NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY 2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

IS MY TAP WATER SAFE TO DRINK?

Yes. Your drinking water meets all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) water quality standards.

Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) is committed to providing you complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. Required annually by the CDPH, this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes information showing the quality of the drinking water delivered to personnel and residents at NBVC San Nicolas Island (SNI) during the previous calendar year. The report also includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. *Note: This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.*

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

San Nicolas Island

The Navy produces drinking water for SNI through the desalination of sea water. The reverse osmosis (RO) treatment plant draws seawater from beach wells, desalinates, and treats the water in two RO units. The finished water is distributed to approximately 76 service connections on the island. The waste brine from the RO units is discharged to a beach wet well system.

HOW IS MY WATER MONITORED?

NBVC monitors the drinking water quality by taking daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual water samples according to federal and state drinking water regulations. Water testing is routinely performed to detect bacteria and protozoan, disinfectant residual, minerals, radioactivity, inorganic and organic chemicals, and other water quality parameters. The site specific table in this report lists the drinking water constituents that were detected during 2012 calendar year.

A monitoring violation was issued to NBVC SNI in 2012. During December 26, 2012 through December 31, 2012, we did not monitor and record all required turbidity, pH, chlorine residuals and temperature readings, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. The monitoring violation is explained further in the notice below.

WHY ARE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water **before** it is treated include the following:

- ***Microbial Contaminants*** — Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- ***Inorganic Contaminants*** — Salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- ***Pesticides & Herbicides*** — May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- ***Organic Chemicals*** Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

- ***Radioactive Contaminants*** Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking tap water from their health care providers. 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Radon is a radioactive gas and known human carcinogen that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Found throughout the U.S., radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water as a result of showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program at (800) 745-7236 or call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact, NBVC Water Quality Program Manager at (805) 982-2969.

Other Contacts
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water
Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov/ogwdw

Water Quality Data
Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the following table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2012. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. The State requires that we 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. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.

Summary of Water Quality Results For 2012

SAN NICOLAS ISLAND PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS			Reverse Osmosis					
	Percent of Supply		*100%*					
Parameter	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	Average	Range		**# of Months in Violation**		**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
CLARITY								
Turbidity (NTU) (TT) **(a)**	Highest Single Value % of samples <0.3		0.072 100%			None		Soil runoff
LEAD AND COPPER								
Lead (ppm) **(b)**	AL=0.015	0.0002	**(b)** 0.004	ND-0.0094		None		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm) **(b)**	AL=1.3	0.3	**(b)** 0.039	0.003-0.145		None		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS								
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **(c)**	60	N/A	6.0	ND-9		None		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) **(c)**	80	N/A	15.78	4.3-29.5		None		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm) **(d)**	[4.0]	[4]	1.12	0.39-1.49		None		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Nitrate (as NO3) (ppm)	45	45	N/A	0.7		None		Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb) (Treated)	6	6	ND	ND		None		Chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries.
Perchlorate (ppb) (Raw Water) **(e)**	6	6	N/A	ND		None		Chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries.
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	N/A	3		None		Discharge from refineries, mines, and chemical manufacturers, runoff
RADIOLOGICAL								
Gross Alpha (pCi/l) **(f) (Raw)**	15	(0)	6.92	1.07-12.4		None		Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l) **(f) (Raw)**	20	0.43	1.85	1.71-1.99		None		Erosion of natural deposits
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria **(g)**	1	(0)	N/A	0		None		Natural in Environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria **(g)**	**(g)**	(0)	N/A	0		None		Human & animal fecal waste
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	N/A	70		None		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	N/A	N/A	279		None		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	N/A	N/A	90		None		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)								
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS		N/A	10				
Bicarbonate (ppm)	NS		N/A	20				
Boron (ppb)	NS	1000	N/A	700				
Calcium (ppm)	NS		N/A	2				
Total Hardness (ppm)	NS		N/A	4.99				
pH (pH units)	NS		7.62	6.81-8.41				
Potassium (ppm)	NS		N/A	2				
Sodium (ppm)	NS		N/A	49				

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES

AL = Action Level
NS = Not Specified
N/A = Not Applicable
ND = None Detected
TON = Threshold Odor Number
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
TT = Treatment Technique
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) = The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) = The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard = MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

(a) The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU.

(b) 90th percentile value. Samples collected and tested in 2012. Zero sites exceeded the Action Level.

(c) Compliance is based on a running annual average of distribution system samples.

(d) Running annual average meets conpliance standards.

(e) Sample collected at raw water sample port prior to treatment. All treated samples were below MCL.

(f) Samples collected and tested in 2009.

(g) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 1 monthly samples may be total coliform positive. Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: A routine sample and a repeart sample are total coliform positive samples and one of which containing fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. These MCLs were not violated in 2012.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Naval Base Ventura County San Nicolas Island

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During December 26, 2012 through December 31, 2012, we did not monitor and record turbidity, pH, chlorine residuals and temperature, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the monitoring we did not properly perform during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant/ Parameter	*Required Sampling Frequency*	*Number of Samples Taken*	*When All Samples Should Have Been Taken*	*When Samples Were or Will Be Taken*
Turbidity	One sample every four hours during plant operations	5	30	Samples collected during next plant operation cycle.
pH	Minimum one sample during production	1	5	Samples collected during next plant operation cycle.
Chlorine Residual	Minimum one sample during production	1	5	Samples collected during next

				plant operation cycle.
Temperature	Minimum one sample during production	1	5	Samples collected during next plant operation cycle.

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

Due to personnel error the above listed parameters were not properly monitored and recorded as required by the State Department of Public Health. Naval Base Ventura County San Nicolas Island has installed inline monitoring equipment and chart recorders to ensure required parameters are measured and recorded.

For more information, please contact Alicia Thompson at 805-982-2969 or Alicia.p.thompson@navy.mil (311 Main Road, Suite 1, N45V, Point Mugu, CA 93042).

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Naval Base Ventura County San Nicolas Island.

State Water System ID#: 5610702. Date distributed: 6/13/13.