dollars

Gallon of Milk: $4.41 Dollars

Gallon of Paint: $27.98 Dollars

Store Bought Gallon of Water: $1.16 Dollars

YOUR COST PER GALLON OF WATER

.004003 CENTS

PROGRESS

WORD SEARCH

AVOID FREEZEUPS AND PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

CAUSES OF FREEZEUPS:

1) HOSE LEFT CONNECTED TO YOUR OUTSIDE SPIGOT. PLEASE UNSCREW THE CONNECTIONS.
2) LEAVING CRAWLSPACE VENTS AND HATCHES OPEN TO ALLOW ING FOR AIR FLOW.
3) HEAT TRACE NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED OR NOT OPERATIONAL.
4) INSULATION MISSING OR OUT OF PLACE.

IF YOU HAVE NOT DONE SO, PLEASE PROVIDE THE AUTHORITY WITH YOUR PHONE NUMBER FOR OUR RECORDS.

E	T	A	D	V	A	N	C	E	E
R	O	F	A	R	T	B	R	O	V
U	N	Y	W	S	M	I	E	E	O
T	R	G	I	D	O	Y	P	K	M
U	P	G	R	A	D	E	L	C	R
F	T	N	E	W	E	K	A	O	F
F	O	R	W	A	R	D	C	R	U
R	E	P	L	A	N	E	E	E	N

FIND THESE WORDS

MODERN
NEW
MOVE
FORWARD
UPGRADE
ADVANCE
REPLACE
FUTURE

"THERE ARE TWO WAYS OF SPREADING LIGHT:

TO BE THE CANDLE OR THE MIRROR THAT REFLECTS IT. ”

-EDITH WHARTON

PWSID # NJ1516001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Little Egg Harbor M.U.A.

For the Year 2023, Results from the Year 2022

The Little Egg Harbor Municipal Utilities Authority (MUA) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report 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 NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is wells. Our wells draw groundwater from the 800 Ft. Sands and the Rio Grande Aquifer System. Seven (7) of the wells are located in 800 Ft. Sands and one (1) is located in the Rio Grande Aquifer System. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment at (609) 296-1168. This water system's source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is attached.

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).

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure-ment	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = 1.5 – 4.3 Highest detect = 4.3 Highest average = 2.2	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Copper Test results Yr. 2022 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.11 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead Test results Yr. 2022 Result at 90th Percentile	N	4 No samples exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = 4 – 15 Highest detect = 15 Highest LRAA = 9	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2022	N	Range = 2 – 19 Highest detect = 19 Highest LRAA = 7	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2022	Range = 0.7 – 1.0 ppm Average = 0.8 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes

For Total Halocetic Acids (HAA5s) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), which are disinfection byproducts, compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

The Little Egg Harbor MUA. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael S. DiFrancia at 609-296-1168. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled MUA meetings at the MUA office, 823 Radio Road Little Egg Harbor, NJ 08087. Meetings are generally held on the second Tuesday of each month at 12:00 Noon. For a copy of the advertised meeting dates please contact the office, or www.lehmua.com.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 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.

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.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

DEFINITIONS

In the "Water Quality Test Results" table you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanogram per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in $100,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal -The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 contamination.

Sources of Lead in Drinking Water

The Little Egg Harbor MUA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

For a full list of steps visit: https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html

Run the cold water to flush out lead. Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.

Use cold, flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead; however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not soak into dishware or most clothes.

Use alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.

Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder. If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.

Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead. Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current definition of "lead free" from 2014 (as explained above). Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

Remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures. Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.

Test your water for lead. Please call 609-296-1168 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water**.**

Get your child tested. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. New Jersey law requires that children be tested for lead in their blood at both 1 and 2 years of age and before they are 6 years old if they have never been tested before or if they have been exposed to a known source of lead.

Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

Water softeners and reverse osmosis units will remove lead from water but can also make the water more corrosive to lead solder and plumbing by removing certain minerals; therefore, the installation of these treatment units at the point of entry into homes with lead plumbing should only be done under supervision of a qualified water treatment professional.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. You can find out more about how to get your child tested and how to pay for it at https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/testing.shtml.

In July 2021, P.L.2021, Ch.183 (Law) was enacted, requiring all community water systems to replace lead service lines in their service area within 10 years. Under the law, The Little Egg Harbor MUA is required to notify customers, non-paying consumers, and any off-site owner of a property (e.g., landlord) when it is known they are served by a lead service line*. Our service line inventory is available upon request.

Special Notice:

In July 2022; an Updated Drinking Water Service Line Inventory, a Lead Service Line Replacement Plan and an Annual Lead Service Line Replacement Progress Report was to be submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We were inadvertently late in submitting our Updated Drinking Water Service Line Inventory and received a reporting violation. Once this information was received by NJDEP, the violation was returned to compliance on 12/15/2022.

The Safe Drinking Water Act 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 asbestos and synthetic organic contaminants.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state safety requirements.

We at the Little Egg Harbor M.U.A. work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

Little Egg Harbor MUA-PWSID # NJ1516001

Little Egg Harbor MUA is a public community water system consisting of eight (8) wells.

This system's source water comes from the following aquifers: Atlantic City "800-foot" Sand Aquifer System, Rio-Grande Water-table Aquifer System.

This system can purchase water from the following water system: Tuckerton Water Department

Susceptibility Ratings for Little Egg Harbor MUA Sources

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.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, 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 they all received a low rating.

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, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	Pathogens			**Nutrients**			**Pesticides**			**Volatile Organic Compounds**			**Inorganics**			**Radionuclides**			**Radon**			**Disinfection Byproduct Precursors**		
Sources	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 - 8			**8**			**8**			**8**			**8**		**3**	**5**			**8**			**8**			**8**

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, which 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 Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Single Biggest Maintenance Issue

PLEASE HELP US, YOURSELF, AND YOUR NEIGHBORS!

Each year many thousands of dollars are spent to relieve sewer backups. The number one reason is due to items being flushed down the toilet which should be disposed of in the garbage.


HOW LONG UNTIL IT'S GONE?
Estimated decomposition rates of common marine debris items
Waxed Carton
3 months
Cardboard Box
2 months
Apple Core
2 months
Foamed Buoy
50 years
Plastic Grocery Bag
10 – 20 years
Plywood
1 – 3 years
Disposable Diaper
450 years
Cigarette Butt
1 – 5 years
Newspaper
6 weeks
Paper Towel
2 – 4 weeks
Wool Socks
1 – 5 years
Plastic Bottle
450 years
Photo-degradable
Beverage Holder
6 months
Aluminium Can
200 years
Fishing Line
600 years
Glass Bottle
undetermined
Styrofoam Cup
50 years
Tin Can
50 years
Plastic Beverage Holder
400 years
Cotton Shirt
2 – 5 months
Estimated individual item timelines depend on product composition and environmental conditions.
Source: NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), US / Woods Hole Sea Grant, US
Graphics: Oliver Lüde / Museum für Gestaltung Zürich, ZHdK

Please be advised…..

If you have a sewer backup or suspect a leak call the Authority Office FIRST at (609) 296-1168 or our service number (609) 296-7606. Staff will be dispatched 24/7. An evaluation will be performed and you will be advised whether the cause is one that needs to be taken care of by the Authority or if it is the responsibility of you as the property owner.

IMPORTANT

If we contact you regarding an issue with your meter, this is very important. Meters must be able to be read at all times so proper billing can be done, as well as the potential to let you know of excess usage. Staff may need to be dispatched to check the status of your meter, the wiring or the transmitting device. Thank you in advance for your anticipated cooperation.

VERY IMPORTANT

IF YOU PAY BY ONLINE BANKING, YOUR CHECK MAY TAKE UP TO 7 DAYS TO ARRIVE AT OUR OFFICE BASED ON WHERE IT IS MAILE D FROM. ALSO, THE DATE YOU PAY ONLINE IS NOT THE DATE WE RECEIVE PAYMENT AND POST IT. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT DURING FOURTH QUARTER BILLING. THIS YEAR IF THE AUTHORITY RECEIVES YOUR CHECK AFTER NOVEMBER 10TH, 2023 LATER THAN 4:00 P.M., THE CHECK MUST BE RETURNED TO YOU BY STATE STATUTE.. THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT YOUR HOUSE WILL BE GOING UP FOR SALE, YOUR WATER WILL BE TURNED OFF, OR YOU WILL BE EVICTED FOR NON-PAYMENT. YOU WILL HAVE MULTIPLE OPPORTUNITIES TO BRING YOUR ACCOUNT CURRENT HOWEVER IT MUST BE SATISFIED WITH THE TOWNSHIP TAX OFFICE. IF NOT PAID, IT WILL THEN GO THROUGH THE FULL TAX SALE PROCESS.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE YOU MAY PAY NO LATER THAN 4:00 PM (EST) ON NOVEMBER 10TH, 2023 BY CREDIT CARD.

THANK YOU FOR MAKING YOUR TIMELY PAYMENTS TO AVOID THIS PROCESS.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR MUA , QUALITY ON TAP

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

EARL F. SUTTON, JR.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/CFO

EMAIL: earlsuttonjr@lehmua.com

609-296-1168

OFFICE HOURS

MONDAY-FRIDAY

8:00 AM TO 4:00 PM

SERVICE DEPT. HOURS OF OPERATION

7 DAYS A WEEK

8:00 AM TO 4:30 PM

SERVICE DEPT. TELEPHONE

609-296-7606

Little Egg Harbor MUA
823 Radio Road
PO Box 660
Little Egg Harbor, NJ 08087