REMOTE TRAINING SITE WARNER SPRINGS
WARNER SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Inside this issue:

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

The source of Remote Training Site Warner Springs' water is from groundwater.

Naval Base Coronado (NBC) is committed to providing you drinking water that is safe and reliable at Remote Training Site Warner Springs (RTSWS). NBC believes that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure that your water is safe and reliable.

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is required by Navy Policy to be distributed to consumers of this water system. This CCR is a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water in 2024. 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 REMOTE TRAINING SITE WARNER SPRINGS a kevin.b.dixon.civ@us.navy.mil para asistirlo en español.*

REMOTE TRAINING SITE WARNER SPRINGS SOURCE WATER

Remote Training Site Warner Springs (RTSWS), formerly known as SERE Camp, utilizes raw groundwater from the Warner Valley Ground Water Basin as their drinking water supply. Groundwater is pumped from a well, and is treated with chlorine before it enters the drinking water distribution system at RTSWS. We continuously monitor for water quality parameters at our wells and the distribution system to ensure we maintain drinking quality standards.

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, 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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 Southwest conducts routine compliance sampling at RTSWS at both the wells and from the water distribution system on a monthly and quarterly 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. U.S. 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).

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.

If you have questions about your water, please contact the PWD Environmental Division at (619) 545-1127.

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 2024. 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 2024. We are required to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration 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 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In a month)	0	≥5% of samples are total coliform positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	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	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Year**	**Level Detected (Average)**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL						
Chlorine Residual (as Cl2; ppm)	2024	1.54	0.23 – 2.45	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
CHEMICAL PARAMETERS						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen; ppm)	2024	0.356	Single Sample	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2024	ND	Single Sample	10	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits

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

There were no violations for this system in 2024.

WATER COMPLAINTS

No complaints to report for 2024.

Does the filter on your fountain or faucet need to be changed? Please coordinate with your building monitor or facility management specialist (FMS), Shawn Gage, shawn.m.gage.civ@us.navy.mil. Make sure filters are replaced based on manufacture specifications.

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness? Please call your FMS with details (i.e. building number, concern, compliant POC etc.)

QUESTIONS

Please contact the Naval Base Coronado (NBC) 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 Remote Training Site Warner Springs. Sampling data is available to be reviewed at the website below: https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/JSP/WaterSystemDetail.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=3957&tinwsys_st_code=CA

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/.