



2022 Consumer Confidence Report

DRINKING WATER

Water System Name:

Remote Training Site Warner Springs (SERE Camp)

Public Water System ID #3710706

Report Date:

01 July 2023



Photo courtesy of

<https://www.processindustryforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Clean-water-supply.jpg> accessed on 17May2019

OUR COMMITMENT TO PROVIDING SAFE DRINKING WATER

Naval Base Coronado (NBC) is pleased to present our Water Quality Report, also referred to as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR is an annual report containing data from water-quality testing performed during the past year and may include earlier monitoring data for some constituents.

Last year, the water delivered to you met all USEPA and State Board drinking water health standards. Details within provide information on where we get our water, what is in your water, and how it compares to state standards that are considered safe for the public.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Remote Training Site Warner Springs (SERE Camp) Water System #3710706 a kevin.b.dixon.civ@us.navy.mil para asistirlo en español.

Where do we get our water from?

Remote Training Site Warner Springs (RTSWS), formerly known as SERE Camp, utilizes raw groundwater from the Warner Valley Ground Water Basin as their drinking water supply. Groundwater is pumped from a well, and is treated with chlorine before it enters the drinking water distribution systems at RTSWS. We continuously monitor for water quality parameters at our wells and the distribution system to ensure we maintain drinking quality standards.

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, which 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, which are byproducts 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How do I know it's safe?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State 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.

Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Southwest conducts routine compliance sampling at RTSWS at both the wells and from the water distribution system on a monthly and quarterly basis 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).

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. Naval Base Coronado 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.
- For more information regarding the Navy's Lead and Copper Rule Sampling Program, please visit <https://cnrsw.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/Lead-and-Copper-Rule-Sampling-program/>.
- 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)

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 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 addition, EPA issued interim Health Advisories 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 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 Remote Training Site Warner Springs tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. Samples were collected from the Main Well and the Quarterdeck (Bldg 1665), in November 2020 and February, May, and August 2021.

PFAS Detected but PFOA/PFOS were below the 2016 EPA HA

We are informing you that PFOA and PFOS were detected but below the 2016 EPA HA. Other PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method were detected above the method reporting limit (MRL) but EPA does not have a HA for these compounds at this time. The results are provided in Table 1.a and 1.b. PFOA and PFOS were below the 2016 EPA HA of 70 parts per trillion, we will continue to monitor the drinking water quarterly. In accordance with DoD policy, Remote Training Site Warner Springs collected quarterly samples for PFAS for one year and then test every two years thereafter as long as the results are below the 2016 EPA HA. RTSWS will collect samples again in fall 2023.

Table 1.a PFAS Compound Detected – RTSWS Main Well

Analyte	PFAS Compound	Units	Range (ppt)	4-Quarter Average (ppt)
Perfluoro-butane Sulfonic Acid	PFBS	ng/L	7-12	9.6
Perfluoro-hexane Sulfonic Acid	PFHxS	ng/L	19-46	36.25
Perfluoro Hexanoic Acid	PFHxA	ng/L	3.7-6.8	8.475
Perfluoro-octane Sulfonic Acid	PFOS	ng/L	3.7-6.8	5.2
Perfluoro Octanoic Acid	PFOA	ng/L	8.8-15	12

Table 1.b PFAS Compound Detected – RTSWS Quarterdeck (Bldg 1665)

Analyte	PFAS Compound	Units	Range (ppt)	4-Quarter Average (ppt)
Perfluoro-butane Sulfonic Acid	PFBS	ng/L	9.2-10	9.6
Perfluoro-hexane Sulfonic Acid	PFHxS	ng/L	34-38	36.25
Perfluoro Hexanoic Acid	PFHxA	ng/L	7.6-9.9	8.5
Perfluoro-octane Sulfonic Acid	PFOS	ng/L	3.9-5.9	5.25
Perfluoro Octanoic Acid	PFOA	ng/L	11-13	12

Complaints and More Information on Drinking Water

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 log book.

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness? Do you want more information about the water you are drinking? Please contact the Naval Base Coronado (NBC) Drinking Water Program Manager at 619-545-1127 or email the NBC Public Affairs Officer at kevin.b.dixon.civ@us.navy.mil if you would like additional information on sampling and monitoring efforts at Remote Training Site Warner Springs.

To access this report electronically, please visit the Commander, Navy Region Southwest website at:

<https://cnrsw.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/>.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

CSD MDL (City of San Diego Water Quality Lab method detection limit): Lowest quantifiable concentration of a measured analyte detectable by the lab.

CA Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (CA SMCL): MCL for secondary contaminants under CA regulations.

DLR: Detection limit for reporting

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 (U.S. EPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Unit of measure for the turbidity of water.

ND: Not detected at testing limit

NL: Notification Level

PFAS: per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements; these standards are enforceable.

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 and are not enforceable.

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

LRAA: Locational running annual average is a four-quarter average at an individual sample location. The LRAA for each location must be less than the MCL. The highest LRAA of the year detected from all the monitoring locations is indicated on this report and compared to the MCL.

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.

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

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

The water quality data for 2022 is summarized in the following tables. RTSWS is a Transient Non-Community Water System and is required to sample for Total and Fecal Coliform on a monthly basis, and Nitrite and Nitrate annually. Additionally, RTSWS also treats their drinking water with chlorine and is required to report chlorine residuals quarterly to ensure drinking water is adequately disinfected. Tables 2 and 3 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected in the treated drinking water during 2022. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In a month)	0	≥5% of samples are total coliform positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	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	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS</i>						
Chlorine Residual (as Cl ₂ ; ppm)	2022	1.18	0.29 – 2.01	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
<i>CHEMICAL PARAMETERS</i>						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen; ppm)	2022	0.407	Single Sample	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2022	[ND]	Single Sample	10	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits

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

There were no violations for this system in 2022.