



NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA SAN DIEGO, CA 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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NBPL is committed to providing you drinking water that is safe and reliable. NBPL believes that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure that your water is safe.

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is required to be distributed annually by July 1st to provide results from the previous year. This CCR is a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water in 2022. The purpose of this annual report is to advise consumers of where their water comes from, provide water quality data, advance greater understanding of drinking water, and heighten awareness to conserve water resources.

Español: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Favor de comunicarse NBPL para Sistema CA3710020 a sharon.e.stephensonpino.civ@us.navy.mil para asistirlo en español.

For additional information:

City of San Diego Public Utilities
sandiego.gov/public-utilities

San Diego County Water Authority
<https://www.sdewa.org/>

California Division of Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov

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



The source of NBPL's water is from San Diego County Water Authority. Most of the imported water from the County Water Authority is a blend from Colorado River and State Water Project.

NBPL SOURCE WATER

NBPL purchases drinking water from the City of San Diego and conveyed through the consecutive water systems of the San Diego County Water Authority. In addition to the main area of NBPL, there are three (3) campus locations, one (1) special area and four (4) Child Development Centers (CDC) and Child Youth Centers (CYC), locations affiliated with NBPL. The table below presents Installation Special Areas, CDC/CYCs and the associated source of purchased water. The City of San Diego receives raw (untreated) water from the San Diego County Water Authority. Water flows through a Navy-owned pipeline that supplies water to the distribution systems at NBPL. Once the water reaches NBPL, the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Southwest operates and maintains your potable water system and is dedicated to ensuring quality drinking water through monthly monitoring for coliform bacteria.

Installation, Special Areas, CDC/CYC's Associated Source of Purchased Water

Special Area Name	Source of Purchased Water
NBPL – Main Base (Peninsula)	City of San Diego
Old Town	City of San Diego
Harbor Drive	City of San Diego
MSC-BATS (Balboa Avenue)	City of San Diego
Chesterton	City of San Diego
Gateway Village	City of San Diego
Village at Serra Mesa	City of San Diego
Admiral Hartman	City of San Diego

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 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 accessing the EPA website at <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/sdwa/basicinformation.cfm>

Lead in Drinking Water Priority Areas

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. NBPL 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** or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have questions about your water, please contact NBPL Environmental at 619-553-9064, alternate contact 619-553-0526. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

What about at the Child Development Centers (CDC) and Child Youth Centers (CYC)?

In the U.S., the U.S. EPA recommends, but does not require, testing for lead in drinking water in schools and child care centers. However, Navy policy, OPNAV M-5090.1 requires the Lead in Priority Areas (LIPA) testing program in the best interest of all the children, parents, and staff served by the distribution system. This sampling is conducted every five years at all drinking water fixtures and annually where certain plumbing modifications were performed. NBPL personnel conducted sampling in 2019-2020 at two CDC and four of our Child Youth Program Facilities: CDC NBPL, CDC Patrick Wade, Admiral Hartman Child, Youth & Teen Center, Chesterton Child, Youth & Teen Center, Gateway Child, Youth & Teen Center, Village at Serra Mesa Child, Youth & Teen Center. This sampling occurred for 241 drinking water fountains and outlets where children and staff have the potential for consumption and cooking. Of the 241 water outlets tested, 3 were above the 15 parts per billion (ppb) EPA recommended action levels for lead. Those 3 outlets were at NBPL CDC, they were immediately taken out of service and replaced with new fixtures. The new fixtures were tested and found below the 15ppb recommended action level and placed back into service. It should be noted that these 3 outlets were in locations where children have limited access to their use. At no time were children exposed to any health risk. Testing results are available from the Commander Navy Region Southwest website at: https://www.cnrc.navy.mil/regions/cnrswo/om/environmental_support/water_quality_information.html

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S. since the 1940s. PFAS have been used in making 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 firefighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes because they rapidly extinguish fires, saving lives and protecting property. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a federal 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 consecutive systems. A consecutive system is a public water system that buys or otherwise receives some or all of its finished water from wholesale system. 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 will request the Purveyor take immediate action to decrease the PFAS levels to below 70 ppt.

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 addition, EPA issue interim Health Advisory for PFOS and PFOA in 2022. However, these newer levels are below quantifiable limits (i.e., below detection levels). In anticipation of this EPA drinking water regulation and to account for emerging science that shows potential health effects of PFOS and PFOA at level 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 NBPL tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In June 2021, samples were collected from sample location at North Island, NOLF, and Naval Base Point Loma (NBPL) Balboa Ave. These three sites at the time of sampling represented the drinking water quality provided by the City of San Diego to all DoD Metropolitan San Diego locations. The three sample sites represent water quality from all three of the City of San Diego’s water treatment plants: Alvarado Water Treatment Plant (North Island), Otay Water Treatment Plant (NOLF), and Miramar Water Treatment Plant (Balboa). Navy will continue to share update PFAS sampling results from the Purveyor as available.

We are informing you that PFOA was detected at all three locations, but substantially below the 2016 EPA HA. Other PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method were not detected above the method reporting limit (MRL), and the EPA does not have a HA for these compounds at this time. The detected results are provided in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Table 1. PFAS Compound Detected – NBC: NASNI

Analyte	PFAS Compound	Site	Units	Result (ppt) 06/23/2021
Perfluoro Octanoic Acid	PFOA	North Island - A	ng/L	2.6

Table 1. 1 PFAS Compound Detected – NBC: NOLF

Analyte	PFAS Compound	Site	Units	Result (ppt) 06/23/2021
Perfluoro Octanoic Acid	PFOA	NOLF	ng/L	3.3

Table 1. 2 PFAS Compound Detected – NBPL: Balboa Avenue

Analyte	PFAS Compound	Site	Units	Result (ppt) 06/23/2021
Perfluoro Octanoic Acid	PFOA	NBPL-Balboa	ng/L	2.2

How do I know it is safe?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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 establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. The City of San Diego conducts compliance sampling at the Alvarado, Miramar and Otay Treatment Plants and Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) Southwest Utilities personnel conduct compliance sampling within the NBPL water distribution system. There are 34 sampling sites-dedicated water sampling stations where water quality parameters are monitored.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. EPA/Center of 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 (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 2022. 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.

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

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

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

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

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.

DLR: Detection limit for reporting

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

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.

Variations 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.

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)

ppt: parts per trillion (or 1 drop in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools; ng/L)

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

Presented below are the monitoring data tables for the NBPL distribution system. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing conducted in the 2022 calendar year. The tables below list only those contaminants that were present in your drinking water at levels detectable by laboratory equipment. *Contaminants not detected are not listed.* We are required to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

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 2022 calendar year. The EPA sets the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as listed in the tables. The Regulated Substances and the Secondary and Unregulated Substances Table are provided for your information and as requested by the Consumer Confidence Rule.

NBPL Distribution System Data Tables

TABLE 2 – 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)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Total Fecal Coliform or <i>E. Coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(b)	0	N	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 <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .						

TABLE 3 - DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL							
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 Cl ₂ ; ppm)	2022	1.39	0.58-2.09	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Summary Information for Violation of a, DLR, MCL, MRDL, AL, NL, or TT

There are no drinking water violations to report for 2022.

Water Complaints

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.

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness? Please call the Trouble Desk at 619-556-1309 or After Hours Trouble Desk at 858-431-6482 with details (i.e. building number, concern, complaint POC etc.).

Where can I get more information on drinking water?

City of San Diego produces an annual report detailing the sources of our water, where it is purchased from, and how it is treated and delivered. These reports are available online at:

https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/2022_drinking_water_quality_report_-_web.pdf

Please contact NBPL Water Quality Program Manager at (619) 553-9064; primary phone or (619) 553-0526; alternate. If you would like additional information on sampling and monitoring efforts at NBPL. To access this report electronically, please visit the Commander, Navy Region Southwest website at: <https://www.cnrc.navy.mil/regions/cnrsw/om/environmental>