



**2025 Consumer Confidence Report
DRINKING WATER**

**Water System Name:
San Clemente Island**

Public Water System ID #3710707

Report Date:
01 July 2026



Photo courtesy of

<https://www.processindustryforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Clean-water-supply.jpg> accessed on 17May2019

OUR COMMITMENT PROVIDING SAFE DRINKING WATER

Naval Base Coronado (NBC) is pleased to present our Water Quality Report, also referred to as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR is an annual report containing data from water-quality testing performed during the past year and may include earlier monitoring data for some constituents. Details within this report provide information on where we get our water, what is in your water, and how it compares to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State Water Board drinking water health standards that are considered safe for the public.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse sobre San Clemente Island Water System #3710707 a anne.l.bodel.civ@us.navy.mil para asistirlo en español.

Where do we get our water from?

NBC purchases water for San Clemente Island (SCI) from the City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority that is filled on a barge at Naval Base San Diego and transported to SCI. For the first half of 2025, water came from the City of San Diego, and during the second half, water came from Sweetwater Authority.

The water from Sweetwater Authority is primarily from four sources: The Sweetwater River which is drawn at the Sweetwater Reservoir in Spring Valley, deep freshwater wells located in National City, brackish water wells in Chula Vista, and the region's imported water supply is from the Colorado River and/or the State Water Project. Source water may include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As source 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 resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The water from the City of San Diego can be distributed from either the Otay Treatment Plant or the Alvarado Treatment Plant depending on demand levels within the distribution system. The City of San Diego imports most of its raw surface water supply from the San Diego County Water Authority. The Water Authority is a blend from the Colorado River and/or the State Water Project.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Source water may include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As source 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 resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including tap and bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

How do I know my water is safe?

To ensure that drinking water is safe, the EPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in 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.

The City of San Diego conducts routine compliance sampling at the Alvarado Treatment Plant. Every five (5) years, the City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority conduct an assessment of their drinking water sources, also known as a Watershed Sanitary Survey. A Watershed Sanitary Survey examines the potential sources of contaminants in the watersheds draining into reservoirs, and includes recommendations for managing these effects. Information regarding the City of San Diego or Sweetwater Authority's Watershed Sanitary Surveys can be accessed here:

- <https://www.sandiego.gov/public-utilities/water-quality/watersheds/sanitary-survey>
- <https://www.sweetwater.org/247/Protecting-the-Watershed>

NBC Public Works Department (PWD) personnel conduct routine compliance sampling of the water delivered to SCI and in its distribution system. There are four (4) routine sampling stations around the island where water quality parameters are monitored that represent the entire water system. Monitoring also occurs at water storage locations.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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.

What about Lead?

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Potential sources of lead found in drinking water are primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and building plumbing. Naval Base Coronado is responsible for providing high quality drinking water; however, some older plumbing components may contain a range of materials.

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 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) from not more than 8% lead content to not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead with respect to plumbing materials and fixtures. The SDWA prohibits the use of products that do not meet the lead-free requirement in the installation or repair of any public water system or facility providing water for human consumption.

Our Efforts to Minimize Your Exposure to Lead.

- **Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 116885.** The Navy compiled an inventory of known materials for service lines in the distribution system. No known lead service lines have been identified.
- **Lead and Copper Rule Monitoring Program:** The Navy is compliant with the lead and copper rule and conducts standard tap monitoring every 6 months at approved sample sites.

How can I minimize exposure to lead?

- **Flush.** It is always a good idea to flush your faucet at work and/or at home, 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 it for consumption. You may need to flush longer if your building has recently been shut down or experienced reduced occupancy. Contact your Facility Manager or Assistant Public Works Officer for flushing guidance.
- **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.
- **Use a filter.** Ensure filters are certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited certifier to reduce lead, which is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Make sure filters are replaced based on the manufacturer specifications.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> or contact 1-800-426-4791.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, contact your Facility Maintenance Specialist (FMS). For more information regarding Lead and Copper Monitoring, contact the NBC Water Compliance Program Manager at (619) 545-1127.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, NL, or TT***Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) MCL Exceedance – First and Second Quarters 2025***

During 2025, the locational running annual average (LRAA) for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 60 ppb at three (3) locations in the first quarter and one (1) of those locations remained above the MCL in the second quarter. Public notices were issued to inform customers. Disinfection byproducts, such as HAA5, are formed when disinfectant is added to water that is high in organic matter. Due to the heavy rain season in 2025, both the City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority used surface water from their reservoirs as their source. Surface water sources tend to have higher levels of organic matter. The change in water source increased disinfection byproduct levels in SCI's water.

The Navy monitored levels of organic matter in the water from the City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority and selected the water source based on the levels of organic matter present. The Navy also made operational changes to help lower HAA5 levels. By the third quarter, all locations were below the MCL, and the system returned to compliance. The Navy continues to monitor levels of organic matter to reduce HAA5 formation, and is looking at treatment options to further reduce HAA5 levels at SCI. Long-term exposure to HAA5 above the MCL may increase the risk of cancer in some people.

For more information regarding Disinfection Byproducts, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/stage-1-and-stage-2-disinfectants-and-disinfection-byproducts-rules>

Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) Violation: Disinfectant Residual Requirement – February 2025

SCI routinely monitors for disinfectant residual in the distribution system to confirm that the water supply is being effectively disinfected. Disinfectant residual is the amount of chlorine or related disinfectant present in the water delivered to customers. If the amount of disinfectant is too low, there is an increased risk of harmful bacteria that can contaminate our drinking water. Disinfectant levels are required to be at least 0.2 parts per million (ppm) in water to ensure water is safe from bacteriological contaminants. If chlorine residual is not detected at a sample point, a heterotrophic plate count (HPC) result of 500 colony forming units per milliliter (CFU/mL) or less is considered equivalent to a detectable disinfectant residual.

The residual disinfectant concentrations of samples collected from the SCI water system must be detectable in at least 95% of the samples taken each month. During February 2025, SCI failed to meet this monthly residual requirement. In response, SCI increased disinfectant residual monitoring and provided additional operator training on how to respond when disinfectant residuals do not meet standards.

Total Coliform Rule Monitoring and Reporting Violation: Repeat Sampling – March 2025

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. In March 2025, coliforms were detected in one (1) routine drinking water sample, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. None of the samples showed the presence of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria. When this occurs, SCI is required to collect three (3) repeat samples within 24 hours of being notified of the detection, conduct any required assessment(s), identify problems, and correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

SCI did not collect all required repeat samples within the required timeframe. A public notice was issued to notify customers of this violation. During the past year, SCI was required to conduct one Level 1 assessment because not all required repeat samples were collected after a total coliform-positive routine sample. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, SCI was required to take two corrective actions and completed two of these actions.

Total Coliform Rule Monitoring and Reporting Violation (Routine Sampling) – June 2025

USN SCI is required to collect four (4) routine bacteriological samples on a monthly basis per its approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan (BSSP). In June 2025, SCI collected three (3) bacteriological samples, none of which were the routine sample sites as designated in the BSSP. Thus, SCI was issued a monitoring and reporting violation. The following month, all required samples were collected from the routine monitoring sites, and no exceedances were observed. Additional training and guidance were provided to water operators to ensure all required samples are taken from routine monitoring sites monthly.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms and Definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

CA Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (CA SMCL): MCL for secondary contaminants under CA regulations. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): is a four-quarter average at an individual sample location. The LRAA for each location must be less than the MCL. The highest LRAA is reported.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set by the EPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): The lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be reliably measured and reported by the laboratory.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements; these standards are enforceable.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Running Annual Average (RAA): An average calculated over four consecutive quarters. For contaminants where compliance is based on an RAA, the RAA is compared to the applicable MCL or MRDL to determine compliance.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels and are not enforceable.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Abbreviations and Units

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected at testing limit

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

The water quality data for 2025 is summarized in Tables 1, 2 and 3. These tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL/TT	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform (TC) Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)*	1 (In a month)	1	(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment

* SCI did not collect repeat samples within the required timeframe after a TC positive detection. See Summary Information for more details.
 (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 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER^(C)

	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	Range of Detections	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	Jun 2025	10	2.2	0.11–7.4	0	15 ppb	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
	Nov 2025	10	ND	ND–1.05	0			
Copper (ppm)	Jun 2025	10	0.11	0.033–0.180	0	1.3 ppm	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Nov 2025	10	0.059	0.00231–0.388	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.

TABLE 3 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year (frequency)	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
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DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS

Chlorine Residual (as Cl₂; ppm)	2025 (monthly)	RAA = 0.83	0.05–1.68	[4.0]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)	2025 (quarterly)	LRAA ¹ = 51	1.1–140	80	(0)	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5; ppb)*	2025 (quarterly)	LRAA¹ = 76	0.0–69	60	(0)	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

¹Maximum LRAA of the 5 distribution sample locations.
 *Three (3) sites had LRAAs that exceeded the HAA5 MCL. See Summary Information for more details.

Water Complaints

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness? Does the filter on your fountain or faucet need to be changed? Please contact your Facility Management Specialist (FMS), Rich Azhocar at richard.e.azhocar.civ@us.navy.mil with details (i.e., building number, concern, complaint POC).

Where can I get more information on drinking water?

City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority produce annual reports detailing the sources of our water, where it is purchased from, and how it is treated, monitored and delivered. These reports are available online at

- <https://www.sandiego.gov/public-utilities/water-quality/water-quality-reports>
- <https://www.sweetwater.org/wqreport>

If you would like additional information on sampling and monitoring efforts at SCI, please contact the Naval Base Coronado (NBC) Drinking Water Program Manager at 619-545-1130.

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/>