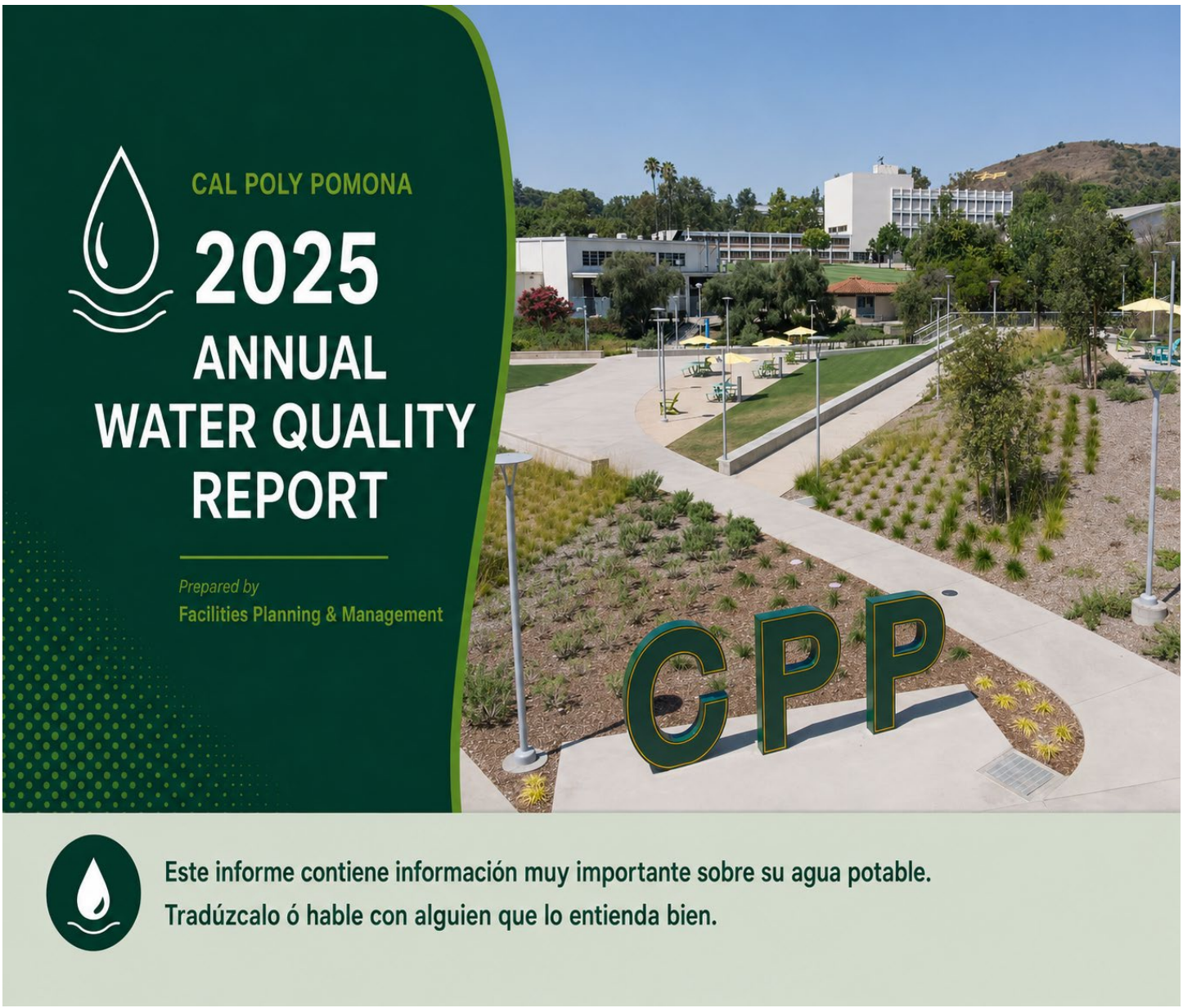
CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY, POMONA

2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Prepared by
Facilities Planning & Management



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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

COMMITMENT

Cal Poly Pomona (CPP) is committed to providing high-quality drinking water to the campus community. This report summarizes the quality of the water that was provided to the campus in 2025. 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

This report includes results of water quality testing performed January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025. The water delivered to the campus community met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water standards. This report is provided in accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

- CPP uses both groundwater and imported surface water to produce drinking water for the campus.
- Our groundwater comes from Well 1 on campus, treated by reverse osmosis, and may be blended with imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).
- MWD imports and treats surface water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project.

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 2025. 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 2025 Water Quality Report, which covers all testing performed between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025. The report contains information about the quality of the campus drinking water and the department's dedication to providing the highest-quality drinking water.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

CPP uses both groundwater and imported surface water to produce drinking water for the campus. Most of the campus supply comes from domestic groundwater Well 1, located on CPP property and permitted by the State Water Board. Groundwater from the Spadra groundwater basin is treated using reverse osmosis and may be blended with imported water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

MWD imports and treats surface water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project. Imported water is treated at MWD's Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne and delivered to CPP through Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD).

Imported surface water data included in this report were obtained from Metropolitan Water District's most recent Annual Drinking Water Quality Report available at the time this report was prepared.

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 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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. U.S. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

In July 2001, the State Water Board conducted source water assessments of CPP's groundwater sources, Wells 1 and 2, to evaluate potential vulnerability to contaminating activities. Assessment information may be obtained by contacting the State Water Board Angeles District Office in Glendale, California. For additional information regarding CPP's water system, contact Scott Holsey, Water System Supervisor, at (909) 869-5189.

The assessments identified potential vulnerabilities associated with unauthorized dumping activities, fertilizer applications, and animal grazing. As a result, nitrate and perchlorate have been detected in CPP's groundwater supply. CPP continuously monitors these constituents and uses reverse osmosis treatment and blending with imported MWD water, when necessary, to maintain concentrations below state and federal drinking water standards.

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.

FURTHER NOTE ABOUT VULNERABILITIES:
The identified vulnerabilities do not indicate that CPP's water supply is unsafe, but rather represent potential risks evaluated during source water assessments. Since the original assessments were completed, CPP has implemented additional security measures, infrastructure improvements, and enhanced monitoring practices to further protect the campus water supply.

MWD source water assessments for imported supplies identified potential vulnerabilities associated with urban runoff, recreation, wastewater, and watershed activities. Additional information regarding these assessments may be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

CPP routinely monitors drinking water quality in accordance with state and federal regulations. To ensure safe drinking water delivery, the campus water system continuously disinfects and monitors the distribution system for microbiological, chemical, and operational parameters. Disinfectant residuals and other water quality indicators are monitored routinely to verify treatment performance and regulatory compliance.

Monitoring results presented in this report summarize testing conducted between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025. Table 1 identifies contaminants with primary drinking water standards, including Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Table 2 summarizes lead and copper monitoring results collected within the campus distribution system. Table 3 lists additional constituents with secondary standards, unregulated parameters, and other water quality characteristics.

State regulations allow monitoring frequencies for certain contaminants to be reduced when historical results consistently remain below regulatory limits. As a result, some data contained in this report may represent testing conducted prior to 2025.

ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

AL = Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average: Compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken from a specific sampling location.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: 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.

N/A = Not Applicable: Monitoring requirements may vary between sources.

ND = Not Detected: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at detectable levels.

NL = Notification Level

NM = Not Monitored: The source was not monitored for the constituent.

NS = No Standard: No existing federal or state drinking water standard has been established.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

PDWS = Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs or MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

PHG = Public Health Goal: 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.

pCi/L = Picocuries Per Liter: A measure of radioactivity in water.

ppb = Parts Per Billion: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

ppm = Parts Per Million: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

RAA = Running Annual Average: Compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken from a sampling point.

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

Level I 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 the water system.

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 service lines and campus facility plumbing. California State Polytechnic University, Pomona (CPP) is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components throughout our university buildings and facilities.

You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your facility plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your facility plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Water Operations at wateroperations@cpp.edu. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at, http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona has completed an inventory of service line materials within the campus water distribution system. The University's current inventory indicates that the campus water system does not contain known lead service lines. Information regarding the service line inventory may be obtained by contacting Scott Holsey, Water System Supervisor, at (909) 869-5189 or sholsey@cpp.edu

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 or replace plumbing waterlines and fixtures that may contribute to lead or copper within campus buildings. CPP installs only plumbing waterlines and 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.

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.

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/.

READING THE WATER QUALITY DATA

In the 2025 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 2025. Data listed for imported surface water were obtained from Metropolitan Water District's most recent Annual

Drinking Water Quality Report. The last two columns describe the likely source(s) of each contaminant detected in the drinking water and the potential health effects.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have specific questions about the quality of drinking water supplied to the campus community, please contact:

Water Operations

Facilities Planning & Management

wateroperations@cpp.edu

If you are considering any installations or modifications of equipment and/or systems that require the use of campus water, please submit a service request to the Facilities Customer Service Center for a complimentary assessment by our certified technicians regarding the federal, state and local regulatory requirements that may impact your project.

Facilities Customer Service Center
fmcustomer@cpp.edu (909) 869-3030

2025 WATER QUALITY DATA

Cal Poly Pomona's drinking water was tested for the following contaminants/constituents listed in the tables, during the most recent monitoring completed in compliance with the regulatory permit requirements. 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. Not all the chemicals are required to be tested annually. Some of the data shown in this report are the same as published in the previous year. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing performed from January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

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

Microbiological Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL	MCLG	MWD Highest # of positive samples	CPP Highest No. of Detections	Typical Source of Bacteria	Health Effects
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule) (number of positive samples in any one month)	**TT**	**(0)**	**0**	**1**	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, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system
E. coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either E. coli-positive or system fails to take E. coli follow-up sample	**(0)**	**0** (1/1/2025–12/31/2025)		Human and animal fecal waste	E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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	**0**	**12–48**	**45**	**43-86**	**67.5**	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	**0**	**ND–23**	**19**	**3.8-12**	**8.9**	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 Cl_2)	**[MRDLG]** 4.0 (as Cl_2)	**1.6–3.0**	**2.5**	**0.65–0.94**	**0.85**	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 (AL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MWD Supply**		**CPP System**		**Typical Sources in Drinking Water**	**Health Effects**
			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 (AL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MWD Supply**		**CPP System**		**Typical Sources in Drinking Water**	**Health Effects**
			Range	Average	Range	Average		
Aluminum (mg/L)	1.0	0.6	ND–0.110 mg/L	0.093 mg/L	**ND** (2022)	**ND** (2022)	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**	**ND** (2022)	**ND** (2022)	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 (mg/L)	1.0	2.0	**ND**	**ND**	**0.120** (2022)	**0.120** (2022)	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**	**0.26** (2022)	**0.26** (2022)	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 federal MCL of 4 mg/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 2 mg/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 (as Nitrogen)	10 (as Nitrogen)	**ND–0.6**	**0.5**	**0.23–0.48**	**0.35**	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.

Inorganic Contaminants, continued

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	MWD Supply		CPP System		Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
			Range	Average	Range	Average		
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**	**0.55-0.87**	**0.70**	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**	**ND** (2022)	**ND** (2022)	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.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	**N/A**	**N/A**	**1.8**	**1.8**	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

Radioactive Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	MWD Supply		CPP System		Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
			Range	Average	Range	Average		
Gross alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND	10.7 pCi/L (2022)	10.7 pCi/L (2022)	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	(0)	ND-6	6	**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	**6.82 pCi/L (2022)**	**6.82 pCi/L (2022)**	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		CPP System		Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
			90th percentile	# of samples >AL	90th percentile	# of samples >AL		
Lead (ppb)	(15)	0.2	**ND**	**0**	**0.79**	**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 (mg/L)	(1.3)	0.3	**ND**	**0**	**0.094**	**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		CPP System		Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
			Range	Average	Range	Average		
Chloride (ppm)	*(500)*	N/A	*44-68*	**56**	**81** (2022)	**81** (2022)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	N/A
Color (units)	(15)	N/A	**1**	**1**	**ND**	**ND**	Naturally occurring	N/A

							organic materials.	
Hardness (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	*81-122*	**102**	**530** (2022)	**530** (2022)	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring	N/A
Odor threshold (units)	(3)	N/A	**2**	**2**	**ND**	**ND**	Naturally occurring organic materials.	N/A
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	39-55	**47**	**41** (2022)	**41** (2022)	Naturally occurring.	N/A
Sulfate (mg/L)	(500)	N/A	51-72	**62**	**170** (2022) (2022)	**170** (2022) (2022)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	N/A
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	(1000)	N/A	209-296	**252**	**780** (2022)	**780** (2022)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	N/A
Turbidity (NTU)	(5)	N/A	ND	**ND**	**0.10**	**0.10**	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.
Calcium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	NM	**NM**	**150** (2022)	**150** (2022)	Erosion of natural deposits.	Naturally occurring mineral contributing to water hardness.
Magnesium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	NM	**NM**	**35** (2022)	**35** (2022)	Erosion of natural deposits.	Naturally occurring mineral contributing to water hardness.
Potassium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	NM	**NM**	**2.7** (2022)	**2.7** (2022)	Erosion of natural deposits.	Naturally occurring mineral detected in source water.
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	N/A	N/A	NM	**NM**	**1100** (2022)	**1100** (2022)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	Indicator of dissolved mineral content in water. Result reflects treated finished water quality.
Total Alkalinity (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	NM	**NM**	**330** (2022)	**330** (2022)	Naturally occurring minerals dissolved from rocks and soil.	Informational water quality parameter. Laboratory result from source water monitoring.
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	NM	**NM**	**330** (2022)	**330** (2022)	Naturally occurring	Informational water quality parameter. Laboratory result from source water monitoring

Other: Unregulated Parameters

	MCL	PHG	MWD Supply	CPP System	Typical Sources in	Health Effects

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	(Secondary MCL)	(MCLG)	Range	Avg	Range	Average	Drinking Water	
Boron (mg/L)	NL = 1.0	NL = N/A	**0.14**	**0.14**	**ND** (2022)	**ND** (2022)	**N/A**	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

(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 routine monitoring of treated groundwater and imported MWD water supplied to the campus distribution system.
(c) Results listed for lead and copper are 90th percentile values determined from 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.

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

MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS DURING 2025

During 2025, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona received monitoring and reporting violations associated with bacteriological repeat sampling requirements, bacteriological sample siting plan requirements, volatile organic chemical (VOC) monitoring, inorganic chemical monitoring, nitrite monitoring, and secondary drinking water standards monitoring. Although these violations were not emergencies, customers have a right to know what happened and what was done to correct the situation.

Violation	Explanation	Length	Corrective Action	Health Effects
Total Coliform Monitoring Violation - Repeat Sampling Monitoring Violation and Failure to Follow Approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan (BSSP) for December 2025	In December 2025, there was a total coliform-positive result at one of the routine distribution system sample sites. This triggered bacteriological sample collection at the original site with the total coliform-positive sample, repeat upstream and downstream sample site locations, and the Well 1 bacteriological sample listed in the approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan (BSSP) within 24 hours of notification of the result. A bacteriological sample was not collected at the repeat upstream and downstream sample site locations or from Well 1. The repeat sample collected at the original routine sample site was collected after 24 hours of notification of the result.	Month of December 2025	On January 6, 2026, follow-up total coliform samples were collected in response to the December 2025 total coliform-positive routine sample. Although the required repeat sampling was not completed in accordance with the approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan and regulatory timeframes, the follow-up sample collected from the original sample location showed no detection of total coliform bacteria. Subsequent monitoring indicated that the drinking water met bacteriological standards.	Unknown
Required Drinking Water Monitoring Violation for VOCs, Inorganic Chemicals, Nitrite, and Secondary Drinking Water Standards	During 2024 and 2025, the California State Polytechnic University, Pomona water system did not collect the required volatile organic chemical (VOC) samples from Well 1. In addition, certain inorganic chemical, nitrite, and secondary drinking water standard monitoring required during the 2023-2025 compliance period was not completed from Well 1 within the required timeframe. As a result, the water system received a monitoring violation from the California State Water Resources Control Board.	2024–2025	To correct the violation, the required inorganic and secondary drinking water standard samples were collected from Well 1 on March 17, 2026. Additional monitoring for aluminum, nitrite, and silver was subsequently completed to satisfy the remaining monitoring requirements. Required VOC monitoring was also completed in 2026. The analytical results did not identify any violations of drinking water standards. The water system has implemented additional compliance tracking procedures and staff training to help ensure future monitoring requirements are completed within the required timeframes.	Unknown

TOTAL COLIFORM MONITORING VIOLATION

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to evaluate potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify potential causes and correct any deficiencies identified during those assessments.

The violation involved failure to collect all required repeat bacteriological samples within the required timeframe following a total coliform-positive routine sample collected in December 2025. The University is required to collect the repeat bacteriological samples identified in the approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan (BSSP) within 24 hours of notification of a total coliform-positive sample. Following the December 2025 total coliform-positive result, the required repeat upstream and downstream sample site locations and the Well 1 bacteriological sample identified in the BSSP were not collected. In addition, the repeat bacteriological sample collected from the original total coliform-positive sample location was not collected within the required 24-hour timeframe. Follow-up sampling and assessment activities confirmed that the total coliform-positive sample was not associated with E. coli bacteria, and no acute risk to public health was identified.

During the past year, the University was required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment. One Level 1 Assessment was completed and submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board. Corrective actions identified through the assessment were completed and included refresher training for staff, implementation of a physical sampling protocol, and additional training to reduce sampling errors and ensure compliance with bacteriological monitoring requirements.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During 2024 and 2025, we did not collect volatile organic chemicals from Well 1 and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. During 2025, we did not collect aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrite, selenium, thallium, chloride, copper, foaming agents (MBAS), iron, manganese, silver, specific conductance, sulfate, total dissolved solids, zinc, bicarbonate, carbonate, hydroxide alkalinity, calcium, magnesium, sodium, pH and total hardness from Well 1 and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

Subsequent follow-up monitoring was completed in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water. Most outstanding inorganic and secondary drinking water standard analytes were collected from Well 1 on March 17, 2026, and additional monitoring for aluminum, nitrite, and silver were completed thereafter to satisfy the remaining monitoring requirements. Required VOC monitoring from Well 1 was also completed in 2026. Analytical results did not identify any violations of drinking water standards. To prevent similar violations in the future, the University implemented corrective actions including updates to internal monitoring schedules, enhanced compliance tracking procedures, and additional staff training regarding regulatory monitoring requirements and sample location verification.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.])

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY, POMONA

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During December 2025, we failed to collect all required repeat bacteriological samples identified in the approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan (BSSP) within 24 hours following notification of a total coliform-positive routine sample. The required upstream and downstream repeat sample locations and Well 1 bacteriological sample identified in the BSSP were not collected. In addition, the repeat bacteriological sample collected from the original total coliform-positive sample location was not collected within the required 24-hour timeframe. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Bacteriological Sample (Total Coliform and E. coli)	Within 24 hours of notification of a total coliform-positive routine sample collected at a routine sample site. Required samples included a bacteriological sample from the original routine site with the total coliform-positive sample, repeat upstream and downstream sample site locations listed in the BSSP, and a sample from Well 1.	1 of 4 required samples collected. The repeat bacteriological sample was collected at the original routine site with the total coliform-positive sample.	January 1, 2026	January 2, 2026
Upstream Repeat Sample	Within 24 hours	0	January 1, 2026	Not Collected
Downstream Repeat Sample	Within 24 hours	0	January 1, 2026	Not Collected
Well 1 Source Sample (per approved BSSP)	Within 24 hours	0	January 1, 2026	Not Collected

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

On December 31, 2025, the laboratory notified the University that a routine bacteriological sample collected at Site 3 (Building 46) was positive for total coliform bacteria. The sample was not associated with E. coli bacteria. The University was required to collect repeat bacteriological samples identified in the approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan (BSSP) within 24 hours of notification. The required upstream and downstream repeat sample locations and Well 1 bacteriological sample identified in the BSSP were not collected. In addition, the repeat bacteriological sample collected from the original total coliform-positive sample location was not collected within the required 24-hour timeframe.

A Level 1 Assessment was completed and submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board. Corrective actions were completed and included staff refresher training, implementation of a physical sampling protocol, and additional training to reduce the potential for sampling errors and ensure compliance with bacteriological monitoring requirements.

Follow-up bacteriological sampling was conducted on January 2, 2026, at the original routine sample location, Site 3 (Building 46), where the total coliform-positive sample had been collected. The follow-up sample showed no detection of total coliform bacteria. Follow-up sampling and assessment activities confirmed that the total coliform-positive sample was not associated with E. coli bacteria, and no acute risk to public health was identified.

For more information, please contact:

Scott Holsey
Chief Plant Operator / Water System Supervisor
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, CA 91768

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by **California State Polytechnic University, Pomona**

State Water System ID#: **1910022**

Date distributed: 7/1/2026

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MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY, POMONA

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2024 and 2025, we did not collect the required volatile organic chemical (VOC) compliance samples from Well 1. In addition, during the 2023-2025 compliance period, we did not collect aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrite, selenium, thallium, chloride, copper, foaming agents (MBAS), iron, manganese, silver, specific conductance, sulfate, total dissolved solids, zinc, bicarbonate alkalinity, carbonate alkalinity, hydroxide alkalinity, calcium, magnesium, sodium, pH, and total hardness from Well 1. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during those monitoring periods.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)	Annual	0	2024 and 2025	March 17, 2026
antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, chloride, copper, foaming agents (MBAS), iron, manganese, specific conductance, sulfate, total dissolved solids, zinc, bicarbonate, carbonate, hydroxide alkalinity, calcium, magnesium, sodium, pH, and total hardness	Once every 3 years	0	2023-2025 Compliance Period	March 17, 2026
nitrite, aluminum, silver	Once every 3 years	0	2023-2025 Compliance Period	May 19, 2026

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

During a review of the University's compliance monitoring program, it was determined that required volatile organic chemical (VOC) monitoring was not completed from Well 1 during 2024 and 2025. In addition, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, total chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrite, selenium, thallium,

chloride, copper, foaming agents (MBAS), iron, manganese, silver, specific conductance, sulfate, total dissolved solids, zinc, bicarbonate alkalinity, carbonate alkalinity, hydroxide alkalinity, calcium, magnesium, sodium, pH, and total hardness were not collected from Well 1 during the 2023-2025 compliance period. We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. Analytical results did not identify any violations of drinking water standards. The University also implemented corrective actions including updates to internal monitoring schedules, enhanced compliance tracking procedures, and additional staff training to help ensure future monitoring requirements are completed within the required compliance periods.

For more information, please contact:

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