



EVESHAM MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY

"Working With You To Protect The Environment"

ANNUAL

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Dear Consumer,

The Evesham Municipal Utilities Authority is pleased to present our 2026 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). As we reflect on another challenging year and look ahead to continued infrastructure needs, we want to reassure you that your drinking water is consistently monitored, proven safe, and remains reliable. This level of service is made possible through the dedication and professionalism of our staff, who continue to uphold their critical responsibilities with excellence.

We are proud to report that your drinking water met or exceeded all requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) every day throughout 2025. The SDWA mandates that community water systems issue an annual water quality report to promote public awareness of drinking water quality. Within this report, you will find water quality testing results from the previous calendar year, information on the sources of your drinking water, and comparisons to established USEPA standards. The summary tables include both regulated and unregulated contaminants detected in treated water—even when levels fall well below the maximum limits set by the USEPA.

Our mission is to deliver the highest quality drinking water and provide efficient wastewater disposal services through sound management, modern scientific practices, and strategic infrastructure planning. Your ongoing investment in the systems that collect, treat, and distribute water and wastewater helps protect public health today while ensuring the long-term sustainability of our community's essential resources. Please refer to the back page for an important message regarding our aging infrastructure and the critical need for continued maintenance and upgrades to support quality of life, sustainable growth, and a resilient future for all residents of Evesham Township.

If you have any questions regarding your water quality, please contact our Regulatory Compliance Manager, Kaitlyn Kropa, at 856-983-0331. To view an electronic copy of this report, visit: <http://www.eveshammua.com/consumer-confidence-report/>. For additional information about the Evesham MUA, please visit our website at www.eveshammua.com.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey C. Booth
Executive Director

NOTE: Industrial and commercial customers, including hospitals, medical centers, and health clinics, please forward this report to your Environmental Compliance Manager.

EMUA BOARD MEMBERS

Edward T. Waters, Chairman
George Tencza, Vice Chairman
Lewis Kipness, Secretary
Michael Schmidt, Assistant Secretary
Richard Sweeney, Assistant Secretary
Byron Druss, Alternate Member #1
Andrew Willmott, Alternate Member #2

Jeffrey Booth, Executive Director
Laura Puszcz, Deputy Executive Director, CFO
James Higgins, Operations Manager
Kaitlyn Kropa, Regulatory Compliance Manager

The Evesham M.U.A. normally meets the first
Wednesday of each month at 7:00 pm.

Meetings are held at the
Evesham Municipal Utilities Authority at
100 Sharp Road, Marlton, NJ.

Office Hours are Monday through Friday 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

AFTER HOUR EMERGENCIES 856-983-1878

www.eveshammua.com

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.).

EVESHAM MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY

PWS ID # 0313001

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TABLE OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES

LEAD AND COPPER - Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units	EPA's Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90% of Test Levels were Less Than	# of Tests with Levels Above EPA's Action Level (AL)	Range Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (2024)	N	ppb	AL = 15	0	90th percentile value = 1.4	0 sites exceeded AL	ND - 9.9	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2024)	N	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th percentile value = 0.236	0 sites exceeded AL	0.034 - 0.58	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Call us at 856-983-1878 to determine if you have a lead service line.

TABLE OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Barium (2023)	N	ppm	2	2	0.12	0.0186 - 0.12	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2023)	N	ppm	4	4	0.11	ND - 0.11	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Chlorine	N	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.64 Average	0.20 - 1.26	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (Stage 2)	N	ppb	60	n/a	6.6 Average	ND - 10.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (Stage 2)	N	ppb	80	n/a	21.8 Average	4.0 - 40	By-product of drinking water disinfection

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Combined Radium (226 and 228) (2024)	N	pCi/l	5	0	3.18	3.18	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (2024)	N	pCi/l	5	0	1.25	1.25	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (2024)	N	pCi/l	5	0	1.93	1.93	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE OF SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS (RUL) RECOMMENDED UPPER LIMIT

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units	RUL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloride (2023)	N	ppm	250	n/a	4.4	ND - 4.4	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness, Total (2023)	N	ppm	250	n/a	69.4	48.2 - 69.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron ¹	N	ppm	0.30	n/a	0.22	0.22	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	ppm	6.5 to 8.5 (optimum range)	n/a	7.94	7.00 - 7.94	N/A
Sodium (2023)	N	ppm	50	n/a	8.72	3.47 - 8.72	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate (2023)	N	ppm	250	n/a	29.1	4.86 - 29.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (2023)	N	ppm	500	n/a	168	97.0 - 168	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (2023)	N	ppm	5	n/a	0.24	ND - 0.24	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ 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 of the body.

Where a date follows a contaminant in the table of detected contaminants, this indicates the most recent testing done in accordance with Federal and State regulations. 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, are more than one year old. Data older than 5 years need not to be included.

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). The Evesham MUA received a monitoring waiver for asbestos for compliance period 2020-2028 and a monitoring waiver for SOC for compliance period 2023-2025.

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for

EVESHAM MUA PWS ID #0313001

Every 5 years, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issues a list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the US EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants under EPA's 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). The UCMR5 contaminants included 29 PFAS compounds and lithium.

Evesham MUA collected two samples at each of our 9 Treatment points between 2024 and 2025 and all results were below the reporting limits for all 30 contaminants. The MUA was also required to collect from the interconnections with NJAWC and Mt. Laurel MUA on a quarterly basis in 2024. PFHxA and PFPeA, both of which are currently unregulated with no enforceable limits, had detections on samples collected on 11/4/24 at Mt Laurel's interconnect but were not detected in the other 3 quarters. All other samples in 2024 were not detected for any of the contaminants at the interconnections.

As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. These results are available at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder#data-finder> by entering PWS #NJ0313001. Alternatively, you may contact Kaitlyn Kropa at 856-983-0331 to obtain the results or if you have any questions regarding these results.

PFAS: Evesham MUA water system was required to collect samples for perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) beginning in 2020. The MUA tests their Wells annually for these 3 PFAS compounds and there have been no detections at any of our water treatment plants since testing began. Additionally, Evesham MUA began testing our Wells for 3 new PFAS compounds: HFPO-DA, Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS), and Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) in 2025, and all results were non detect (<2 ng/L).

MT. LAUREL MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY

PWS ID # 0324001

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TABLE OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units	EPA's Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90% of Test Levels were Less Than	# of Tests with Levels Above EPA's Action Level (AL)	Range Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	N	ppb	AL = 15	0	90th percentile value = 1.70	0 sites exceeded AL	ND - 4.15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th percentile value = 0.329	0 sites exceeded AL	0.0208-0.451	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Barium (2023)	N	ppm	2	2	0.0548	0.0525-0.0548	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2023)	N	ppm	4	4	1.59	0.67-1.59	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Chlorine	N	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.82 Average	0.70-1.00	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethanes (Stage 2)	N	ppb	80	n/a	21 Average	3.04-28.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (Stage 2)	N	ppb	60	n/a	15 Average	ND-33.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Gross Alpha (2023)	N	pCi/l	15	0	4.3	4.3	Erosion of natural deposits
--------------------	---	-------	----	---	-----	-----	-----------------------------

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

Perfluorooctanoic sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	N	ppt	13	0	1.54	ND-1.54	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
--	---	-----	----	---	------	---------	--

TABLE OF SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS (RUL) RECOMMENDED UPPER LIMIT

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units	RUL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Sodium (2023)	N	ppm	50	n/a	33.8	30-33.8	Naturally present in the environment

Where a date follows a contaminant in the table of detected contaminants, this indicates the most recent testing done in accordance with Federal and State regulations. 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, are more than one year old.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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.

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 Quality Results

New Jersey American Water - Western System PWSID NJ0327001

Contaminants not reported were not detected in the treated water supply

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

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES

DISINFECTANTS - Collected at the Surface Water Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MCL	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2025	Yes	4	TT: Results $\geq$ 0.2	0.53 ¹	0.53 to 1.29	Water additive used to control microbes.

¹ - Data represents the lowest residual entering the distribution system from our water treatment plant.

TREATMENT BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Range of Removal Required	Range of Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC), %	2025	Yes	NA	TT $\geq$ 35% Removal	35%	42.3 % to 59.6%	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Actual/Required TOC Removal (Ratio)	2025	Yes	NA	TT: Running Annual Average $\geq$ 1.0	--	1.21 to 1.70	0	Naturally present in the environment.

TURBIDITY - Continuous Monitoring at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement and Lowest Monthly % of Samples <0.3 NTU	Sample Date of Highest and Lowest Compliance Result	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) ²	2025	Yes	0	TT: Single result >1 NTU	< 0.1	NA	Soil runoff.
	2025	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	100%	NA	Soil runoff.

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. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range detected	Typical Source
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)	2025	Yes	0.0005	0.03	0.0015	ND to 0.006	Discharge from industrial and chemical factories.
Bromate (ppb)	2025	Yes	0	10	0.83	ND to 5	Disinfection byproduct.
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	Yes	5	10	2.6	ND to 2.6	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) ^{3,4}	2025	Yes	0	14	2.5	ND to 4.3	Used in Teflons, fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, photo films.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) ^{3,4}	2025	Yes	0	13	2.45	ND to 3.9	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2025	Yes	0	15	6.18	ND to 6.35	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium Ra226 + Ra 228 (pCi/L)	2025	Yes	0	15	0.81	ND to 1.08	Erosion of natural deposits.

³ - PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

⁴ - For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 (MCLG): 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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.

n/a: Not applicable.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Not Detected (ND): The contaminant was either not detected or was below the level which could be measured in a sample of water using the best available analysis techniques.

Parts Per Million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts Per Billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 20,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

Picocurie (pCi/l): A unit used to describe the level of activity of decay of a radioactive element.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) – Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

Secondary Contaminant- Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, Mt. Laurel MUA, and New Jersey American Water Company, which is available at <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550. The source water assessment performed on our 11 sources determined the following:

	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 - 11			11			11			11			11		10	1		10	1			11		10	1

- **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, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **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:** 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 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/watersupply/dwc_quality.html 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 reacts with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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.

NJDEP found the following potential contaminant sources within the source water assessment area for our sources: Underground Storage Tank Permits.

If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at watersupply@dep.nj.gov or 609-292-5550.



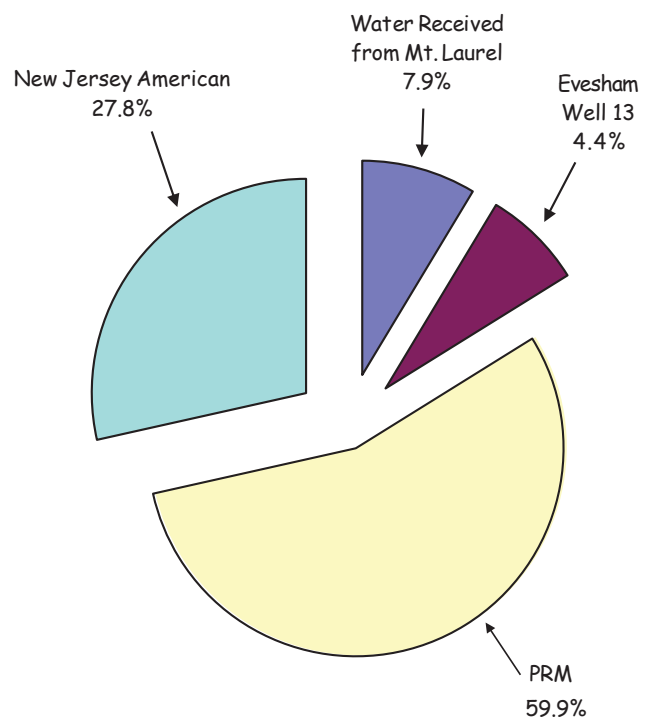
For additional information contact:
NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water
 609-292-5550
www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
 800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater



Like Us On
Facebook

facebook.com/eveshamwater

2025 Water Supply Summary Water Supply Demand 1360 MG



Water and Sewer User Fee Rate Comparison

Per quarter from most expensive to least expensive

WATER FEES			SEWER FEES			COMBINED QUARTERLY WATER & SEWER FEES		
Utility	Quarterly Fee	Rank	Utility	Quarterly Fee	Rank	Utility	Combined Fees	Rank
Palmyra Township	\$227.65	1	Borough of Tuckerton	\$212.22	1	Mt. Holly MUA - Outside Mt. Holly Township	\$421.87	1
Delanco Township	\$227.65	1	Winslow Township & CCMUA	\$195.00	2	Edgewater Park Township	\$397.65	2
Delran Township	\$227.65	1	Mt. Holly MUA - Outside Mt. Holly Township	\$194.22	3	Delanco Township	\$373.65	3
Edgewater Park Township	\$227.65	1	Maple Shade Township	\$191.30	4	Delran Township	\$370.40	4
Beverly City	\$227.65	1	Edgewater Park Township	\$170.00	5	Cinnaminson Township	\$368.65	5
Cinnaminson Township	\$227.65	1	Freehold Township	\$160.31	6	Beverly City	\$360.65	6
Mt. Holly MUA - Outside Mt. Holly Township	\$227.65	1	Brick Township MUA	\$156.58	7	Borough of Tuckerton	\$343.44	7
Burlington City	\$168.30	8	Bordentown City/Township	\$152.20	8	Palmyra Township	\$336.65	8
Willingboro MUA	\$155.10	9	Moorestown Township	\$151.50	9	Maple Shade Township	\$314.10	9
Borough of Tuckerton	\$131.22	10	Mount Laurel MUA	\$151.44	10	Winslow Township & CCMUA	\$311.50	10
Moorestown Township	\$130.00	11	Willingboro MUA	\$148.70	11	Willingboro MUA	\$303.80	11
Maple Shade Township	\$122.80	12	Delanco Township	\$146.00	12	Burlington City	\$303.30	12
Brick Township MUA	\$121.02	13	Delran Township	\$142.75	13	Moorestown Township	\$281.50	13
Monroe MUA (Gloucester County)	\$117.60	14	Medford Township	\$141.48	14	Brick Township MUA	\$277.60	14
Winslow Township & CCMUA	\$116.50	15	Cinnaminson Township	\$141.00	15	Bordentown City/Township	\$265.75	15
Bordentown City/Township	\$113.55	16	Burlington City	\$135.00	16	Mount Laurel MUA	\$251.04	16
Hamilton Township MUA	\$100.50	17	Beverly City	\$133.00	17	Monroe MUA (Gloucester County)	\$249.69	17
Mantua MUA	\$99.70	18	Monroe MUA (Gloucester County)	\$132.09	18	Freehold Township	\$212.75	18
Mount Laurel MUA	\$99.60	19	Evesham MUA	\$117.70	19	Medford Township	\$211.98	19
Pemberton Township	\$99.00	20	Palmyra Township	\$109.00	20	Evesham MUA	\$194.00	20
Evesham MUA	\$76.30	21	Washington Township MUA (Gloucester County)	\$112.40	21	Mantua MUA	\$193.54	21
Hackettstown MUA	\$74.16	22	Mantua MUA	\$93.84	22	Pemberton Township	\$189.00	22
Medford Township	\$70.50	23	Pemberton Township	\$90.00	23	Hamilton Township MUA	\$175.50	23
Freehold Township	\$52.44	24	Hackettstown MUA	\$75.07	24	Washington Township MUA (Gloucester County)	\$160.20	24
Washington Township MUA (Gloucester County)	\$47.80	25	Hamilton Township MUA	\$75.00	25	Hackettstown MUA	\$149.23	25

1. Quarterly fees based on 18,000 gallons usage per single family home with a 5/8" meter.

2. NJ American Water Company water franchise area includes Beverly, Cinnaminson, Delanco, Delran, Mount Holly, Palmyra and Edgewater Park.

Where Does My Water Come From?



The Evesham Municipal Utilities Authority (EMUA) water supply is a blend composed of groundwater and treated surface water. The primary sources for the groundwater supply in Evesham are eleven wells that draw their water from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) and the Wenonah Mt. Laurel aquifers. The wells range in depth from 300 to 623 feet. Although the State strictly regulates the water being pumped from the PRM aquifer, it is depleting at a faster rate than it can be recharged naturally. In 1996, the EMUA water allocation was reduced by 22%. To supplement its water supply, the EMUA purchases drinking water from Mt. Laurel Township Municipal Utilities Authority (MLTMUA) and New Jersey American Water Company (NJAWC). The MLTMUA pumps water from three wells within the PRM to their two water treatment plants, while NJAWC water comes from the Delaware River and from groundwater wells. This is why we ask for your cooperation in conserving water year round.

Water restrictions are in effect from May 1 through September 30 of each year. The odd/even watering system does not depend upon your house address. If you live on the North (Wal-Mart) side of Route 70, you may water on ODD Days. If you live on the South (Produce Junction) side of Route 70, you may water on EVEN days. Limited hours are also in effect on your assigned day. You may water from midnight to 8:00 a.m. and from 8:00 p.m. until midnight. No one can water from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on any day. For more information on water restrictions, please visit our website at <https://www.eveshammua.com/restrictions/>.

Preventing Backups

Help maintain a healthy sewer system in our community

The EMUA is committed to providing the highest quality drinking water and wastewater disposal services no matter the situation. Flushing the wrong stuff down a toilet or drain can lead to costly home plumbing repairs and sewer backups. It is imperative that we make an effort to limit these types of blockages and system disruptions. Toilet paper is flushable, but other products like paper towels, tissues, and wipes (even labeled as “flushable”) are not and can cause system blockages.

PLEASE make sure you put these items in the trash and DO NOT FLUSH them down the toilet!

DO NOT FLUSH:

- Wet wipes
- Baby wipes
- Anti-bacterial wipes
- Disinfectant wipes
- Paper towels





YOU CAN HELP

Do your part to prevent costly and time consuming equipment blockages or breakdowns and aid in preventing sewer backups.





THE “FLUSHABLE” WIPES MYTH

- Flushable wipes are often marketed as an alternative to toilet paper and claim to be “flushable” and “sewer safe.”
- These wipes **DO NOT** break down when flushed in both private household plumbing and the public sewer system.
- Serious blockages resulting in sewer backups may occur.
- Disposable wipes, even those labeled “flushable,” should be disposed of in the trash, not flushed down the toilet.

We Rely on Clean Water to Protect Our Health, Environment and Quality of Life

Much of our water infrastructure — the systems that treat, distribute, collect and clean water — was built nearly 60 years ago. Significant investments are critical to keep pace with growing needs and environmental challenges. Protect your community by supporting initiatives to invest in our water and wastewater systems. Together, we can keep our lifeline flowing.

“The nation’s drinking water utilities need \$472.6 billion in infrastructure investments over the next 20 years... The \$472.6 billion represents the need associated with hundreds of thousands of miles of pipe, thousands of treatment plant and source water projects, and billions of gallons of storage (based on survey responses). Investments in water systems not only provide assurances of continued delivery of safe drinking water to American homes, schools, and places of business, they are key to local economies across the United States.”

—U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment Sixth Report to Congress (March 2018)

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-10/documents/corrected_sixth_drinking_water_infrastructure_needs_survey_and_assessment.pdf



EMUA NOTICES:

The EMUA Needs YOUR Help Keeping Evesham Lead-Free

The Evesham MUA is actively working to identify and eliminate all lead services and lead components in the water system. Please scan the

QR code to the left and follow the link that appears on your screen or contact the EMUA at (856) 983-1878 or MUA@EVESHAMMUA.COM to help us confirm the safety of your plumbing materials.

Evesham MUA has prepared a service line inventory which can be found

By scanning the QR code to the left or by visiting <https://lead-service-line-inventory-emua.hub.arcgis.com/> and clicking on the hyperlink "Click Here To View Full Detail Lead Inventory."

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. Evesham Municipal Utilities Authority (MUA) 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 Evesham MUA at 856-983-1878. 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>.

For those served by a lead service line, flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street, a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line. To determine if you have a lead service line, contact us at 856-983-1878. Call the Evesham MUA at 856-983-1878 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. The EMUA offers free lead testing for those with lead or galvanized service lines. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

TIER 3 ANNUAL MONITORING NOTICE:

The EMUA is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2025, we did not complete the required monitoring and testing for PFAS and nitrate at one of our nine Treatment Points and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water from that site during that time. Please see detailed explanation below.

The EMUA water system is required to collect annual samples from all 9 Treatment Points for Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), and nitrate. The EMUA collected these required annual samples from all Treatment Points in 2025 except for Well #8 (TP006019). Well #8 ran shortly for 22 days in January 2025, before experiencing catastrophic failure. Well #8 was deemed out of service (OOS) and the Well did not run for the remainder of 2025. Because the Well only ran for a short time in 2025, the required annual PFAS and nitrate samples were not collected; the EMUA expected to have the entirety of the year to collect these required samples.

Customers are not required to take any action and there are no adverse health risks. The Well does not have any history of PFAS or nitrate detections and there were no detections when the MUA last tested them in 2024. The MUA does not anticipate this Well being back online until early 2027 and will test for these compounds when the Well comes back online. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information, please contact Kaitlyn Kropa at 856-983-0331. Information on our water system, including drinking water results, may be found on the NJDEP's Drinking Water Viewer website available at <https://waterviewer.nj.gov/>.