

# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Naval Auxiliary Landing Field (NALF) San Clemente Island (SCI) Report Date: 28 May 2015

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Blend of multiple sources from Sweetwater Authority (SWA) and the City of San Diego. The majority of the water for the calendar year 2014 was from Sweetwater Authority.

Name & general location of source(s): Sweetwater Authority, Chula Vista, CA 91912-2328 and the City of San Diego, 600 B Street, San Diego, Ca 92101-4520

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed in March 2002. The SWA sources are considered most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. A copy of the completed assessment is available at the NAVFAC Southwest Environmental office. You may also request a summary of the assessment by contacting Ms. Sheryl Vaughn at (619) 532-2922

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The Navy conducts water quality briefings at the Combined Bachelor Housing main conference room on San Clemente Island during the first month of each quarter.

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## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of 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. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (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):** 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.

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

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

**Variations and Exemptions:** State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

water. If 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.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

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

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

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**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 include:**

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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*, that 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

**Sweetwater Authority (SWA) Footnotes:**

**3. The State Board** allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Radiological data on untreated source waters was collected in 2006, 2007, 2010, 2012, and 2013. Lead and Copper data was collected in July 2014. Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is determined at the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile.

**4. Reported value** represents a single measurement; therefore, the range and average are the same.

**6. MRDL compliance for chloramines** is determined on a system-wide basis by calculating a running annual average of all distribution sampling point averages. MCL compliance for TTHMs and HAAs is determined by calculating a quarterly locational running annual average at each Stage 2 DBP Rule monitoring location. MCL compliance for chlorine dioxide is based on daily samples at the entrance to the distribution system and follow-up distribution system monitoring following an MRDL exceedance. MCL compliance for chlorite is based on daily samples at the entrance to the distribution system, monthly distribution system monitoring, and follow-up/confirmation sampling following an MCL exceedance.

**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	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2014	20	3.82	NA	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2014	20	0.369	NA	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2014	82.3	75.6-92.5	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2014	239	182-270	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) (Data collected at SCI)	2014	37,49,31,42,13	8.1-84	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (ppb) (Data collected at SCI)	2014	16,10,20,20,1	1.0-28.0	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) [City]{SWA}	2014	{3} {NA}	[ND-N/A] {N/A}	{15} {15}	{0} {0}	[Erosion of natural deposits] {Erosion of natural deposits}
Gross Beta (pCi/L) [City]{SWA}	2014	{4} {NA}	[ND- N/A] {N/A}	{50} {50}	{0} {0}	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Turbidity (Nephelometric Turbidity Units – NTU) [City]{SWA}	2014	[100%≤0.3NTU] {0.24}	[100%] {100%}	{TT} {TT}	[N/A <sup>3</sup> ] {N/A}	Soil runoff
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) {SWA}	2014	{NA}	{ND}	{5}	{0}	Erosion of natural deposits

Radium 228 (pCi/L) {SWA}	2014	[ND] {NA}	[ND] {ND}	[NA] {NA}	[0.019] {0.019}	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) [City]{SWA}	2014	[1] {NA}	[2.2-NA] {Well3-1.4 <sup>3,4</sup> /Well4-1.2 <sup>3,4</sup> }	[20] {20}	[0.43] {0.43}	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm) [City]{SWA}	2014	[100] {ND-0.1}	[ND] {ND}	[100] {1}	[2000] {2}	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines (ppm) [City]{SWA}	2014	[2] {2.6}	[ND] {0.2-3.7 <sup>6</sup> }	[4] {4}	[4] {4}	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (ppm) (Data collected at SCI)	2014	0.94	ND-163	[MCL 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MCL 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorate (ppm) [City]{SWA}	2014	[20] {250}	[NA] {NA}	[NL] {NL}	[800] {800}	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm) [City] {SWA}	2014	[0.1] {0.1}	[ND] {ND-0.3}	[2] {2.0}	[1] {1}	[Erosion of natural deposits] {Erosion from natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories}

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm) [City]{SWA}	2014	[0.5] {173}	[92.4/ 87.4-102] {Well3-210- 210/Well4-160- 160}	[500] {500}	[N/A] {NA}	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (Color Units) [City]{SWA}	2014	[1] {1}	[ND/ ND-ND] {Well3: 1- 3/Well4:1-1}	[15] {15}	[N/A] {NA}	Naturally – occurring organic materials
Radon (pCi/L) <sup>9</sup> {SWA}	2014	{SWA}	{Well3:270 <sup>4</sup> / 197/ Well4 374 <sup>4</sup> /374}	{N/A}	{N/A}	Decay of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm) {SWA}	2014	{N/A}	{Well3:60/60- 61/ Well4: 39/39-39}	{500}	{N/A}	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Odor (OU) [City]{SWA}	2014	[1] {ND}	[ND-ND] {ND}	[3] {3}	[N/A] {NA}	Naturally – occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm) [City]{SWA}	2014	[N/A] {NA}	[830/ 675-918] {Well3:1200- 1200/Well4:960 -1000}	[1600] {1600}	[N/A] {NA}	Substance that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (Data collected at SCI) [City]{SWA}	2014	[2.4] {NA}	[1.1-.3.] {NA}	[NA] {TT}	[TT] {NA}	Various natural and manmade sources
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) [City]{SWA}	2014	[466] {488}	[337-580] {630-650/520- 520}	[1000] {1000}	[N/A] {NA}	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Aluminum <sup>8</sup> (ppb) {SWA}	2014	{ND}	{ND}	{200}	{NA}	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes

Iron (ppb) {SWA}	2014	{ND}	{Well3: 67-67/Well4: ND}	{300}	{NA}	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) {SWA}	2014	{ND}	{ND}	{50}	{NL-500}	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) {SWA}	2014	{0.13}	{Well3: 0.18-0.03/Well4: 01.4-0.16}	{5}	{NA}	Soil runoff
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb) {SWA}	2014	{17}	{ND-66}	{500}	{NA}	Municipal and Industrial waste discharge

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm) [City]{SWA}	2014	[0.1] {0.18}	[0.11/ 0.10-0.14] {NL=1.0}	[1] {N/A}	[Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes] {Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes}
N-nitro-dimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	2014	{1.0}	{ND-5.8}	{10}	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial process

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. USEPA/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-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When 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 before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.