



# STOCKTON RESORTS FREE TO BE PRE-SCHOOL NOW POMONA HOUSE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Free to Be Pre-School now Pomona House For the Year 2022, Results from the Year 2021

**PWSID NO. NJ0111405 (Deactivated 9/27/2021)**

Stockton University owns and operates the water supply system that provides potable water service for Free to Be Pre-School now the Pomona House. 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 Pomona House, students, staff, faculty members, and employees, with information on the sources of their drinking water.

**Free to Be Pre-School was closed in March of 2020 due to COVID – 19. Stockton University decided not to reopen the Pre-School. The building is now called the Pomona house and used for COVID-19 Screening. We continued to sample.**



### **WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION**

Physical Address: Stockton University Pomona House  
237 Pomona Road  
Galloway Township, NJ 08205-9441  
PWSID #: NJ0111405 (Deactivated 9/27/2021)  
Classification: Public Non-Community (Deactivated 9/27/2021)  
Phone Number: 609-412-9176  
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 Free to Be Pre-School water distribution system comes from one (1) groundwater supply well, known as Well No. 1, located on the campus.

<b>Source Water Type(s):</b>	<b>Source Water Names</b>
Ground Water	Well No. 1; WL001001

### **SOURCE WATER LOCATION(S)**

Ground Water: Well Nos. 1 is located on the campus at existing treatment facility TP001001,

### **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).



# STOCKTON RESORTS FREE TO BE PRE-SCHOOL NOW POMONA HOUSE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## 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.



# STOCKTON RESORTS FREE TO BE PRE-SCHOOL NOW POMONA HOUSE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

- 7. **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.
- 8. **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

Free to Be Pre-School is required to conduct Yearly Lead and Copper sampling, including 5 samples every year, between the months of June and September. Lead and Copper sampling was conducted in 2021. The results below are all below the Action Level (A.L.) for these contaminants.

LEAD AND COPPER							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	0.0099	0.11	0.042 - 0.11	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	2021	0.015	0.00067	0.0041	0.0013 - 0.0041	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**\*No samples for Copper or Lead exceeded the action level in 2021 sampling.**

## 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>”.

## 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.



# STOCKTON RESORTS FREE TO BE PRE-SCHOOL NOW POMONA HOUSE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 Management & Plant Operation Division of Facilities. We want our valued consumers to be informed about their water utility.

**We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State safety requirements.** This report describes our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report, please contact our offices at (609) 412-9176.

Free to Be Pre-School 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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	2021	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

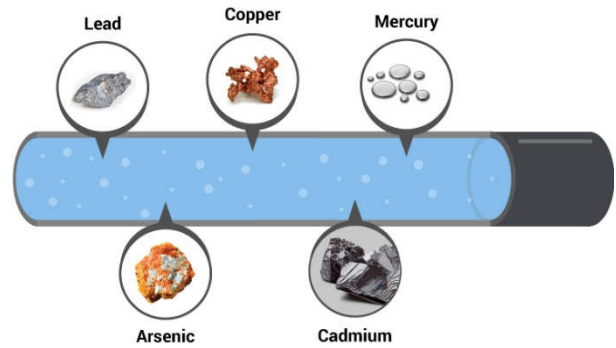
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Combined Radium	2020	5		6.4	6.4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon	2020	15		2.1	2.1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	2020	5		1.5	1.5	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2020	5		4.9	4.9	NO	Erosion of natural deposits



# STOCKTON RESORTS FREE TO BE PRE-SCHOOL NOW POMONA HOUSE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**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)	2019	0.006	0.0003	<0.00017	<0.00017	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (ppm)	2019	0.005	0.025	<0.0011	<0.0011	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and/ or electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2019	2	0.001	0.147	0.147	NO	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
BERYLLIUM, TOTAL (ppm)	2019	0.004	0.00019	0.00017	0.00017	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM (ppm)	2019	0.005	0.00015	<0.000067	<0.000067	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
CHROMIUM (ppm)	2019	0.1		<0.0054	<0.0054	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE (ppm)	2019	0.2	0.00005	<0.005	<0.005	NO	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	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)	2019	0.002	0.000005	<0.00005	<0.00005	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
NICKEL (ppm)	2019	None	0.0028	<0.0077	<0.0077	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	<b>2021</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>Runoff from fertilizer</b>
SELENIUM (ppm)	2019	0.05	0.00087	<0.0014	<0.0014	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
THALLIUM, TOTAL (ppm)	2019	0.002	0.00015	<0.000045	<0.000045	NO	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

\* The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection required Free to Be Preschool to monitor for Volatile Organic Contaminants. On April 13<sup>th</sup>, 2020, twenty-six (26) contaminants were tested and all were found to be <0.03 ug/l.

\*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.



# STOCKTON RESORTS FREE TO BE PRE-SCHOOL NOW POMONA HOUSE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**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 recognize 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.

SECONDARYS							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	0.25	<0.25	<0.25	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	2019	50	0.175	13.5	13.5	NO	
Sulfate	2019	250		14.6	14.3-14.6	NO	
Chlorine	2019	4	4	<0.20	<0.20	NO	

- **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.
- **Chlorine** – Free to be Preschool uses UV for disinfection so NO chlorine should be found.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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, through representative, are more than one year old.

CONTAMINANTS TESTED IN 2021							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2021	0.014		<2	<2	NO	Used in the manufacturing of fluoropolymers.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2021	0.013		<2	<2	NO	Used in the manufacturing of fluoropolymers.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	2021	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.



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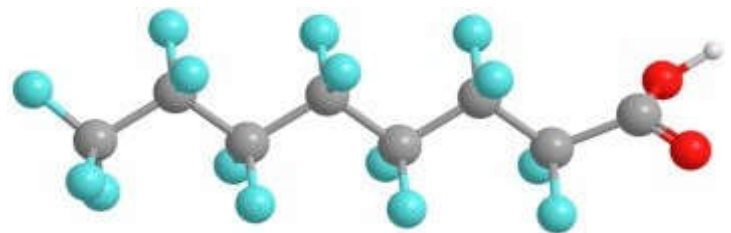
**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring** – Free to be Daycare monitored for the following unregulated contaminants in 2019 & 2020. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA and NJDEP in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. Perfluorinated compounds are widely found in the environment. EPA has identified a guidance level of 0.070 ppb for PFOA/PFOS (combined), and NJDEP has adopted new drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards for PFOA and PFOS of 14 ng/L (0.014 ppb) and 13 ng/L (0.013 ppb), respectively, as of January 2021.

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

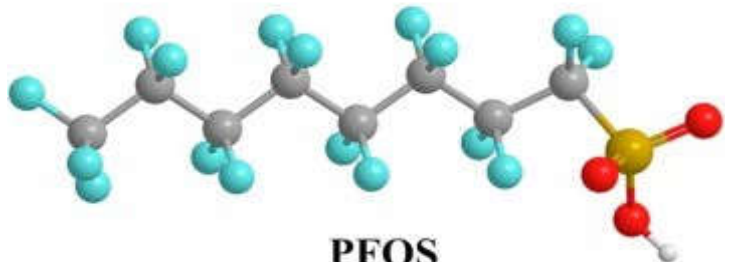
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLA TION	TYPICAL SOURCE

### 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.



**PFOA**



**PFOS**



# STOCKTON RESORTS FREE TO BE PRE-SCHOOL NOW POMONA HOUSE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## DEFINITIONS

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:



**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.

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

**Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**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.

**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.

**TON:** Threshold Odor Number

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).





# STOCKTON RESORTS FREE TO BE PRE-SCHOOL NOW POMONA HOUSE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

(1) **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.



2) **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.

(3) **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.

(4) **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.

(5) **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.

## 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.



# STOCKTON RESORTS FREE TO BE PRE-SCHOOL NOW POMONA HOUSE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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. All 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](http://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 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).

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.

**Free to Be Pre-School now Pomona House, work 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.**