Cal Poly Pomona

2024

Annual Water Quality Report

Presented by

Facilities Planning & Management

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Cal Poly Pomona a (909)865-3030 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
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 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 contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Our Commitment

Cal Poly Pomona (CPP) is committed to providing high-quality drinking water to the campus community. The intent of this report is to keep the campus community informed about the quality of drinking water and the measures the university has undertaken to safeguard its water supply. This report summarizes the quality of the water that was provided to the campus in 2024. Please read and learn more about campus water sources, results of water testing, and how the quality of the campus water measures up against state and federal standards.

About this report

The CPP Facilities Management (FM) Department is pleased to present the 2024 Water Quality Report, which covers all testing performed between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024. The report contains information about the quality of the campus drinking water and the department's dedication to providing the highest-quality drinking water.

CPP Water Treatment Plant, April 2025

In order to ensure that water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. For 2024, the drinking water delivered to the campus community met or exceeded the standards established by these federal and state agencies. This annual report fully complies with the regulations of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act.

Questions? Contact Us!

Facilities Customer Service is available Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM and may be reached at (909)869-3030, or fmcustomer@cpp.edu. The Water Treatment Plant may also be reached at (909)869-5189.

Water Supply Sources of Cal Poly Pomona

CPP uses both ground and surface water supplies to produce drinking water. Most of the drinking water that is produced comes from the domestic groundwater Well 1 that is located on CPP's property and permitted by the State Water Board. This domestic water well is tapped into the Spadra groundwater basin and water extracted from this well is treated by a process known as reverse osmosis. The treated water may also be blended with water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

1 **Groundwater – Well 1**

In-house production

2 **Purchased Water – MWD**

Supplemental Blended Water

MWD Imported Water

MWD imports and treats surface water transported through two major conveyance systems: the 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct and the 444-mile-long State Water Project (SWP). Water transported via the Colorado River Aqueduct originates in the Colorado River basin states, and water transported by the State Water Project conveyance system originates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. MWD treats this imported water at its Weymouth Filtration plant in the City of La Verne. The water is then purchased by CPP through MWD designated wholesale water agency, Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD).

Substances That Could Be In Water

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may 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.

Source Water Assessments

In July 2001, the State Water Board conducted source water assessments of CPP's groundwater source, Well 1, to determine the vulnerability of these water sources to possible contaminating activities. Summaries of the assessments may be requested by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board, Los Angeles Region, at (818) 551-2004. Copies of the complete assessments may be viewed at the State Board Angeles District Office, 500 N. Central Ave., Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203. For more information, contact the CPP Water Treatment Plant, at (909) 869-5189.

Based on the assessments, both water sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: illegal and/or unauthorized dumping activities, historical and present applications of fertilizers, and animal grazing. At CPP, nitrate and perchlorate have been detected because of the potential activities identified. Therefore, the nitrate and perchlorate level in CPP's groundwater are continuously tested and monitored. When the nitrate and perchlorate concentrations reach a certain level, the groundwater is blended with water supplied by MWD to keep the nitrate and perchlorate levels below the maximum contaminant level.

The assessments further conclude that these water sources are also considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: sewer collection systems, chemical / petroleum processing and/or storage systems, and potential leaking underground storage tanks. Contaminants potentially associated with these activities have not been detected in CPP's water supply.

Contaminants that may be present in water:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Organic contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Additional information is available on the California Department of Public Health website: https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx

Learn More About Contaminants

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/. 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 people, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 at (800) 426-4791) or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/

Water Quality Monitoring

CPP routinely monitors for contaminants in its drinking water in accordance with federal and state laws. To minimize the presence of harmful bacteria or other pathogens, CPP is required to continuously disinfect the water. The disinfection levels of the water system are checked daily to ensure quality. Bacteria, which may indicate potential health risks, are monitored weekly. Over 500 tests for bacteria were conducted in 2024 with NO MCL violations occurring for the monthly samples collected.

Monitoring results for the period of January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024, are identified in the tables located on the following pages. Table 1 contains chemicals and contaminants that have primary MCLs. Table 2 shows the monitoring results for lead and copper at the consumers' taps. Table 3 lists chemicals and contaminants with secondary MCLs. Additional detected parameters of interest are also listed in Table 3. The following definitions are provided for terms and abbreviations contained in the tables that might be unfamiliar. The State Water Board allows CPP to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of the data reported herein, representative, is more than one year old.

Reading the Water Quality Data

In the 2024 Water Quality Data in the following tables, the first column of each water quality table lists the chemical/constituent detected in the water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations of the detected chemical/constituent. If applicable, the Public Health Goal (PHG) and/or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) that were established for each chemical/contaminant are also listed in the columns. All chemicals/constituents were monitored at either the well source or from the water distribution system during 2024. Data listed for the surface water were obtained from the 2024 monitoring conducted by MWD. The last two columns describe the likely source(s) of each contaminant detected in the drinking water and the potential health effects.

Conserving Water

Climate change has accelerated the cycle of drought conditions in Southern California. As Californians, it is our duty to make conservation a way of life and protect this precious resource.

It is important that we all work together to incorporate water-use efficiency into our daily lives. To learn more about water conservation information and tips please visit: http://www.bewaterwise.com/ and/or http://www.epa.gov/.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Monitoring for unregulated contaminants helps the EPA and the State Water Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Additional Information

Nitrates

CPP treats groundwater from its approved domestic well or blends water from treated MWD sources to ensure that nitrates in the drinking water do not reach levels that may pose a health risk. CPP utilizes an automated control system that maintains nitrates at a level below 10 mg/L.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or if you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your healthcare provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Lead

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 water service lines and building plumbing systems. CPP 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, consumers can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Consumers who are concerned about lead in tap water may want to flush the water before using and have their home tap water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps that can be taken to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Lead and Copper Sampling Program

In accordance with Federal Drinking Water Standards, CPP is periodically required to sample and test the water for the presence of lead and copper. While lead and copper are not normally found in drinking water in quantities that cause health concerns, lead and copper can leach out from plumbing waterlines and fixtures containing lead solder.

During the August 2024 testing period, CPP tested for the presence of lead and copper at 30 campus locations. Test results indicated the lead and copper levels during each testing period were below the Action Levels for both lead and copper, in accordance with federal and state standards.

Corrosion Control Program

CPP has been proactive in its investigation of lead and copper sources on campus. Sources of lead and copper in drinking water are recognized to be from plumbing fixtures and/or soldered fittings on waterlines that may have been installed prior to 1985. CPP has identified buildings that may have fittings containing lead or copper, and in 2006 implemented an approved corrosion control inhibitor. So far, this inhibitor has helped to eliminate or reduce both elements to levels where no action is required. Additionally, CPP has continued to remove plumbing waterlines and fixtures that were speculative to contribute to small amounts of lead and/or copper within the buildings. Since 1985, CPP has been installing waterlines and plumbing fixtures that meet California lead-free standards.

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning on April 1, 2017, all water systems were also required to comply with the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these defects must be corrected by the water system.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. CPP monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Specific Contaminants Notice

CPP is required to regularly monitor drinking water for specific contaminants to ensure it meets health standards. The results of this routine testing help determine water quality. However, in 2021, no volatile organic chemical samples were collected from Well 1 groundwater. And between 2020 and 2022, no 1,2,3-trichloropropane samples were collected from Well 1 groundwater. Hence, the quality of the untreated groundwater during that period was unknown. During February 2011 and June 2016 to August 2020, we failed to monitor in accordance with Permit Amendment 1910022PA-002 Condition 14 and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. During April 2017 to July 2023, we failed to monitor in accordance with Permit Amendment 1910022PA-006 Condition Number 20 and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

CPP Water Quality Data 2024
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

TABLE 1. Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs, MRDLs, TTs, or Als

Microbiological Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	MWD Highest # of positive samples	CPP Highest # of positive samples	Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule) (number of positive samples in any one month)	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive.	0	0.3	97	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli (State Total Coliform Rule Revised July 2021 (number of positive samples during the year)	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive.	0	ND	0	Human and animal fecal waste.	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or the system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproducts Precursors

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	MWD Supply		CPP System		Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
			Range	Highest LRAA (d)	Range	Highest LRAA (d)		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	N/A	12 - 48	45	45-97	69.25	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of cancer.
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	60	N/A	ND - 23	19	4.7-14	8.90	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing halo acetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[MRDL] 4.0 (as Cl2))	[MRDLG] 4.0 (as Cl2))	1.6 - 3.0	2.5	0.65-1.09	1.00	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Organic Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL	PHG	MWD Supply		CPP System		Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
	(AL)	(MCLG)	Range	Average	Range	Average		
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ppb)	5	1.7	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and factories.	Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL	PHG	MWD Supply		CPP System		Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
	(AL)	(MCLG)	Range	Average	Range	Average		
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	ND - 150	93	NM	NM	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND	NM	NM	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of cancer.
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	124	124	NM	NM	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.3 - 0.8	0.7	NM	NM	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL of 4mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Nitrate (ppm) Note: Groundwater is either treated by reverse osmosis or blended with surface water before distribution to the campus to ensure water quality.	10	10	ND	ND	3.6-6.2 (b)	4.97 (b)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants under the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Perchlorate (ppb) Note: Groundwater is either treated by reverse osmosis or blended with surface water before distribution to the campus to ensure water quality.	6	1	ND	ND	2.0-3.6	2.53	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, explosives, and matches. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Total Chromium (ppb)	50	100	ND	ND	NM	NM	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing chromium in excess of the MCL may experience allergic dermatitis.
Chromium VI (ppb)	10	0.02	ND	ND	1.8	1.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes.	Chronic or long-term exposure to water contaminated with hexavalent chromium may result in liver toxicity, gastrointestinal tumors, and liver cancer.

CPP Water Quality Data 2024
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Radioactive Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	MWD Supply Range	MWD Supply Avg	CPP System Range	CPP System Avg	Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
Gross alpha particle activity (pCi/L	15	0	ND	ND	NM	NM	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.
Gross beta particle activity (pCi/L)	50(e)	0	ND - 5	ND	NM	NM	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing cancer.
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND - 3	ND	NM	NM	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of cancer.

TABLE 2. Lead and Copper Monitoring at Consumer's Tap

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	MWD Supply 90th Percentile	# of samples >AL	CPP 90th Perce	# of samples	Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
Lead (ppb)	(15)	0.2	ND	**0**	**2.2**	**0**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.
Copper (ppb)	(1,300)	300	ND	**0**	**160**	**0**	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	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 may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

TABLE 3. Regulated Contaminants with a Secondary MCL(a), Unregulated, and Other Parameters

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL (Secondary MCL)	PHG (MCLG)	MWD Supply Range	MWD Supply Avg	CPP System Range	CPP System Avg	Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects / Comments
Chloride (ppm)	(500)	NA	96 - 116	106	NM	NM	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	N/A
Color (units)	(15)	NA	1	1	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials.	N/A
Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	241 - 303	272	NM	NM	Usually naturally occurring.	N/A
Odor threshold (units)	(3)	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials.	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	93 - 117	105	NM	NM	Naturally occurring.	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	(500)	NA	200 - 250	225	NM	NM	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	N/A
Total dissolved solids, filterable (ppm)	(1,000)	NA	573 - 690	632	270-700	322	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	N/A
Turbidity (NTU)	(5)	NA	ND	ND	0.1	0.1	Soil runoff.	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health affects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Other: Unregulated Parameters

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL (Secondary MCL)	PHG (MCLG)	MWD Supply Range	MWD Supply Avg	CPP System Range	CPP System Avg	Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1,000	NL = 1,000	**140**	**140**	**NM**	**NM**	N/A	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats

Definition of Terms and Footnotes

AL = Regulatory Action Level
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Max. Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
N/A = Not Applicable
ND = Not Detected
NL = Notification Level
NM = Not Monitored
NS = No Standard
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
PDWS = Primary Drinking Water Standard
PHG = Public Health Goal
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
RAA = Running Annual Average
TT = Treatment Technique

a. There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health affects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.
b. Based on weekly sampling of treated well water and MWD water that is supplied to the campus.
c. Results listed for lead and copper are 90th percentile and exceeded values determined from 30 samples collected within CPP's distribution system.
d. Compliance is determined by a running annual average of all the samples taken from a sampling point.
e. Effective June 11, 2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.