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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



The source of Naval Outlying Landing Fields' water is from the California American Water water purveyor.

NAVAL OUTLYING LANDING FIELD IMPERIAL BEACH, CA 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Naval Base Coronado (NBC) is committed to providing you with drinking water that is safe and reliable at Naval Outlying Landing Field (NOLF). NBC believes that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure that your water is safe.

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is required by Navy Policy to be distributed annually 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 Naval Outlying Landing Field a kevin.b.dixon.civ@us.navy.mil para asistirlo en español.

NAVAL OUTLYING LANDING FIELD SOURCE WATER

NBC purchases drinking water for NOLF from the California American Water (CalAm) and the drinking water is conveyed through the consecutive water systems of the City of Imperial Beach. The City of Imperial Beach 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. The MWDSC water is then conveyed to the San Diego County area via the San Diego County Water Authority and accounts for approximately 80 to 90 percent of the City of San Diego's water supply.

Water flows through a Navy-owned pipeline that supplies water to the distribution system at NOLF. Once the water reaches NOLF, the Naval Base Coronado Public Works Department (NBC PWD) operate and maintain 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, 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 accessing the EPA website at <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/sdwa/basicinformation.cfm>

IS THE WATER SAFE?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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 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 NOLF water distribution. There are three (3) 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 people 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.

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 NBC 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 (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

NA: 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 NOLF distribution system. The data presented in these tables is from testing conducted in the 2024 calendar year. The tables below list only the contaminants the NOLF water system is required to monitor.

The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The tables below show that our system met all requirements during the 2024 calendar year.

NOLF Distribution System Data Tables

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacterial detected)	Highest No. of Detection s	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MC LG	Violati on (Yes/N o)	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
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Chlorine Residual (as Cl ₂ ; ppm)	2024	1.09	0.21 – 2.7	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)	2024	49	40 - 49	80	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA; ppb)	2024	11.3	4.2 - 19	60	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

TABLE 4 – LEAD AND COPPER

	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected ^(c)	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	Feb 2024	20	3.5	0	15 ppb	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
	Aug 2024	20	9.45	0			
Copper (ppm)	Feb 2024	20	1100	0	1300 ppb	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Aug 2024	20	824	0			

(c) Under the Revised Lead and Copper Rule, drinking water health standards are met when the 90th percentile level detected is below the AL.

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

No violations to report for 2024.

WATER COMPLAINTS

Does the filter on your fountain or faucet need to be changed? Please coordinate with your building monitor or Facility Management Specialist, Armando Zertuche, armando.zertuche.civ@us.navy.mil. Make sure filters are replaced based on manufacturer 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, 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>

QUESTIONS

Please contact 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 NOLF.

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/>.