CONSUMER NOTICE OF TAP WATER RESULTS FOR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS

To the Campus Community,

Facilities Planning & Management is reporting the results of the lead and copper monitoring program, conducted on July 26, 2023, as required by the California Division of Drinking Water.

Of the 30 tap water samples collected and tested from various campus buildings, 11 sample locations were found to contain minor trace amounts of lead. The trace levels are well below the 0.015 mg/L (milligrams per liter) action level set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Trace levels were found at the following locations:

- Building One at 0.001 mg/L
- Biotechnology Building (Building 4) at 0.002 mg/L
- College of Education & Integrative Studies (Bldg. 6) at 0.002 mg/L
- College of Environmental Design (Building 7) at .003 mg/L
- College of Engineering (Building 9) at .002 mg/L
- Darlene May Gymnasium (Building 41) at 0.003 mg/L
- Kellogg Arena (Building 43) at 0.001 mg/L
- Apparel Merchandising & Mgmt (Building 45) at 0.0025 mg/L
- Health Services (Building 46) at 0.006 mg/L
- Animal Health Science (Building 67) at 0.001 mg/L
- Center for Regenerative Studies (Building 209) at 0.002 mg/L

The overall water samples are in full compliance with the 90th percentile value for the campus water system that meets or exceeds the standards set by the federal government.

In older buildings on campus and across the country, traces of lead in tap water can be a common occurrence. Trace amounts can be reduced by flushing the drinking fountains and water faucets for at least 30 seconds prior to consuming water.

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/L. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is *the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.*

What Are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect 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 residential soil. Lead is found is some toys, some playground equipment, some children's metal jewelry, and some traditional pottery. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Although your home's drinking water lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the blood.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?
Although your test results were below EPA's action level, you may still want to take steps to further reduce your exposure.

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds to flush lead from interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water (such as bottled water or water filters).**

For More Information
Call (909) 869-5189. For additional information on reducing lead exposure around the campus and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's website at *www.epa.gov/lead*, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Before installing or modifying any equipment that utilizes the campus water in or at a building, submit a service request to Facilities Customer Service for a complimentary assessment by Facilities Management regarding federal, state and local requirements.
Facilities Customer Service, (909) 869-3030

Please send specific questions about the quality of the drinking water supplied on the campus to:

Joseph Phillipy
Chief Operator Water Treatment Plant
Facilities Planning & Management
wateroperations@cpp.edu
(909) 869-5189