Naval Facilities Engineering Command
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2013
For NAVAL BASE CORONADO

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

Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest Environmental and Civil Utilities Departments provide potable drinking water to all naval commands in the greater San Diego metropolitan area. The Naval Base Coronado (NBC) water distribution system serving Naval Air Station North Island (NASNI) and Naval Amphibious Base (NAB) Coronado is designated by the California Department of Public Health (DPH) as a permitted public water system. This Consumer Confidence Report is provided for NBC per DPH regulations and is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State Standards. The Navy does not hold regularly scheduled meetings on water issues. Telephone calls or written inquiries may be directed to Mr. Len Sinfield at (619) 532-2273. Written inquires may be sent to NAVFAC Southwest, 937 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, CA 92132-0058.

The source of drinking water for NASNI/NAB is surface water treated at the City of San Diego's Alvarado Filtration Plant. In December 2002, one of the main suppliers of drinking water to San Diego, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), completed its source water assessment of the Colorado River and State Water Project water supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting the MWD at (213) 217-6850.

2013 WATER QUALITY TABLES

The City of San Diego performs compliance sampling at the Alvarado Treatment Plant Effluent and NAVFAC Southwest Utilities performs compliance sampling within the NBC water distribution system NASNI and NAB. The data for 2013 are summarized in the following tables:

Table 1 below lists all the regulated CCR contaminants with Primary MCLs that the City and/or NAVFAC Southwest detected in the drinking water at a level at or above the California Department of Health Services (DHS) Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 01 through December 31, 2013. The California DPH requires the City and NAVFAC Southwest 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.

Table 2 is a listing of regulated contaminants with Secondary MCLs that were detected at or above the CA DHS DLR for each analyte.

Table 3 is a listing of detected unregulated CCR contaminants that were detected at or above the CA DHS DLR for each analyte. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA and the CA DHS to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Terms & abbreviations used in these tables are as follows:

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.

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 (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

n/a : not applicable
ND : not detectable at testing limit
ppt : parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppb : parts per billion or micrograms per liter (Fg/L) -- [1 ppb = 1,000 ppt]
ppm : parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) -- [1 ppm = 1,000 ppb]
pCi/L : picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

DETECTED CCR CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

There were no violations of the Primary or secondary MCLs in 2013. Contaminants that are listed in Tables 1 through 3 were detected at or above the CA DPH Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR), but at concentrations that meet the drinking water standards.

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 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. 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 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).

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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. 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

TABLE 1 -- REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

MICROBIAL - Monitored in Distribution System on NBC

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF POSITIVE SAMPLES COLLECTED IN ANY ONE MONTH	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Total Coliform Bacteria - Presence (P) Absence (A)	P/A	< 5% Positive	0	2.0	2013	Naturally present in the environment

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS - Monitored at City of San Diego Alvarado Filtration Plant

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	LEVEL FOUND AVERAGE	LEVEL FOUND RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	4.6	N/A	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50*	(0)	ND	N/A	2013	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2.40	1.6	2013	Erosion of natural deposits

CHEMICAL - Monitored at City of San Diego Alvarado Filtration Plant

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	LEVEL FOUND AVERAGE	LEVEL FOUND RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	ppm	2	1	0.20	0.2-0.3	2013	Erosion of Natural deposits
Fluoride Treatment Related	ppm	2	1	0.8	0.7-0.9	2013	Fluoride added at treatment plants

LEAD AND COPPER RULE - Monitored by Triannually in Distribution System on NBC

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	Action Limit	PHG (MCLG)	SAMPLING SITES	90th PERCENTILE CONCENTRATION	SITES EXCEEDING ACTION LIMIT	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	20	0.364	0	2011	Internal Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	20	4.69	0	2011	Internal Corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SODIUM, HARDNESS, AND TURBIDITY - Monitored at City of San Diego Alvarado Filtration Plant

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	LEVEL FOUND AVERAGE	LEVEL FOUND RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	73.4	63.5-83.8	2013	Naturally present in the environment
Total Hardness	ppm	n/a	n/a	209	142-243	2013	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	n/a	100% (%<0.3 NTU)	100% (%< 0.3 NTU)	2013	Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS - Monitored at City of San Diego Distribution System wide and Alvarado Filtration Plant.

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL MRDL	MCLG MRDLG	LEVEL FOUND AVERAGE	LEVEL FOUND RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Disinfectant Residual [Chloramines]	ppm	4	4	Distribution system average = 2.2	ND-4.1	2013	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate*	ppb	10	0.1	ND	ND-7.0	2013	By - product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite**	ppm	1	0.05	0.28	ND-0.53	2013	By - product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	n/a	2.7	2.0-3.7	2013	Various natural and manmade sources

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS - Monitored in Distribution System on NBC

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL MRDL	MCLG MRDLG	LEVEL FOUND AVERAGE	LEVEL FOUND RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Residual Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.40	0.92-1.64	2013	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]	ppb	80	n/a	34 - 39	20 - 49	2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic acids [HAA5]	ppb	60	n/a	6 - 8	4.7 - 8.4	2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*4 millirem/year annual dose is the MCL.

TABLE 2 -- REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Monitored at City of San Diego Alvarado Filtration Plan						
CONTAMINANT	UNITS	CA SMCL	LEVEL FOUND		YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
			AVERAGE	RANGE		
Chloride	ppm	500	86.9	79.9-96.7	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	CU	15	1	ND-4	2013	Naturally - occuring organic materials.
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	ND-33.5	2013	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor - Threshold	OU	3	ND	ND - 1	2013	Naturally - occuring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	730	471-860	2013	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence..
Sulfate	ppm	500	133	72.9-187	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	466	337-580	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 3 -- DETECTED UNREGULATED CCR CONTAMINANTS REQUIRING MONITORING

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Monitored at City of San Diego Alvarado Filtration Plan						
CONTAMINANT	UNITS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	LEVEL FOUND		YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
			AVERAGE	RANGE		
Boron	ppb	1000	ND	ND-120	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes