

# Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Navy Golf Course 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 Golden State Water Company (GSWC) - West Orange County Water System. The CCR is 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 1<sup>st</sup> to provide results from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. The Navy developed the CCR addendum providing a snapshot of the quality of the installation drinking water at Navy Golf Course (NGC). The purpose of this addendum is to advise consumers of where installation tap water comes from, provide most recent water quality data, advance greater understanding of drinking water issues, and heightened conservation awareness.

### Inside this issue:

NWSSB Water Source	1
About Drinking Water	1
Definitions & Abbreviations	2
Lead in Drinking Water	3
(PFAS) Per – and	
Polyfluoroalkyl	3
PFAS Results Table	4
Water Quality Tables	5
Water Complaints	5
Obtaining Purveyor CCR	5

West Orange County Water System - Source Water Quality							
Primary Standards - Health Based (units)	Primary MCL	PMG (MCL)	Range of Detection	Average Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	
<b>Turbidity</b>							
Highest single measurement of the turbidity surface water (NTU)	11 - 1.0	n/a	n/a	0.08	2023	Solifluff	
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.5 NTU (%)	11 - 95	n/a	n/a	100%	2023	Solifluff	
<b>Inorganic Constituents</b>							
Aluminum (ppb)	1	0.6	ND - 0.07	ND	2023	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment processes	
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	0.004	ND - 4.3	2.4	2023	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from ceramics, glass and electronic production wastes	
Barium (mg/L)	2.0	1	0.4 - 0.8	0.5	2023	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong leech discharge from bacteria and aquarium factories	
Borate (as B) (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND - 5.0	1.8	2023	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits	
Bromate (ug/L)	5	1	ND - 3.6	ND	2023	Formation occurs naturally in a number of the Southwest United States and some quantity in the atmosphere. Bromate can be manufactured and used as an industrial chemical and can be formed in water production, wastewater, industrial effluent. It has also been known in some public drinking water systems and in food.	
<b>Radioactive Constituents</b>							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	1500	60	ND - 4	ND	2023	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross Beta Activity (pCi/L)	5000	60	ND - 15	4.8	2023	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits	
Uranium (pCi/L)	30	0.63	ND - 1.6	0.4	2023	Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Secondary Standards - Aesthetic (units)</b>							
Aluminum (ppb)	200	n/a	ND - 70	ND	2023	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment processes	
Color (pcu)	15	n/a	ND - 2	ND	2023	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Copper (mg/L)	500	n/a	11 - 81	44	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence	
Manganese (ppb)	50	n/a	ND - 40	ND	2023	Leaching from natural deposits	
Iron - Total (mg/L)	3	n/a	ND - 2	ND	2023	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Sulfate (mg/L)	1000	n/a	310 - 1002	452	2023	Sulfates that form from sea salt when water evaporates, influence	
Sulfide (mg/L)	500	n/a	36.4 - 175	89.6	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	714 - 576	406	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	n/a	ND - 0.25	ND	2023	Solifluff	
<b>Inorganic Constituents (units)</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>Sample Data</b>	<b>PMG % Level</b>	<b>Most Recent Sampling Date</b>	<b>Typical Source of Constituent</b>		
Chlorine (mg/L)	1.3	0.3	None of the 32 samples collected exceeded the action level	0.71	7/27	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	
<b>Lead sampling in schools and residential plumbing</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>PMG</b>	<b>Sample Data</b>	<b>PMG % Level</b>	<b>Most Recent Sampling Date</b>	<b>Typical Source of Constituent</b>	<b>Number of Schools Tested (6)</b>
Lead (ug/L)	15	0.2	One of the 32 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND	2022	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems, leaching from household metal pipes, erosion of natural deposits	24

**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](mailto:jeff.j.mcgovern.civ@us.navy.mil) para asistirlo en español.

## NWSSB SOURCE WATER

NGC purchases 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 NGC. The GSWC water is a blend of raw (untreated) water from 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 the NGC, the 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 at a single location 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 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

### 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.

**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.

(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.
- 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 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 below 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 NGC drinking water for PFAS?**

Yes

**PFAS Detected but below the new PFAS MCLs**

On July 12, 2021, a drinking water sample was collected from single location at the NGC and analyzed for PFAS. We are informing you that 3 of the 18 PFAS compounds covered by sampling method 537.1 were detected above the Method Reporting Limit (MRL). The results are provided in the results table below. The EPA does not have a HA or MCL for all these compounds at this time. PFOA, PFHxS were detected but below the new MCL. As the regulated chemicals were below the new MCLs, there is no immediate cause for concern, but we will continue to monitor the drinking water closely.

**Regulated PFAS detected above MCL but below the 2016 EPA HA for PFOS/PFOA**

We are informing you that 1 of the 18 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method 537.1 was detected above the MRL. The results are provided in the table below. The EPA does not have a HA or MCL for all these compounds at the time of this report. PFOS was detected above the new MCL. There is no immediate cause for concern. We will continue to monitor the drinking water closely.

For regulated PFAS above the new MCL and in accordance with DoD policy, Navy is coordinating with DoD to plan and program operational controls or additional treatment to ensure the drinking water meets the MCLs as soon as practicable at all our impacted installations.

TABLE 2 PFAS SAMPLING RESULTS					
Analyte	PFAS Compound	Site	Units	Value (ppt)	HA Value (ppt)
PERFLUOROHEXANESULFONIC ACID	PFHxS	NGC	ng/L	2.4	N/A
PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONIC ACID	PFOS	NGC	ng/L	5.3	70
PERFLUOROOCETANOIC 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 2023

TABLE 3 – 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		1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	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 4 - DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections <sup>2</sup>	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Sources
Chlorine Residual (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ; ppm)	2023	0.53	0..22-1.23	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)	N/A			80	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA; ppb)	N/A			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.
- There is a Customer Complaint Notification process in place.
  - Phone: (562) 626-7255
  - Email: [navfac\\_sw\\_seal\\_beach\\_nws\\_facilities\\_service\\_calls@us.navy.mil](mailto: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?**

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 [water-quality-west-orange-county.pdf \(gswater.com\)](#) Water Quality Report – West Orange County

Please contact NWSSB Water Quality Program Manager at (562) 626-6070 or [nwssb.pao@us.navy.mil](mailto: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 \(navy.mil\)](#)