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 30	2013	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/l)	15	0	2.76	3.86 to 4.42	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ug/l)	10	0.004	1.5	ND to 4.6	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.04	ND to 0.11	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/l)	45	45	23.0	3.7 to 38.0	2013	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residuals							
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4	0.69	0.45 to 0.90	2013	No	Drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	AL	MCLG	CSUF 90th Percentile	Sites Above AL			
Lead (mg/l)	15	0.2	ND	None	2011	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.17	0.24	None	2011	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water in levels above 45 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.

Constituent	Secondary MCL	CSUF Average	Range of Detection's	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1,000	237	190 to 270	2012	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	1,600	327	260 to 370	2012	No	Substances that form ions when in water.
Chloride (mg/l)	500	10.5	7.5 to 16	2012	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	12.2	4.6 to 16	2012	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants	CSUF Average	Range of Detection's	Sample Date
Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/l)	121	84 to 140	2012
Calcium (mg/l)	26	21 to 29	2012
Potassium (mg/l)	2.6	2.0 to 3.0	2012
Sodium (mg/l)	20	15 to 23	2012