



Inside this issue:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| SSTC Source Water | 1 |
| About Drinking Water | 1 |
| Lead in Drinking Water | 2 |
| Definitions & Abbreviations | 4 |
| Water Quality Tables | 4 |
| Violations & Exceedances | 5 |
| Water Complaints | 5 |

Silver Strand Training Complex Coronado, CA 2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Naval Base Coronado (NBC) is committed to providing you drinking water that is safe and reliable at Silver Strand Training Complex, (SSTC). 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) 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 2023. 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 muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Favor de comunicarse Silver Strand Training Complex a kevin.b.dixon.civ@us.navy.mil para asistirlo en español.*

For additional information:

State Water Resources
Control Board: Division of
Drinking Water
District 14 (San Diego)
(619) 525-4159
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

SILVER STRAND TRAINING COMPLEX SOURCE WATER

NBC purchases drinking water for SSTC from the California American Water (CalAm) and conveyed through the consecutive water systems of the City of Coronado. The City of Coronado receives treated surface water purchased from the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego obtains 80 to 90 percent of its raw surface water supplies from the San Diego County Water Authority and the remainder from local reservoirs. The San Diego County Water Authority in turn obtains most of its supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) as well as through transfers from other water agencies. MWDSC has two main raw water sources: the Colorado River and the Sacramento River Delta. Water is conveyed to MWDSC via the Colorado and California aqueducts.

Water flows through a Navy-owned pipeline that supplies water to the distribution system at SSTC. Once the water reaches SSTC, the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Southwest (NAVFAC SW) operates and maintains your potable water system and is dedicated to ensuring quality drinking water through monthly monitoring for coliform bacteria.

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.



The source of Silver Strand Training Complex's water is from the California American Water

- **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 <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/sdwa/basicinformation.cfm>

How do I know it is 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 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 City of San Diego conducts compliance sampling at the Alvarado and Otay Treatment Plants, and NAVFAC SW Utilities personnel conduct compliance sampling within the SSTC water distribution. There are four (4) 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).

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. SSTC 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 at 619-545-1127. For more information regarding the Navy's Lead and Copper Rule Sampling Program, please visit <https://cnrsw.cnrc.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>.

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 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 Department of Defense (DoD) proactively promulgated a policy in 2020 to monitor drinking water for PFAS compounds at all consecutive systems. A consecutive system is a public water system that buys or otherwise receives some or all its finished water from a wholesale system. 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 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 SSTC tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In June 2021, samples were collected from sample location at NBC Naval Outlying Landing Field (NOLF), which is representative of the water quality from CalAm.

PFAS Detected but below the new PFAS MCLs

We are informing you that 1 of the 18 PFAS compounds covered by method 537.1 was detected above the method reporting limit (MRL). The results are provided in Table 1. EPA does not have a HA or MCL for all these compounds currently. PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and regulated PFAS mixture contaminants were not detected. PFOA was 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 Compound Detected – NBC: NOLF

| Analyte | PFAS Compound | Site | Units | Result (ppt) 06/23/2021 |
|------------------------|---------------|------|-------|-------------------------|
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid | PFOA | NOLF | ng/L | 3.3 |

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 2021. 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 (MCLG), 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

Presented below are the monitoring data tables for the SSTC distribution system. Data shown in brackets [example] is obtained from the CalAm monitoring. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing conducted in the 2023 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 2023 calendar year. The EPA sets the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as listed below. The Regulated Substances and the Secondary and Unregulated Substances Table are provided for your information and as requested by the Consumer Confidence Rule.

SSTC Distribution System Data Tables

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 | MCL G | 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 <i>E. Coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive | 0 | No | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (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 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 | 1.49 | 0.23 – 2.07 | 4.0 | 4.0 | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb) | 2023 | 47.3 | [13 – 71.8] | 80 | N/A | No | By-product of drinking water disinfectant |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA; ppb) | 2023 | 15.2 | [2.9 – 29.3] | 60 | N/A | No | By-product of drinking water disinfectant |

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

On August 24, 2023, Cal Am issued a Boil Water Advisory (BWA) to all of their customers in Imperial Beach, the City of Coronado South of Fiddler’s Cove, certain customers within the City of San Diego neighborhoods of Nestor and Otay Mesa West, and portions of Southwest Chula Vista. The BWA was in effect at SSTC-S until Cal Am was able to demonstrate the water met bacteriological standards of no detections of Total Coliform and E. coli. In response to the BWA, the Navy immediately flushed and disinfected the SSTC-S distribution system. Drinking water was sampled and analyzed by an ELAP state-certified laboratory, resulting in no detections of Total Coliform and E. coli. Cal Am suspended the BWA on August 27, 2023, and SSTC-S was able to resume operations as usual.

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 NBC Drinking Water Program Manager at 619-545-1127 or After-Hours Metro Production Office at 619-556-7349 with details (i.e. building number, concern, complaint POC etc.).

MORE INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER

CalAm produces 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.amwater.com/ccr/coronado.pdf>

Please contact 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 SSTC.

To access this report electronically, please visit the Commander, Navy Region Southwest website at: <https://cnrsw.cnicy.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/>.