

**Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake
North Range Public Water System
2025 Consumer Confidence Report
CA1510703**



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NAWSCL North Range Public Water System had no violations and no exceedance of any primary or secondary water quality standards during this reporting period.

Public Works Environmental sampled for 20 different PFAS, PFOA and PFOS compounds in May and again in November 2024 at all North Range Production Wells. All samples came back non-detect for PFAS compounds.

Public Works Utilities conducted a detailed Lead Service Line Inventory in summer of 2024. All 969 service lines were verified resulting in 0 (zero) lead service lines in the distribution system.

Water System Information

- **Name:** Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake: North Range Public Water System CA1510703
- **Report Date:** April 22, 2026
- **Water Source:** Groundwater from six wells
- **Name and General Locations:** Well 15, 18, 27C, 30, 31 and 28A. Located on North Range, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, Kern County, California

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents/contaminants as required by federal and state regulations. This report shows results of our monitoring for the period January 1 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data

Drinking Water Sources

Drinking water sources (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells (groundwater). As water travels over land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from animals present or from human activity

NAWSCL source water is raw groundwater which is non-potable until after all treatment and disinfection processes have taken place. Contaminants that may or may not be present in all raw source waters include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming
- Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP)

NAWSCL source assessments were conducted in 2003 and no significant changes have taken place in or around source waters that would change source assessments or protection

- Wells 15 and Well 27C: are considered to be vulnerable to contamination from high and low density septic systems, housing, water supply wells, airport, gas stations and waste water treatment plants
- Well 18: is considered to be vulnerable to contamination from transportation corridors
- Well 30: is considered to be vulnerable to contamination from military installations and transportation corridors
- Well 31: is considered to be vulnerable to contamination from high density septic systems and transportation
- Well 28A: is considered to be vulnerable to contamination from water supply wells

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limits the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health

Terms used in this report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. 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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Term	Definition
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.
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.
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)

Notes on detected drinking water contaminants

Presence of water contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. EPA and SWRCB allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently (groundwater). Some data (though representative of the water quality) can be more than year old

Monitoring Results

Coliform Bacteria

Coliform bacteria has not been detected in PWS distribution system, including *E. coli*. Samples are pulled monthly from key locations throughout distribution system.

Lead and Copper

Twenty (20) Lead and Copper sites were sampled within the distribution system on June 13, 2023. None of these sites exceeded the Regulatory Action Level. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) requires triennial sampling for all lead and copper sites with the next round of sampling scheduled for summer 2026.

Navy's Lead in Drinking Water Priorities Areas

Navy - Lead in Priorities Areas Program (LIPA) focuses on Youth Program Centers: Child Development Center, School Age Center and Teen Center. 2025's annual audit flagged three drinking water fixtures that were either new or repaired and required lead sampling. All fixture results were below Navy's lead threshold and are considered safe for use.

Information for Violation of an MCL or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement and Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

There were no MCL or Groundwater violations for this system in 2025 and no Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 or Level 2 Assessments required for this water system in 2025.

Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/l-ppm)	11/2023	55	42 - 68	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/l-ppm)	11/2023	79	6.6 - 150	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) Contaminant Detection

These are legally enforceable standards that apply to public water systems. Primary standards protect public health by limiting levels of contaminants in drinking water

Primary Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/L-ppb)	Sampled Weekly	3.8	2.6 – 4.9	10	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Hexavalent (ug/L-ppb)	4/2025	1.6	0 – 3.7	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ug/l-ppb)	6/2022	17	10 - 21	100	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l-ppm)	11/2023	1.01	0 – 1.9	100	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l-ppm)	11/2023	.52	.10 - .93	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pci/l) (picocuries per liter)	4/2023	1.0	.47 – 1.62	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/l-ppb)	11/2023	8.8	5 - 33	50	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Chlorine (mg/l-ppm)	Sampled Daily	1.30	.35 – 2.26	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ug/l-ppb)	07/2025	12.2	8.5 – 21.7	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ug/l-ppb)	07/2025	1.4	0 – 4.5	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) Contaminant Detection

Secondary Standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water. There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns (such as taste, odor or color). The table below lists all regulated contaminants detected in North Range Public Water System

Secondary Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/l -ppm)	11/2023	38.5	11 - 66	500	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits and seawater influence
Manganese (ug/l-ppb)	11/2023	22	19 - 25	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	11/2023	1.25	0 – 7.5	15	Naturally occurring organic material
Aluminum (ug/l)	11/2023	69	49 - 170	1000	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/ cm) (micro-Siemens per centimeter)	11/2023	430	290 - 570	1600	Substances that form ions when in water and/ or seawater influence Note: Specific conductance is reported in micro-Siemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius (µS/cm at 25 °C). Siemens per centimeter are the equivalent of mhos per centimeter
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l -ppm)	11/2023	275	180 - 370	1000	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu) (nephelometric turbidity unit)	11/2023	.41	0.1 – .72	5	Soil runoff, turbidity is measure of cloudiness of water. We measure this because it is a good indicator of water quality Note: NTU stands for Nephelometric Turbidity unit, i.e. the unit used to measure the turbidity of a fluid or the presence of suspended particles in water. The higher the concentration of suspended solids in the water is, the dirtier it looks and the higher the turbidity is

Sulfate (mg/l -ppm)	11/2023	75.5	31-120	500	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (ton)	11/2023	1	1	3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Lithium	5/2024	49.0	16.5 - 104	N/A	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters

All other sampled constituents/ contaminants were below required reporting level threshold and are not included in this report, more information for CA1510703 can be found at SWRCB Drinking Water Watch site:

https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/JSP/WaterSystemDetail.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=1790&tinwsys_st_code=CA

Additional information on specific primary constituents/ contaminants

Lead: 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. NAWSCL Utilities and Energy Management 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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/lead>

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets federal and state arsenic standard, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider

Hexavalent Chromium: Water tests showed the presence of Hexavalent Chromium, but tested levels were below the Maximum Contaminant Level. Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium above the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer

Additional Drinking Water Information

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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

PFAS in Drinking Water

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 to make 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) currently used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes. 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?

On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

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| • <u>perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) =</u> | <u>4 ppt</u> |
| • <u>perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) =</u> | <u>4 ppt</u> |
| • <u>hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX) =</u> | <u>10 ppt</u> |
| • <u>perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) =</u> | <u>10 ppt</u> |
| • <u>perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) =</u> | <u>10 ppt</u> |
| • <u>HI MCL for PFHxS, PFNA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and GenX =</u> | <u>1 (unitless)</u> |

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029.

To provide safe drinking water to all Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoD systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoD-owned systems are required by DoD policy to monitor for 25 PFAS compounds using EPA Method 533. NAWS China Lake sampled for an additional 4 PFAS compounds utilizing EPA Method 537.1 bringing the total to 29 PFAS compounds.

Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoD is committed to complying with requirements of the NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoD installations.

Has NAWSCL tested its water for PFAS?

Yes

In May and again in November 2024, samples were collected from all North Range production wells. We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 29 PFAS compounds on both sampling occasions.

This means that PFAS compounds were not detected in the drinking water.

What is next?

NAWS China Lake will continue to monitor for PFAS in accordance with EPA, DoD and State policies.

Please contact Michael Bizon: Water Program Manager (michael.e.bizon.civ@us.navy.mil) if you have any questions about this consumer confidence report or if you have any water quality questions or concerns

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. Van Allen".

CAPT Van Allen