CAMP MORENA
CAMPO, CALIFORNIA
2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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For additional information:

California Division of Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov

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

Public Works Department (PWD) Environmental Division, Drinking Water Program
(619) 545-1127

Naval Base Coronado (NBC) is committed to providing you drinking water that is safe and reliable at Camp Morena (CM). NBC strives to provide you with accurate information about your water quality to assure you that your water is safe.

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your installation is not required by the Regulation. The purpose of this 2023 annual water quality 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 CAMP MORENA a kevin.b.dixon.civ@us.navy.mil para asistirlo en español.*

CAMP MORENA SOURCE WATER

The City of San Diego owns the land on which Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW) operates the potable water system at CM. The potable water system consists of one City of San Diego owned supply well and water treatment system, and Navy Owned water distribution system with five storage tanks. Treatment consists of a filtration system that removes iron and manganese from the drinking water, in addition to a chlorinator that disinfects the drinking water.

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.

The source of Camp Morena's water is from groundwater.

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 calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

IS THE WATER SAFE?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. NBC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If 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 NBC Environmental Division at 619-545-1127. 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 or at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 US EPA established MCLs for a 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 of four PFAS: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS		1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

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 compounds 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/or 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 detected PFAS compounds. For levels less than 70 ppt but above the 4 ppt level, which was in draft at the time of policy publication, DoD plans to implement the EPA's published MCLs one they take effect.

Has Camp Morena tested its water for PFAS?
Yes. In June 2021, samples were collected from the Quarterdeck.

PFAS Detected but below the new PFAS MCLs
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 Table 1 for EPA regulated contaminants. EPA does not have a HA or MCL for all these compounds currently. PFNA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, and regulated PFAS mixture contaminants were not detected. PFOA and PFHxS were detected at levels below the 2016 EPA HA and 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. 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.

Table 1 PFAS Compounds Detected – Camp Morena

Analyte	PFAS Compound	Units	Result (ppt) 06/10/2021
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid	PFBS	ng/L	2.9
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	PFHxS	ng/L	2.3
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	ng/L	3.0

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 2023. 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)

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables below list only those contaminants that were present in your drinking water at levels detectable by laboratory equipment. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done in 2023. We are required to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA sets the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as listed in the tables below. The Regulated Substances Table and Unregulated Substances Table are provided for your information and as required by the Consumer Confidence Rule.

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 (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) The Revised Total Coliform Rule established the following Primary Maximum Contamination Level (PMCL): In compliance unless (i) the waterworks has an E. coli positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample; (ii) the waterworks has a total coliform positive repeat sample following an E. coli positive routine sample; (iii) the waterworks owner fails to take all required repeat samples following an E. coli positive routine sample; or (iv) the waterworks owner fails to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform

TABLE 3 – CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Chemical or Constituent *(and reporting units)*	**Sample Year**	**Level Detected (Average)**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Typical Sources**
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2023	1.63	Single Sample	10	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff
Nitrite as Nitrogen	2023	ND	Single Sample	1	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, NL, OR TT

There are no drinking water violations to report for 2023.

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 replaced 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 NBC Drinking Water Program Manager at (619) 545-1127 or After-Hours Trouble Desk at (619) 556-1309 with details (i.e. building number, concern, complaint POC etc.).

QUESTIONS

Please contact NBC Water Quality 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 Camp Morena. Sampling data is available to be reviewed at the website below.
https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/JSP/WaterSystemDetail.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=9868&tinwsys_st_code=CA&wsnumber=CA3705061

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/.