Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach
Navy Golf Course
2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ADDENDUM

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach (NWSSB) is committed to providing all employees and visitors drinking water that is safe and reliable. NWSSB believes that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure everyone that installation tap water is safe to drink.

A state mandated Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is provided by local water provider, Golden State Water Company (GSWC) - West Orange County Water System, and posted on the city's website (see last section on page 5). The CCR describes sources of water and contaminants. CCR is typically distributed annually by July 1st to provide results from the previous year. The Navy is developing a CCR addendum providing a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water at Navy Golf Course (NGC). The purpose of this addendum is to advise consumers of where installation tap water comes from, provide water quality data, advance greater understanding of drinking water, and heighten awareness to conserve water resources.

West Orange County Water System – Source Water Quality

Primary Standards – Health Based (units)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Inorganic Constituents						
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	ND - 4.6	ND	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0	1	0.4 - 0.6	0.5	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	10	ND - 4.7	1.4	2021	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	6	1	ND - 3.7	ND	2021	Perchlorate is an 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.
Radioactive Constituents						
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND - 15	6.3	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards – Aesthetic (units)	**Secondary MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range of Detection**	**Average Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source of Constituent**
Color (units)	15	n/a	ND - 5	0.4	2021	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (mg/L)	500	n/a	13 - 70	37	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (µg/L)	50	n/a	ND - 41	ND	2021	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor—Threshold (units)	3	n/a	ND - 4 (a)	ND	2021	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	376 - 859	625	2021	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	36 - 130	81	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units)	5	n/a	ND - 1.6	0.27	2021	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	220 - 540	380	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Other Parameters (units)	**Notification Level**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range of Detection**	**Average Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source of Constituent**
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	130 - 201	180	2021	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	19 - 110	71	2021	
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	55 - 340	230	2021	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; the cations are usually naturally occurring
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) (grains/gal)	n/a	n/a	3.2 - 20	13	2021	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.7 - 18	13	2021	
pH (pH units)	n/a	n/a	7.7 - 8.1	8.0	2021	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.5 - 4.0	2.9	2021	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	34 - 61	43	2021	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Inside this issue:

For additional information:

NAVFAC Environmental, Drinking Water Program
562-626-6070

California Division of Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov

US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426 - 4791
http://www.epa.gov/safewater

Español: *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Favor de comunicarse* Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach *para Sistema a* jeff.j.mcgovern.civ@us.navy.mil *para asistirlo en español.*

NWSSB SOURCE WATER

NGC purchases their drinking water from the GSWC and water is conveyed through a consecutive water system connecting the purveyor's water lines to a main feed at the NGC. The GSWC water is a blend of raw (untreated) water from local wells and imported treated water from both Northern California and from the Colorado River. The city treats water primarily with chlorine but imported water is treated with chloramines. Once the blended water reaches NWSSB, the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems (NAVFAC) water distribution system provides water to all buildings and fire suppression systems. The Navy is dedicated to ensuring quality drinking water through monthly monitoring for coliform bacteria and total residual chlorine levels.

ABOUT DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 (contaminants) resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants in source water may come from septic systems, discharges from domestic or industrial wastewater treatment facilities, agricultural and farming activities, urban storm water runoff, residential uses, and many other types of activities. Water from surface sources is treated to make it drinkable while groundwater may or may not have any treatment.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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 which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All 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 the water poses a health risk.
More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by accessing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website at http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/sdwa/basicinformation.cfm or reviewing City provided CCR.

HOW DO I KNOW IT'S SAFE?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

A NAVFAC Contractor collects a monthly water sample from the Club House to check for residual chlorine and bacteria to ensure water delivered to consumers is safe to drink.

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. U.S. EPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The table on the following pages shows the results of monitoring for previous year. In the tables and elsewhere in this report, you may find some unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. The following definitions are provided to better understand these terms.

DLR: Detection Limit for Reporting

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCGL): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

N/A: not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of turbidity in water)

ppm: parts per million (or 1 drop in 1 million gallons; mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion (or 1 drop in 1 billion gallons; ug/L)

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

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

WHAT ABOUT LEAD?

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead that may be found in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and plumbing. NWSSB is responsible for providing high quality drinking water; however, there may be an unknown variety of materials used in plumbing components installed historically. The Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act (RLDWA) went into effect on January 4, 2014. The RLDWA has reduced the lead content allowed in water system and plumbing products by changing the definition of lead-free in Section 1417 of the SDWA from not more than 8% lead content, to not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and plumbing fixtures. The SDWA prohibits the use of these products in the installation or repair of any public water system or facility providing water for human consumption if they do not meet the lead-free requirement. Installation utility personnel have implemented a lead service line inventory requirement and have not yet found any lead service lines as part of the investigation.

How can I minimize exposure to lead?

- Flush. It is always a good idea to flush your faucet at work and/or at home, especially when water has been sitting for several hours (i.e. overnight or over a weekend). You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes prior to utilizing for consumption. You may need to flush longer if your building has recently been shut down or experienced reduced occupancy. Contact your Facility Manager or Assistant Public Works Officer for flushing guidance.
- Use cold water. Hot dissolves lead more quickly than cold water, so use cold water to prepare food and drinks.

- Clean your aerator. Debris can be trapped on the aerator screens on water outlets containing metals, especially if construction or plumbing work may have occurred in your area. Simply twist off the aerator, tap and clean any debris which may be caught on the filtration screen, and reinstall.
- Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

PFAS are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., for decades. Due to their widespread use and environmental persistence, most people in the United States have been exposed to certain PFAS. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (Aqueous Film-Forming Foam or AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a Federal or California regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

There is currently no federal drinking water standard for any PFAS compounds. In May 2016, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established a lifetime drinking water health advisory (HA) level at 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). Both chemicals are types of PFAS.

In California, there is not a PFAS drinking water regulation. The Department of Defense (DoD) issued a policy in 2020 to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all DoD owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every three years. The DoD policy states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than the 2016 EPA HA level of 70 ppt, water systems would 1) take immediate action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFOA, to include providing alternative drinking water; and 2) undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope, and localized source of contamination.

What about the EPA's 2022 interim Health Advisories or proposed regulations?

EPA issued interim Health Advisories for PFOS and PFOA in 2022, however these newer levels are below quantifiable limits (i.e., below detection levels). EPA is expected to issue a proposed regulation on PFAS drinking water standards for public comment in the next few months. DoD looks forward to the clarity that a nationwide regulatory standard for PFOS and PFOA in drinking water will provide.

In anticipation of this EPA drinking water regulation and to account for emerging science that shows potential health effects of PFOS and PFOA at levels lower than 70 ppt, DoD is evaluating its efforts to address PFAS in drinking water, and what actions we can take to be prepared to incorporate this standard, such as reviewing our current data and collecting additional sampling where necessary. DoD remains committed to communicating and engaging with our communities throughout this process.

HAS NGC TESTED ITS WATER FOR PFAS?

Yes

On 12 July 2021, sample was collected from single location at NGC. We are informing you that PFOA and PFOS were detected but below the 2016 EPA HA level. Other PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method were also detected above the method reporting limit (MRL) but the EPA does not have a HA for these compounds at this time. Results are provided in PFAS table below, both PFOA and PFOS were below the 2016 EPA HA of 70 parts per trillion. The Navy will continue to share updated PFAS sampling results from the purveyor as available.

PFAS Results

Analyte	PFAS Compound	Site	Units	Value (ppt)	HA Value (ppt)
PERFLUOROHEXANESULFONIC ACID	PFHxS	NGC	ng/L	2.4	N/A
PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID	PFOS	NGC	ng/L	5.3	70
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID	PFOA	NGC	ng/L	2.5	70

WATER QUALITY DATA

Presented below are the monitoring data tables for the NGC distribution system. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing conducted in the previous calendar year. The tables below list only those contaminants that were tested in your drinking water at levels detectable by laboratory equipment, unless indicated not tested.

The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The tables show that our system met all requirements during the previous calendar year. The EPA sets the MCLs and the MCLGs as listed in the tables.

NGC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DATA TABLES 2022

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacterial detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCL G**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	N/A		1 positive monthly sample[(a)]	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Fecal Coliform or *E. Coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	N/A		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste
*E. coli (*federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	N/A		(b)	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL.
(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 3 - DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISNIFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS

Chemical or Constituent *(and reporting units)*	**Sample Year**	**Level Detected (Average)**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Typical Sources**
Chlorine Residual (as Cl2; ppm)	2022	N/A	N/A	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)	Not Tested (to be tested in Aug 2023)			80	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA; ppb)	Not Tested (testing in Aug 2023)			60	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfectant

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, NL, OR TT

There are no drinking water violations to report for **2022**.

WATER COMPLAINTS

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness? Please call the NAVFAC Service Desk at (562) 626-7255 or After Hours contact the Command Duty Officer (CDO) at (562) 972-9821 with details (i.e. building number, concern, complaint, POC, time and day).

WATER FILTERS

Does the filter on your fountain or faucet need to be changed? Please coordinate with your building monitor or facility manager. Make sure filters are marked with the date they were changed out and keep a logbook. **Water filters are the responsibility of the tenant..**

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER?

The Golden State Water Company produces an annual **Consumer Confidence Report** (**CCR**) detailing the sources of our water, where it is purchased from, and how it is treated and delivered. These reports are available online at http://www.gswater.com/westorangecountyccr/

Please contact NWSSB Water Quality Program Manager at (562) 626-6070 or nwssb.pao@us.navy.mil if you would like additional information on sampling and monitoring efforts at NWSSB. To access this report electronically, please visit the Commander, Navy Region Southwest website at:
https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrsw/om/environmental