



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDING OFFICER
NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE
700 AVENGER AVENUE
LEMOORE CA 93246-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO:

11130

Ser N00/274

16 Jun 25

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station Lemoore
To: Liberty Military Housing Residents

Subj: NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE DRINKING WATER

Encl: (1) 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

1. Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the installation's drinking water program is attached for your review. The CCR concludes that the drinking water at Naval Air Station Lemoore is compliant with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
2. The point of contact for this matter is Mr. Michael Curry, Installation Environmental Program Director, he may be contacted via phone at (559) 998-4078 or via email at michael.a.curry8.civ@us.navy.mil.

SHAWN P. O'CONNOR

Copy to:
Liberty Military Housing Regional Property Manager
Navy Housing Director

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Naval Air Station Lemoore (NASL)

Water System Address: 722 Enterprise Ave., Lemoore, CA 93226

Report Date: May 13, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water (SW)

Name and General Location of Source(s): California Aqueduct delivered via the Westland's Water District (WWD)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

Watershed sanitary surveys (WSS) for NASL were performed in 2018 and 2019 of the two laterals that supply water to NASL. Findings from that water shed survey revealed no structural changes had occurred to supply laterals serving NASL since the 2012 WSS update report. NASL remains committed to engaging in on-going dialogue with the Westland Water District and DDW to reduce and prevent hazards that may be associated with the watershed.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Installation Environmental Program Director at 559-998-4078.

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Por preguntas o inquietudes llame o visite nuestra oficina Naval Air Station Lemoore a 722 Enterprise Ave., Lemoore, CA 93226 tel: [559-998-4078]

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Naval Air Station Lemoore 以获得中文的帮助: 722 Enterprise Ave., Lemoore, CA 93226. [559-998-4078].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Naval Air Station Lemoore 722 Enterprise Ave., Lemoore, CA 93226 o tumawag sa [559-998-4078] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Naval Air Station Lemoore tại 722 Enterprise Ave., Lemoore, CA 93226 [559-998-4078] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Naval Air Station Lemoore ntawm 722 Enterprise Ave., Lemoore, CA 93226 [559-998-4078] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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.
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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 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 byproducts 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 (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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.

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all the drinking water contaminants that were monitored during the calendar year 2024. 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	[0]	[0]	(a)	[0]	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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*.

Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. NAS Lemoore is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Installation Environmental Program Director at 559-998-4078. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

As part of the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRRs) published on December 16, 2021, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient, non-community (NTNC) water systems develop an inventory of all service line connections. This includes both system-owned and customer-owned connections. The inventory must identify the potential presence of lead within each service line connection. A service line is defined as a pipe or tubing connecting a water main to an individual water meter or service connection and does not include fittings. NASL is a CWS, permitted under Water System Number CA1610700. The applicable regulatory agency for submittal is the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

A service lateral line assessment was performed of the NASL distribution line system by a third-party consultant in September 2024. The survey determined that none of the 1,990 service laterals were composed of lead. A table showing the survey results is included in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Service Line Connection Material Summary

Service Line Material	Number of Service Lines
Lead	0
Galvanized	18
Non-Lead – Copper	103
Non-Lead – Plastic	1,759
Non-Lead – Other	110
Unknown	0
Total	1,990

Table 3A. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/27/2023 Last 3-Year test cycle.	30	0.92 ppb	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/27/2023 Last 3-Year test cycle.	30	0.53 ppm	1	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead and Copper monitoring is conducted on a triennial basis.

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. NASL is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

What about at the Child Development Centers (CDC) and Youth Centers (YC)?

In late 2024, the U.S. EPA promulgated new rules requiring community water systems to implement a testing program for lead in drinking water at elementary schools and childcare centers served by the system by 2027. However, since 2014, Navy policy, OPNAV M-5090.1 has required the Lead in Drinking Water Priority Areas (LIPA) testing program be conducted in the best interest of all staff and families served by the distribution system. This sampling is conducted every five years at all drinking water fixtures and annually where certain plumbing modifications were performed. In 2024, NASL Environmental personnel conducted sampling at our CDC and YC Facilities. Sampling occurred at drinking water fountains and outlets where children and staff have the potential for consumption and cooking. Testing results are available from the Commander Navy Region Southwest website at: https://www.cnrc.navy.mil/regions/cnrsw/om/environmental_support/water_quality_information.html.

The elevated copper level detected 9-27-23 in one residential sample may have been attributable to a copper fitting or solder. The sampled residence was vacant at the time of sampling. This sample result was discussed with the housing authority. The authority was provided a recommendation to further assess plumbing and possible replacement of the water faucet.

Table 4B. Sampling Results for Lead in Priority Areas (LIPA)

Lead	Sample Date	# of Samples Collected	Level Detected	Total # of Sites Exceeding SL	SL (ppb)	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	March 23, 2024	212	0 – 213	19	10	Plumbing inside buildings includes lead service lines, fittings, solder, water fountains/coolers, or water faucets.

LIPA Result Corrective Actions

All nineteen (19) sample locations that exceeded the lead action level were immediately secured and removed from service after receipt of the laboratory results. All sources were resampled on April 13, 2024 for result confirmation. Resampling results revealed eleven (11) of the nineteen (19) water sources were still tested above the Screening Level. MCL. All of those 11 water sources were permanently removed from service. One location tested below the Screening Level and was returned to service after retesting. Meanwhile, the seven remaining water sources were replaced and retesting revealed all seven to be below the lead Screening Level.

Table 5. 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)	4/2/2024	41	yearly sample	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/2/2024	100	yearly sample	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 6. 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]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum (mg/L)	2023	2.4	Yearly Sample	1.0	0.05 – 0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Aluminum (mg/L)	04/02/2024	3.1	Yearly Sample	1.0	0.05 – 0.2	
Aluminum (mg/L)	2025	0.27	Yearly Sample	1.0	0.05 – 0.2	
Barium (µg/L)	4/02/2024	29	Yearly Sample	1000	2000	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (mg/L)	4/02/2024	0.43	Yearly Sample	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	4/02/2024	0.43	Yearly Sample	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	2024 Quarterly	32.75 Average	14 - 58	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	2024 Quarterly	13.64 Average	3 - 19	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Table 7. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	04/02/2024	44	Yearly Sample	250	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (CU)	04/02/2024	15	Yearly Sample	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (mg/L)	04/02/2024	0.088	Yearly Sample	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	4/4/2023	85	Yearly Sample	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	04/02/2024	5.2	Yearly Sample	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	04/02/2024	6.2	Yearly Sample	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids(mg/L)	04/02/2024	210	Yearly Sample	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Conductivity (µS/cm)	04/02/2024	370	Yearly Sample	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	04/02/2024	53	Yearly Sample	250	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

UCMR, or the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, is a provision of the Safe Drinking Water Act that requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to periodically monitor public water systems for contaminants that don't yet have established drinking water standards. The data collected is used to inform EPA decisions about potential future regulations and to assess the public health risks associated with these contaminants. The current round of UCMR, UCMR 5, focuses on

monitoring for 30 contaminants, including 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. There were no detections of Unregulated Contaminants in this round.

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 are found in many consumer products, as well as in industrial products, like certain firefighting agents called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS is also found in essential use applications such as in microelectronics, batteries, and medical equipment. 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):

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

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.

In order 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 all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533. 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.

Did the installation complete initial monitoring?

Yes: March, June, September and December 2024 samples were collected from the installation's water treatment plant effluent distribution line.

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results for all 25 PFAS covered by the sampling method, including the six regulated PFAS, were not detected in your water system.

What is next?

NAS Lemoore initial monitoring for PFAS in accordance with EPA requirements is complete. Based on below trigger level results, the installation will begin triennial monitoring for PFAS in 2027.

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbial (total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement:

No violations

Table 6. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Aluminum	Note: The test result was for source water sampling. No analytical testing was performed for aluminum post water treatment. There is an expectation that the concentration level for aluminum would be significantly reduced by the filtration process.	April 4, 2023 to April 1, 2025	Water treated utilizing existing treatment techniques. Aluminum has since dropped below the MCL in the raw water. Samples will be collected quarterly post treatment.	Aluminum is a secondary contaminant that may cause aesthetic issues such as water discoloration but is not generally associated with health concerns at these levels. Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Manganese	The test result was for source water sampling. No analytical testing was performed for	April 4, 2023 to April 2, 2024	Water treated utilizing existing treatment techniques. Manganese has since dropped	While manganese is an essential nutrient at low doses, EPA has established a health advisory for

	manganese post water treatment Actual manganese levels dispensed at potable water fixtures throughout the base were likely lower in concentration due to filtration at the NAS Lemoore Water Treatment Plant.		below the MCL in the raw water. Samples may be collected quarterly post treatment.	manganese in drinking water because excessive exposure can damage the nervous system. At levels above the secondary MCL (0.05 mg/L), manganese may cause aesthetic issues including discolored water, black staining of fixtures, and a bitter metallic taste.
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ALUMINUM

In 2023, our water system detected aluminum at 2.4 mg/L, which exceeded the California Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 1.0 mg/L. This exceedance was inadvertently omitted from the Consumer Confidence Report issued in 2024 and represented raw untreated source water entering our system prior to treatment. In 2024, our water system also detected aluminum above the MCL at 3.1 mg/L. However, the most recent sample from April of 2025 was at 0.27 mg/L.

Actual aluminum levels dispensed at potable water fixtures throughout the base were likely lower in concentration due to filtration at the NAS Lemoore Water Treatment Plant. Recent improvements to the treatment plant will provide additional removal.

We regret the omission and are taking additional steps to improve our internal review process to ensure all exceedances are disclosed accurately in future Consumer Confidence Reports.

MANGANESE

In 2023, our water system detected manganese at 85 µg/L, which exceeded the health advisory level of 50 µg/L. This exceedance was inadvertently omitted from the Consumer Confidence Report issued in 2024. Actual manganese levels dispensed at potable water fixtures throughout the base were likely lower in concentration due to filtration at the NAS Lemoore Water Treatment Plant.

We regret the omission and are taking additional steps to improve our internal review process to ensure all exceedances are disclosed accurately in future Consumer Confidence Reports.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 7. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Treatment
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.5 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	July and November: 2.0 NTU Instantaneous readings, both less than 1 minute. Reason: July: Plant start-up post draining effluent pipe to disconnect filter #1 from the effluent line. Contractor Project. Nov: NTU Spike after flow increase - Filter valve when commanded for forward motion to higher flow, automatically closed on its own and then reopened fully to the 500 and 700gpm followed by operator command to close. NTU captured was result of mechanical error.
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

The NAS Lemoore water treatment did not violate a surface water TT and they did not operate under a variance or exemption in 2024.

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)]

NAS Lemoore did not detect any coliforms in any treated water samples collected throughout the reporting year of 2024.