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## Naval Outlying Landing Field Imperial Beach, CA 2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Naval Outlying Landing Field (NOLF) is committed to providing you drinking water that is safe and reliable. NOLF 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 to be distributed annually by July 1<sup>st</sup> to provide results from the previous year. This CCR is a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water in 2021. 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 [NBCPAO@navy.mil](mailto:NBCPAO@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](http://waterboards.ca.gov)

US EPA Safe Drinking Water  
Hotline  
(800) 426 - 4791  
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater>

Public Works Division  
(PWD) Environmental,  
Drinking Water Program  
619-545-1127

### NAVAL OUTLYING LANDING FIELD SOURCE WATER

NOLF purchases drinking water from the California American Water (CalAm) and 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 systems at NOLF. Once the water reaches NOLF, the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Southwest 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 San Diego County Water Authority.*

**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>

### **Lead in Drinking Water in Priority Areas**

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. NOLF 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. 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?*

There is currently no established federal water quality regulation for any PFAS compounds. In May 2016, the EPA established a health advisory (HA) level at 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). Both chemicals are types of PFAS.

*Has CalAm tested its water for PFAS?*

Yes. For more information regarding the test CalAm's PFAS water sample results, contact their Custom Service at 1-888-237-1333.

### **How do I know it is safe?**

In order 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 Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) Southwest 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 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).

## 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 NOLF 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 2021 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 2021 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.

## NOLF Distribution System Data Tables

TABLE 1 – 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 <sup>(a)</sup>	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 2 - 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 <sub>2</sub> ; ppm)	2021	1.24	0.22-2.6	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)	2021	39	[2.2 - 75.6]	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA; ppb)	2021	10.2	[ND – 19]	60	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, NL, or TT

There are no drinking water violations to report for 2021.

### 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.).

### Where can I get 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 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://www.cnrc.navy.mil/regions/cnrsw/om/environmental>