Fresno State University
Consumer Confidence Report
Water Quality 2022

Fresno State University is pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water it provides to its customers. The University samples the water it supplies for over 130 different contaminants. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Fresno State University is committed to providing you with the safest most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

We are proud to report that the water provided by California State University, Fresno meets or exceeds established water quality standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

Water Source

The water provided by the University is supplied by groundwater pumped from 3 wells located throughout the campus.

How To Read The Table

Terms and abbreviations used below

- **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set close to the Public Health Goals or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
- **Public Health Goal or 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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level or AL:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **ND:** non detectable
- **mg/l:** milligrams per liter or parts per million
- **ug/l:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion
- **ng/l:** nanograms per liter or parts per trillion
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. *The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.* More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves natural deposits of minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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, agriculture 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, agriculture application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such a 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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Please call the Office of Facilities Management at 559-278-2373 if you have any questions about this report, or if we can be of further assistance.

Vulnerability Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for the domestic water wells of the Fresno State University water system in January, 2022.

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Research laboratories
- Parks
- Machine shops
- Animal feeding operations
- Crops, irrigated
- Fertilizer, Pesticide / Herbicide application
- Housing – high density
- Apartments and Condominiums

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Dry cleaners
- Historic gas stations
- Automobile gas stations
- Concentrated animal feeding operations

Discussion of Vulnerability

These constituents were found after running the trigger report from the Water Quality Inquiry (WQI) and from the DHS system files:

- Color
- Odor threshold
- Turbidity
- Nitrate
- Nitrite
- Bromoform ***
- Chloroform ***

*** Not detected since 1995

Water provided by Fresno State University meets or exceeds established water quality standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Office of Facilities Management
2351 East Barstow Avenue MS/PO88
Fresno, CA 93740

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Paul Johnson
Chief Operator
(559)278-6162

Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	CSUF Average	Range of Detection's	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of Monthly Pos. Samples	0	0	1 of 40	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/l)	15	0	ND	ND	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ug/l)	10	0.004	1.8	ND to 3.6	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1000	0	ND	ND	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/l)	10	10	2.83	0.78 to 5.4	2022	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
1,2,3-TCP	0.005	0.0007	ND	ND	2021	No*	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factors; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
Disinfectant Residuals							
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.64	0.33 to 0.98	2022	No	Drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper	**AL**	**MCLG**	**CSUF 90th Percentile**	**Sites Above AL**			
Lead (ug/l)	15	0.2	0.005	None	2020	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.17	0.26	None	2020	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water in levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High 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. High nitrate levels 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. Nitrate levels, may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider, or choose to use bottled water for mixing formula and juice for your baby. If you are pregnant, you should drink bottled water.

About 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 home plumbing. Fresno State University is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

About 1,2,3-TCP: Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Note Asterisk *: Contaminate source has been placed on "Standby" status. This source is no longer being used to provide domestic potable water to the distribution system and is only to be used in the event of an emergency for a short-term only.

Constituent	Secondary MCL	CSUF Average	Range of Detection's	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1,500	215	180 to 250	2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	2,200	320	260 to 380	2021	No	Substances that form ions when in water.
Chloride (mg/l)	600	12.7	6.4 to 19	2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (mg/l)	600	8.9	3.8 to 14	2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants		**CSUF Average**	**Range of Detection's**	**Sample Date**		
Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/l)		116	96 to 140	2021		
Calcium (mg/l)		26	22 to 30	2021		
Potassium (mg/l)		2.7	2.1 to 3.3	2021		
Sodium (mg/l)		19	17 to 21	2021		