

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Seal Beach, California 2024 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. The Navy believes that providing employees with accurate information about installation drinking water is the best way to assure everyone that installation tap water is safe to drink.

A state mandated Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also called a Water Quality Report, is provided by the local water provider, the City of Seal Beach, and posted on the city's website.

The CCR describes sources of water, mineral content, and reportable contaminants. The CCR is typically distributed annually by July 1st to provide water quality results from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. The Navy developed the CCR addendum providing a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water at NWSSB. 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.

2023 City of Seal Beach Groundwater Quality							
Chemical	PHG MCL	Average (MCLG)	Range of Amount	MCL Detections	Most Recent Violation?	Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.18	ND – 4.35	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.36	0.32 – 0.4	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	12.3	11.8 – 12.5	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	ND	ND – 1	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	372	335 – 391	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	35.2	34.8 – 35.5	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	228	218 – 238	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	142	136 – 148	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	169	156 – 181	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	21.5	13 – 30	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	66.1	35.8 – 96.4	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.9	2.1 – 5.7	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3	0.8 – 5.2	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.3	8.1 – 8.5	n/a	2023	Acidity, Hydrogen Ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.4	0.9 – 1.8	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	60.2	49 – 71.4	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps				
Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal	90 th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0 / 31
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.21	0 / 31

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at the tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2021. Copper was found in 15 homes; none exceeded the regulatory action level. Lead was not found in any home.

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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

NWSSB purchases drinking water from the City of Seal Beach and water is conveyed through a consecutive water system connecting the City's water lines to three connection feeds at NWSSB. City of Seal Beach water is a blend of raw (untreated) water from three local wells and imported treated water from both Northern California and from 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, which is completed at four different buildings each month.

ABOUT DRINKING WATER

Typical 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 by reviewing the city-provided CCR.

How do I know it's safe?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the number 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 NGC 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

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 (MCLG): 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.

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. The 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. 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 Safe Drinking Water Act (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. These products are prohibited by the SDWA for use 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, 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.
- **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. Replace Annually
- 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>.

Lead and Copper drinking water testing was completed on May 31, 2024 and June 11, 2024 at 12 Production Shops and 4 Officer Homes and 1 Bachelor Quarters unit and there are no exceedance of lead or copper in sampled water.

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 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) currently used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes. 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 regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 10, 2024, the EPA established MCLs for a subset of PFAS chemicals, see Table 1.

TABLE 1 EPA ESTABLISHED MCLS FOR SUBSET OF PFAS CHEMICALS			
Analyte	PFAS Compound	Final MCLG	Final MCL (enforceable levels)
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	PFOA	Zero	4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) (also expressed as ng/L)
Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid	PFOS	Zero	4.0 ppt
Perfluorohexane sulfonic Acid	PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
Perfluorononanoic Acid	PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer Acid	HFPO – DA (GenX)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS		1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

The EPA requires implementation of sampling in accordance with the new MCLs within three years of the publication date and implementation of any required treatment within five years.

These limits did not apply for the 2023 calendar year because they had not been published. However, the DoD proactively promulgated policies to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all service owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every two 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 health advisory (HA) level of 70 ppt, water systems must take immediate action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFAS. For levels less than 70 ppt but above the 4 ppt level (draft at the time of policy publication), DoD committed to planning for implementation of the levels once EPA’s published MCLs take effect.

Has Navy tested NWSSB drinking water for PFAS?

Yes

On July 12, 2021, a drinking water sample was collected from a single location at water connection feed adjacent to officer housing at NWSSB and analyzed for PFAS. The sampling represented the drinking water quality provided by the City of Seal Beach.

Below MRL

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 18 PFAS compounds covered by sampling method 537.1, including PFOA and PFOS. This means that PFAS were not detected in your water system. In accordance with DoD policy, the water system will be resampled every two years for your continued protection.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Presented below are the monitoring data tables for the NWSSB 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 Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as listed in the tables.

NWSSB Distribution System Data Tables 2023

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	MCLG	Violation n (Yes/No)	Typical Source of Bacteria	
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0		1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	No	Naturally present in the environment	
Total Fecal Coliform or <i>E. Coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	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	No	Human and animal fecal waste	
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	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 <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 AND DISINFECTANT 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 Cl ₂ ; ppm)	2023	0.50	0.03-1.87	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)	2023	29		80	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA; ppb)	2023	8.9		60	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfectant

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

No drinking water violations to report for 2023.

Water Complaints

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness?

- Notify your Building Monitor if there are smells or water appears discolored.
- Contact the NSWC Public Works Team.
 - Phone: (562) 626-7255
 - Email: navfac_sw_seal_beach_nws_facilities_service_calls@us.navy.mil

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 filter replacement funding is responsibility of the tenant.**
- **NAVFAC can be called to replace old filters.**
- **Replace at least annually.**
- **Filter systems will be inspected during installation zone inspections.**

Where can I get more information on drinking water?

City of Seal Beach 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

<https://www.sealbeachca.gov>

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:

[Drinking Water Quality Information \(navy.mil\)](#)