



CONSUMER NOTICE OF TAP WATER RESULTS FOR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS

To the Campus Community,

Facilities Planning & Management is providing the results of the 2026 Lead and Copper Monitoring Program, conducted on June 24, 2026, in accordance with the California Division of Drinking Water's Lead and Copper Rule requirements.

Of the 30 first-draw tap water samples collected and analyzed from representative campus buildings, five sample locations contained detectable levels of lead. All detected lead concentrations were below the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Lead Action Level of 0.015 mg/L (15 parts per billion), and the Cal Poly Pomona water system remains in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. Detectable lead concentrations were identified at the following locations:

- College of Engineering (Building 9) at 0.013 mg/L
- College of Education & Integrative Studies / Business (Building 6) at 0.0042 mg/L
- Women's Gym (Building 41) at 0.0010 mg/L
- Classrooms (Building 5) at 0.00062 mg/L
- Men's Gym / Kellogg Arena (Building 43) at 0.00052 mg/L

The Cal Poly Pomona water system remains in compliance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule. The system's 90th percentile lead value is below the EPA Lead Action Level of 0.015 mg/L (15 parts per billion), meeting all applicable federal and state drinking water requirements.

In older buildings on campus and throughout the country, low levels of lead in tap water can occasionally occur due to the materials used in plumbing systems. As a precaution, lead exposure can be further reduced by allowing drinking fountains and faucets to run for at least 30 seconds, or until the water becomes cold, before using the water for drinking or cooking.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a Lead Action Level of 0.015 mg/L (15 parts per billion) in drinking water. Water systems are required to ensure that lead concentrations at the customer's tap do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sampling locations (the 90th percentile value).

The Lead Action Level is not a drinking water standard, but a regulatory threshold that, if exceeded, requires a water system to implement additional treatment, monitoring, public education, or other corrective actions. Because lead may pose health risks, the EPA has established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. An MCLG represents the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health and provides an added margin of safety.

What Are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body through drinking water or other sources. It can damage the brain and kidneys and interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen throughout the body. Infants, young children, and pregnant women are at the greatest risk from lead exposure. Studies have shown that lead exposure can affect brain development and may result in reduced IQ and learning difficulties in children.

Adults with kidney problems or high blood pressure may also be more susceptible to the effects of lead exposure. Lead can accumulate in the bones over time and may be released later in life. During pregnancy, lead stored in a mother's bones can be transferred to the developing fetus, potentially affecting normal brain development.

What Are the Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil. Lead may also be found in some toys, playground equipment, children's metal jewelry, and certain imported or traditional pottery.

Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, particularly for infants and young children because their growing bodies absorb lead more readily than adults. Although lead levels in the Cal Poly Pomona campus drinking water system were below the EPA Lead Action Level, individuals who are concerned about lead exposure should consult their health care provider about having children tested for blood lead levels.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

Although lead levels in the Cal Poly Pomona campus drinking water system were below the EPA Lead Action Level, you may still choose to take the following steps to further reduce your potential exposure:

- **Flush your tap before use.** If water has not been used for several hours, run the water for 15 to 30 seconds, or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature, before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing infant formulas.** Hot water is more likely to contain higher levels of lead from household or building plumbing.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water does not reduce lead concentrations.
- **Consider using a certified water filter.** or bottled water if you have concerns about lead exposure. If using a filter, be sure it is certified for lead removal and maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions.

For More Information

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Scott Holsey, Water System Supervisor, at (909) 869-5189 or via email at sholsey@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>

Before Installing or Modifying Water-Using Equipment

Before installing or modifying any equipment that connects to or utilizes the campus drinking water system, please submit a service request to Facilities Customer Service. Facilities Management will review the proposed installation to help ensure compliance with applicable federal, state, and local drinking water and plumbing requirements.

Facilities Customer Service
(909) 869-3030