STOCKTON UNIVERSITY MAIN CAMPUS CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2024

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Stockton University
For the Year 2024, Results from the Year 2023

PWSID NO. NJ0111304

Stockton University owns and operates the water supply system that provides potable water service throughout the university/campus. As such, the University is providing the following information regarding the water which is supplied to them. The information you are about to read is on file with the University and copies of this report are available, upon request. This report is intended to supply Stockton University, its students, staff, faculty members, employees and visitors, with information on the sources of their drinking water.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Physical Address: Stockton University
101 Vera King Farris Drive
Galloway Township, NJ 08205-9441
PWSID #: NJ0111304
Classification: Public Non-Community
Phone Number: 609-626-6052
Contact Person: Mr. John J. Fritsch, Assistant V.P. of Facilities Management & Plant Operation Division of Facilities or
Ms. Amber Berry, Manager of Environmental Health and Safety

SOURCES OF WATER

All water distributed in the Stockton University water distribution system comes from two (2) groundwater supply wells, known as Well Nos. 1 and 2, located on the campus. Both wells are treated by a common water treatment plant located on campus

Source Water Type(s):	Source Water Names
Ground Water	Well No. 1; WL001001 Well No. 2; WL001002

SOURCE WATER LOCATION(S)

Ground Water: Well Nos. 1 and 2 are located on the campus at existing treatment facility TP001001, approximately 500 feet east of Vera King Farris Drive, and College Walk.

VULNERABILITY STATEMENT

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).

***The state of New Jersey 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.**

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.).

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ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

1. 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.

2. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

   a) ***Microbial*** contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

   b) ***Inorganic*** contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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

   d) ***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.

   e) ***Radioactive*** contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

3. 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 & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for other parenthesis in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

4. 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 (800-426-4791).

5. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 healthcare providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

6. Special Consideration Regarding Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Children: Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in water than do 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.

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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 care provider.

Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your own home water, you may wish to have your own water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING

The University is required to conduct Triennial Lead and Copper sampling, including 20 samples every 3 years, between the months of June and September. In 2021 "No samples exceeded the Action Level" next sampling will be June 2024.

LEAD AND COPPER							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**MCLG [MRDLG]**	**90% PERCENTILE**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**VIOLATION**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Copper (ppm)	**2021**	1.3		**0.1**	**0.01 - 0.16**	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	**2021**	0.015		**0.0012**	**<0.00069 - <0.0033**	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

LEAD EDUCATION STATEMENT

"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 University is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours', the potential for lead exposure can be minimized by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://wwwepa.gov/safewater/lead". Call us @ 609.437.8710 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.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Consumers with comments or concerns regarding water issues are always welcome to call the plant operations office. Public involvement in water related issues is possible through The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection which has developed a draft source water assessment plan. Public comment and participation in the plan's continuing development is possible by contacting the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. As you can see by the table, our system is safe. We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

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Source Water Assessment

The New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public non-community, non-transient water system, which is available at http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/ondex.html or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. The source water assessment performed on our sources determined the following:

PWS ID #0111304 STOCKTON UNIVERSITY		Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Source Type	# 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	2			2			2			2			2			2			2			2		2	
GUDI	0																								
Surface water Intakes	0																								

The table above 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.

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.

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.

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.

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We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. As you can see by the table, our system is safe. We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. John J. Fritsch, Assistant V.P. of Facilities & Plant Operations Division of Facilities & Operations at 609-626-6052. We want our valued consumers to be informed about their water utility.

Stockton University routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 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.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Coliform	2023	ABSENT		ABSENT	ABSENT	NO	Naturally present

Radiological water **contaminants** are undesirable **radioactive** substances that have entered a water supply. They are also known as radionuclides. Typical, naturally-occurring **radiologicals** found in drinking water include, "... isotopes of radium, uranium and radon, among others.

RADIOLOGICALS							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Combined Radium	2020	5		1.5	1.5	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon	2022	15		<3	<3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	2019	5		<1	<1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2022	5		<1	<1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

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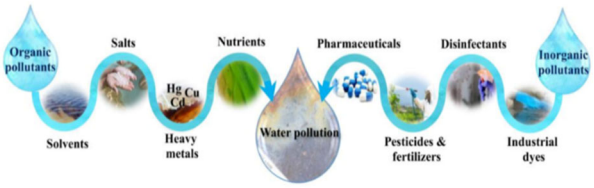
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.



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.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
ANTIMONY, TOTAL (ppm)	2022	0.006	0.0003	<0.00037	<0.00037	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (ppm)	2022	0.005	0	<0.0002	<0.0002	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and/ or electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2022	2	2	0.066	0.066	NO	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
BERYLLIUM, TOTAL (ppm)	2022	0.004	0.00019	<0.000016	0.000016	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM (ppm)	2022	0.005	0.005	<0.00014	<0.00014	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
CHROMIUM (ppm)	2022	0.1		<0.0041	<0.0041	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE (ppm)	2022	0.2	0.00005	<0.005	<0.005	NO	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	0.25	<0.25	<0.25	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
MERCURY (ppm)	2022	0.002	0.000005	<0.000079	<0.000079	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
NICKEL (ppm)	2022	None	0.0028	<0.0031	<0.0057	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	**2023**	**10**	**0.4**	**0.44**	**0.44 – 0.47**	**NO**	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM (ppm)	2022	0.05	0.00087	<0.0015	<0.0015	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
THALLIUM, TOTAL (ppm)	2022	0.002	0.00015	<0.000017	<0.00017	NO	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

***The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection required Stockton University to monitor for Volatile Organic Contaminants. On January 19th, 2022, twenty-six (26) contaminants were tested and all were found to be <0.001 ppm but, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, Dichloromethane and Naphthalene were <0.002 ppm all under the MCL.**

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Secondary contaminants, including iron, which is a naturally occurring substance from erosion of natural deposits in the groundwater aquifer in this area, and which the EPA does not recognize as a health risk, can cause rusty color, sediment, metallic taste and reddish or orange staining; and manganese, which is naturally occurring in groundwater from erosion of natural deposits, is not a major concern in this area and which the EPA does not recognized as a health risk, can have noticeable effects of black to brown color, black or dark orange staining in laundry, and bitter metallic taste in tea and other hot beverages.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity	**2023**			**39**	**9.5-39**	**NO**	
pH	**2023**	**6.5 – 8.5**	**0.175**	**7.86**	**6.9 – 7.86**	**NO**	Naturally occurring
Ortho	**2023**	**250**	**250**	**2.2**	**0.23 – 2.2**	**NO**	
Color	2022	10		<5	<5	**NO**	NA
Aluminum	2022	0.2	0.0868	0.19	0.19	**NO**	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	2022	250	1	7.6	7.6	**NO**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	2	0.25	<0.25	<0.25	**NO**	NA
Hardness, Carbonate	2022	50-250	0.06	4.8	4.8	**NO**	Naturally occurring
Iron	2022	0.3	0.0747	0.15	0.15	**NO**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese	2022	0.05	0.0018	0.0099	0.0099	**NO**	Leaching from natural deposits
Silver	2022	0.1	ND	<0.0041	<0.0041		NA
Sodium	2022	50	50	20	20	**NO**	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	2022	250	250	5.4	5.4	**NO**	NA
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2022	500		56	56	**NO**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	2022	5	5	0.057	0.057	**NO**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

REQULATED DISINFECTANTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine	**2023**	**4**	**4**	**1.08**	**0.40 – 1.08**	**NO**	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits;

- **Sodium** - For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

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

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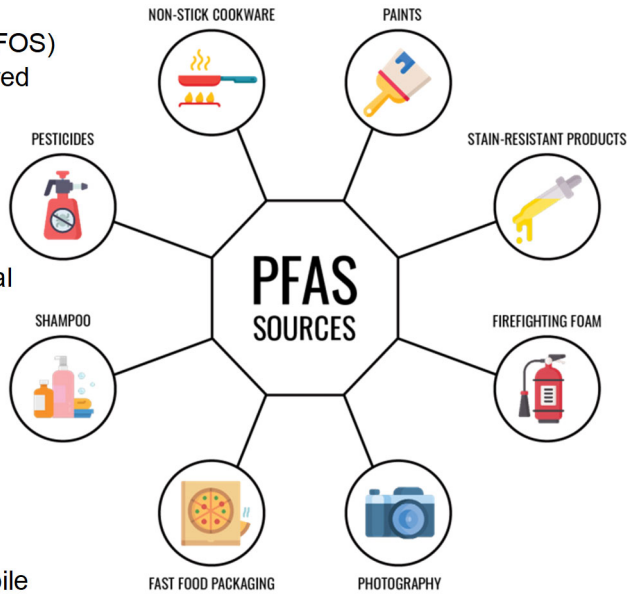
CONTAMINANTS TESTED IN 2023							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**MCLG [MRDLG]**	**HIGHEST DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**VIOLATION**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	**2023**	**0.014**		**<2**	**<2**	**NO**	Used in the manufacturing of fluoropolymers.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	**2023**	**0.013**		**<2**	**<2**	**NO**	Used in the manufacturing of fluoropolymers.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	**2023**	**0.013**		**<2**	**<2**	**NO**	Used in the manufacturing of fluoropolymers.

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.

What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water.



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In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l);

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l);

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l);

pci/l: piocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NA: Not applicable;

ND: Non-Detected, indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.

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.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.

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.

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 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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water then 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).

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MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS:

Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 PPM is a 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 care provider.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS STAGE-2

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
HAA5 (ppm)	2023	0.06	NA	<0.006	<0.006	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppm)	2023	0.08	NA	0.0033	0.00177 – 0.0033	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

WAIVERS: Stockton received monitoring waivers for asbestos, as well as synthetic organic chemicals.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet ALL regulatory requirements.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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.

When the state issues water restrictions, Stockton University will ask everyone to adhere to the state regulations. If you have any drought related questions you can contact a drought hotline representative at 1-800-448-7379 or visit the New Jersey drought website at www.NJDrought.org.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMAN, NURSING MOTHERS, AND OTHERS:

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the drinking water than adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating 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 case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water then 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).

Please contact Mr. John J. Fritsch, Assistant V.P. of Facilities & Plant Operations Division of Facilities & Operations at 609-626-6052, if you have any questions.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

Stockton University works hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our students, faculty, staff, employees and visitors help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.