



LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY 2015 WATER QUALITY

We are proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2015. We are pleased that the safe and reliable water supplied to Loma Linda University, Loma Linda University Medical Center, and many other related entities on the Loma Linda University campus, has met or exceeded all State and Federal drinking water health standards. We remain vigilant in safeguarding our water supply.

THE WATER SYSTEM

The Loma Linda University water system consists of three wells, a 1.4 million gallon storage tank, and many miles of pipeline that service approximately 300 residents living in student housing year-round and a substantial transient population. The Loma Linda University wells are located in the Bunker Hill Basin. The Bunker Hill Basin is a natural underground aquifer that is replenished from annual rainfall and snow pack from the San Bernardino Mountain range. Loma Linda University also uses a supplementary supply of water from the City of Loma Linda when necessary.



New Loma Linda University well.

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as 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 lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE:

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

NEW WELL

Construction on a new well for Loma Linda University was completed in late 2015. The well depth is 1,100 feet and has a capacity of 2,000 gallons per minute.

DID YOU KNOW:

The first water pipes in the US were made from wood (bored logs that were charred with fire).

Drinking Water Sources

The 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 naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, 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, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm-water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Abbreviations and Definitions

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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 (USEPA).

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

Notification Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm (mg/L) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm 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. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

PPM & PPB: Parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb) are units of concentration used in measuring levels of contaminants in water.

1 ppm = 1 mg/L = 1 part per 1,000,000

1 ppb = 1 ug/L = 1 part per 1,000,000,000

2015 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

In 2015, the Loma Linda University Central Utilities Plant certified water technicians conducted many water quality tests from samples taken at various locations through-out the water system in accordance with state and federal regulations. We are pleased that our water complied with or did better than those regulations. The following chart shows contaminants that were detected in the water. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCL'S						
Radioactive Contaminants						
	LLU Average	LLU Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) (2014)	1.7	1.57 - 1.78	15	N/A	No	Erosion for natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
	LLU Average	LLU Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Chromium (ppb) (2014)	2.8	1.3 - 4.3	50	N/A	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) (2014)	0.95	0.8 - 1.1	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) (2014)	3.1	1.8 - 4.4	10	0.02	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) (2015)	20.5	10 - 36	45	45	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) (2015)	ND	ND	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb) (2015)	2	ND - 4.6	6	1	No	Inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, & Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
	LLU Average	LLU Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) (2015)	1.44	ND - 6.2	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (2015)	ND	ND	60	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCL'S						
	LLU Average	LLU Range	Secondary MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Chloride (ppm) (2015)	43	38 - 48	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Iron (ppb) (2008)	220	220	300	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste	
Specific Conductance (micromhos) (2014)	635	520 - 750	1,600	No	Substances that form ions when in water	
Sulfate (ppm) (2015)	61	50 - 72	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) (2015)	400	320 - 480	1,000	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COPPER

	No. of Samples Collected	90th %ile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Copper (ppm) (2013)	10	0.057	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent	No. of Samples Collected	LLU Average	LLU Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Bacteria
Sodium (ppm) (2015)	2	81	81—81	None	None	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm) (2015)	2	143	75 - 210	None	None	Is the sum of polyvalent cations present generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

	LLU Average	LLU Range	Notification Level	
Alkalinity (ppm) (2014)	165	130 - 200	None	 <p>Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA and the California Department of Public Health to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.</p>
Biocarbonate (ppm) (2014)	205	160 - 250	None	
Calcium (ppm) (2015)	42	23 - 61	None	
Chromium VI (ppb) (2014)	3.1	1.8 - 4.4	None	
Magnesium (ppm) (2015)	8.8	4 - 13	None	
pH (2014)	8	7.9 - 8.1	None	
Potassium (ppm) (2014)	1.9	1.4 - 2.4	None	
Radium 228 (pCi/L) (2008)	0.18	0 - 0.532	None	

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT:

A drinking water source assessment of both LLU wells was conducted by San Bernardino County Environmental Health Services in May, 2002. The purpose of this assessment was to identify potential sources of contamination and develop ways to protect the water supply. Our water source is considered most vulnerable to contamination by activities such as sewer collection systems and automobile gas stations. It is also vulnerable from a known contaminant plume that contains perchlorate.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the San Bernardino County Environmental Health Services office at 385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, 2nd Floor, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0160. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Environmental Health Specialist at (909) 387-4666.

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. The Loma Linda University Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY WATER QUALITY, PLEASE CONTACT THE LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY CENTRAL UTILITIES PLANT AT (909) 558-4559.