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	2020	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/l)	15	0	ND	ND	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ug/l)	10	0.004	2.05	ND to 4.1	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1000	0	ND	ND	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/l)	10	10	5.34	0.83 to 10.0	2020	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	0.067	ND to 0.20	2018	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	0.72	0.43 to 1.04	2020	No	Drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	AL	MCLG	CSUF 90th Percentile	Sites Above AL			
Lead (ug/l)	15	0.2	0.005	None	2017	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.17	0.26	None	2017	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	235	190 to 280	2018	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	2,200	345	280 to 410	2018	No	Substances that form ions when in water.
Chloride (mg/l)	600	10.3	7.6 to 13	2018	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (mg/l)	600	11.7	4.4 to 19	2018	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants		**CSUF Average**	**Range of Detection's**	**Sample Date**		
Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/l)		133	96 to 170	2018		
Calcium (mg/l)		29	23 to 35	2018		
Potassium (mg/l)		2.65	2.0 to 3.3	2018		
Sodium (mg/l)		19	17 to 21	2018		