



STOCKTON UNIVERSITY - POMONA HOUSE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2023

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Pomona House For the Year 2024. Results from the Year 2023

Stockton members, and employees, with information on the sources of their drinking water.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Physical Address: Stockton University Pomona House
237 Pomona Road
Galloway Township, NJ 08205-9441

PWSID #: NA

Classification: Public Non-Community

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

interconnections to any other potable (drinking) water systems. The distribution system is supplied by a





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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

Pomona House is not required to conduct Yearly Lead and Copper sampling. Sampled last in 2021 with NO exceedances.

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>". 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.

Pomona House 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.



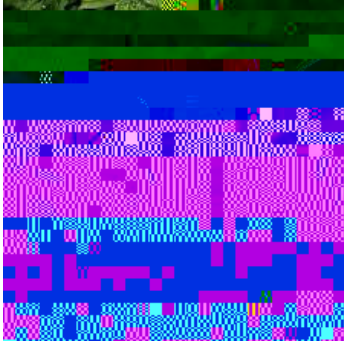


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Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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



Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and





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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:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing



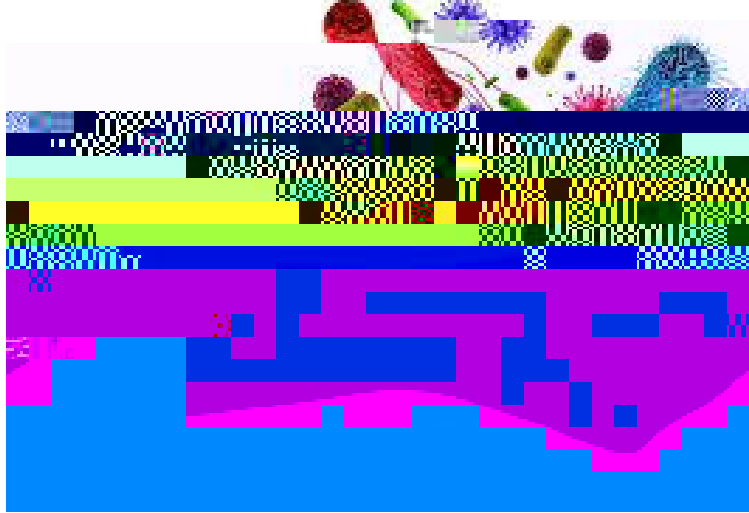


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MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

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.



- x 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



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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.

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

Pomona House at Stockton University 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.

