Naval Base San Diego
San Diego, California
2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Inside this issue:

For additional information:

Public Affairs Officer
nbsd.pao@us.navy.mil

Utilities Duty Desk
(619) 556-7349

California Division of Drinking Water
https://waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

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

Public Works Division (PWD) Environmental, Drinking Water Program

The source of NBSD's water is from the Colorado River.

Naval Base San Diego (NBSD) is committed to providing you drinking water that is safe and reliable. NBSD believes that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure 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 importante sobre su agua potable. Envíe un correo electrónico a nbsd.pao@us.navy.mil para obtener ayuda en Español.*

NBSD SOURCE WATER

NBSD purchases drinking water from the City of San Diego, Lakeside Water District, Ramona Water District, City of Poway, and Sweetwater Authority. In addition to the main area of NBSD, there are 19 special areas affiliated with the installation. The table below presents Installation Special Areas and the associated source of purchased water. The water districts receive raw (untreated) water from the San Diego Water Authority, and utilize local reservoirs and wells. Once the water reaches NBSD, 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, and annual/quarterly monitoring for disinfection by-products.

Special Areas and Associated Source of Purchased Water

Special Area Name	Source of Purchased Water
NBSD – Main Base	City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority
Naval Medical Center San Diego	City of San Diego
1220 Pacific Hwy	City of San Diego
750 Pacific Hwy	City of San Diego
Bayview Hills Housing	City of San Diego
Bonita Bluffs Housing	City of San Diego
Chollas Heights Housing	City of San Diego
Eucalyptus Ridge Housing	Lakeside Water District
Hilleary Park	City of Poway
Home Terrace Housing	City of San Diego
Howard Gilmore Housing	City of San Diego
La Mesa Park Housing	City of San Diego
Mission Gorge Recreation Area	City of San Diego
Murphy Canyon Housing	City of San Diego
Pomerado Terrace Housing	City of San Diego
Prospect View Housing	City of San Diego
Ramona Vista Apartments	Ramona Municipal Water District
River Place Housing	City of San Diego
Terrace View Villas Housing	City of San Diego
Woodlake Housing	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 https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations.

Lead in Drinking Water in 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. 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 PWD Environmental at (619) 556-5418. 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 https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

What about at the Child Development Centers (CDC) and Youth Centers (YC)?
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 facilities are inspected annually to identify where certain plumbing modifications were performed, and to ensure modifications are performed in compliance with lead-free standards. Sampling was conducted in 2019 at eight Child Youth Program Facilities: NBSD CDC, NMCSD CDC, Murphy Canyon CDC, Murphy Canyon II CDC, Murphy Canyon Youth Program, Murphy Canyon Kids Connect, Chollas Heights CDC, and Bayview Hills Community Center. Testing results are available from the Commander Navy Region Southwest website at:
https://cnrsw.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/.

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 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 consecutive water systems. A consecutive system is a public water system that buys or otherwise receives some or all of its finished water from a 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 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 NBSD tested its water for PFAS?
Yes. In June 2021, samples were collected from sample locations at North Island, NOLF, and Naval Base Point Loma's (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 updated 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	Units	Result (ppt) 06/23/2021
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	PFOA	ng/L	2.6

Table 2. PFAS Compound Detected – NBC: NOLF

Analyte	PFAS Compound	Units	Result (ppt) 06/16/2021
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	PFOA	ng/L	3.3

Table 3. PFAS Compound Detected – NBPL: Balboa Avenue

Analyte	PFAS Compound	Units	Result (ppt) 06/21/2021
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	PFOA	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 Water Authorities and Municipalities conduct compliance sampling at their treatment plants and Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) Southwest Utilities personnel conduct compliance sampling within the NBSD water distribution system. There are 23 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 (MCGL), 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.

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.

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 1 trillion gallons; ng/L)

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

Presented below are the monitoring data tables for the NBSD 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.

NBSD Distribution System Data Tables

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**	**MCLG**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample[(a)]	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Fecal Coliform or *E. Coli* (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 *E. coli* positive	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste
*E. coli (*federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(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 2 - 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	1.17	0.18-2.70	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment and to boost distribution system residual.

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 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) 556-7349 with details (i.e. building number, concern, complaint POC etc.).

Where can I get more information on drinking water?

The City of San Diego, Sweetwater Authority, Lakeside Water District, City of Poway, and Ramona Municipal Water District produce 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/public-utilities/water-quality/water-quality-reports
- https://www.sweetwater.org/274/Water-Quality
- https://www.rmwd.org/publications
- https://lakesidewater.org/about-lakeside-water-district/newsletters/
- https://poway.org/317/Water

Please contact NBSD Water Quality Program Manager at (619) 556-5418 or email the NBSD Public Affairs Officer at nbsd.pao@us.navy.mil if you would like additional information on sampling and monitoring efforts. 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/.