

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Fallbrook Fallbrook, California 2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ADDENDUM



Contents

DET FALLBROOK SOURCE WATER.....	1
ABOUT DRINKING WATER	1
How do I know it's safe?	2
DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
What about Lead?	3
WATER QUALITY DATA	3
TABLE 1 – COLIFORM BACTERIA SAMPLING RESULTS	3
TABLE 2 - DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND BY-PRODUCTS SAMPLING RESULTS	4
Summary Information for Violations.....	4
Water Complaints.....	4
Water Filters	4
Where can I get more information.....	4

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Fallbrook (DET Fallbrook) is committed to providing all employees and visitors with 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 Fallbrook Public Utilities District (FPUD), and posted on their website. The CCR describes sources of water, mineral content and reportable contaminants. The CCR is typically distributed annually by July 1st to provide results from the previous year. The Navy developed the CCR addendum providing a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water at DET Fallbrook. The purpose of this amendment is to advise consumers of where the installation's tap 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 potable. Favor de comunicarse con Jeff McGovern, Director Ambiental de Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach jeff.j.mcgovern.civ@us.navy.mil para asistirlo en español.

DET FALLBROOK SOURCE WATER

DET Fallbrook purchases drinking water from FPUD and water is conveyed through a consecutive water system connecting FPUD's water lines at a single connection feed at DET Fallbrook. FPUD water is blend of raw (untreated) water from the Santa Margarita River, water from the Feather River in northern California via the State Water Project and from Colorado River via the Metropolitan Water District. Once the blended and treated water reaches DET Fallbrook, the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (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.

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.

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>

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. Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) Southwest conducts routine compliance sampling at two buildings on a monthly basis 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 (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).

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.

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. Det Fallbrook 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 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. In September 2024, installation utility personnel conducted a lead service line inventory and did not find 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 water 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>.

Lead and Copper drinking water testing was conducted on 27 June 2024 and 10 Dec 2024 at 11 buildings at Det. Fallbrook. Two buildings exceeded the lead action limit of 15 ppb during the June sampling event. NAVFAC public works flushed the affected building water lines. Resampling results were below the action level. There were no exceedances during the December sampling event.

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 Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as listed in the tables.

TABLE 1 – COLIFORM BACTERIA SAMPLING RESULTS						
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	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

			these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive			
<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 2 - DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND BY-PRODUCTS SAMPLING RESULTS

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)	2024	0.49	0.22-1.79	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)	2024	13	N/A	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA; ppb)	2024	ND	N/A	60	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

Summary Information for Violations of MCL, MRDL, AL, NL, or TT

No drinking water violations to report for 2024.

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

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 the responsibility of the tenant.**
- **NAVFAC can replace filters once a work order request has been submitted.**
- **Filters should be replaced at least annually.**
- **Filter systems will be inspected during installation zone inspections.**

Where can I get more information on drinking water?

FPUD produces an annual Consumer Confidence 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.fpud.com/consumer-confidence-reports-prior-years>

Please contact the installation 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 DET Fallbrook. To access this report electronically, please visit the Commander, Navy Region Southwest website at:

[Drinking Water Quality Information \(navy.mil\)](https://www.navy.mil/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information)