



# STOCKTON UNIVERSITY BARLOW ATHLETIC CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2023

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Barlow Athletic Field For the Year 2024. Results from the Year 2023 PWSID NO. NJ0111459

Stockton University owns and operates the water supply system that provides potable water service for Barlow Athletic Field. 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 Barlow Athletic Field, its students, staff, faculty members, employees and visitors, with information on the sources of their drinking water.

### WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

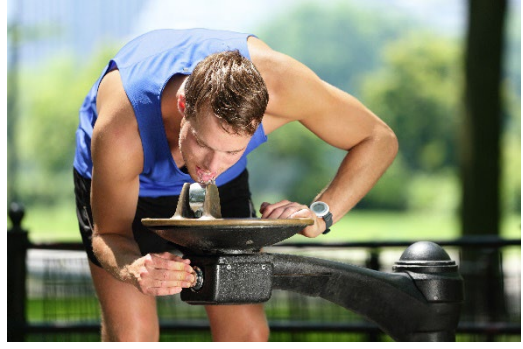
**Physical Address:** Barlow Athletic Field  
237 Pomona Road  
Galloway Township, NJ 08205-9441

**PWSID #:** NJ0111405

**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  
Ms. Amber Berry, Manager of Environmental Health and Safety



### SOURCES OF WATER

Barlow Athletic Field's water system at Stockton University is privately owned, by Stockton University. It has no interconnections to any other potable (drinking) water systems. The distribution system is supplied by a groundwater source, pumped from one (1) well on site in Atlantic County.

**Source Water Type:** Ground Water  
**Source Water Names:** Barlow Well 2; WL001001; E201010639; WSWL929587

### SOURCE WATER LOCATION

Barlow Well 2; is located on the athletic ballfield field off Pamona Road, on campus the existing treatment facility TP001001 is at the athletic ballfield field too.

### 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 DrinkingWater 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.**





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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, radioactivematerial, 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 healthendpoints 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

Barlow Athletic Field is not required to conduct Yearly Lead and Copper 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>”. 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.

Barlow Athletic Field 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>, 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.



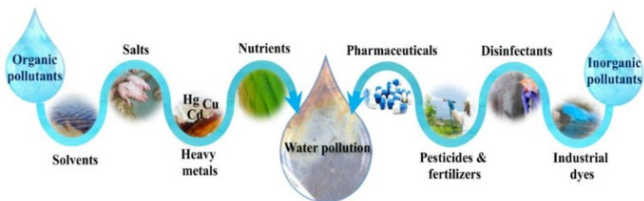
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**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

## 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
E. Coli	2023	ABSENT		ABSENT	ABSENT	NO	Naturally present

**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
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	0.04	0.44	0.44	NO	Runoff from fertilizer

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

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.



# STOCKTON UNIVERSITY BARLOW ATHLETIC CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2023

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:** picocuries 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 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).





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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.

## 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](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.**



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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.

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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.**

**Barlow Athletic Field 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.**