2025 Water Quality Report

U. S. Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett
Prepared by: Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division
State Water System No. 2710702

OUR COMMITMENT

U.S. Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett proudly presents our 2025 Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report).

This report is created with the goal of informing the Fort Hunter Liggett community about the quality of the water served during the 2025 calendar year.

Fort Hunter Liggett is committed to supplying safe and dependable drinking water to all members of our community.

Important Health Information:

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, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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.

Water Information Sources

State Water Resources Control Board https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

U.S . Environmental Protection Agency
https://www.epa.gov/safewater

Centers for Disease Control
https://www.cdc.gov

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que pueda explicarle la informacion contenida en este reporte. *Para mas informacion, por favor llama a la:
- División de Operaciones y Mantenimiento (O&M): (831) 386-2514
- División de medio ambient: (925) 875 -4643

Water Sources

In 2025, the Fort Hunter Liggett drinking water system obtained its water from three groundwater wells located near the intersection of Jolon and Mission Roads. To ensure healthy and safe drinking water, the groundwater from these wells is disinfected using federal and state approved levels of chlorine before it reaches your tap.

Source Water Assessment

In April 2000, the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion & Preventive Medicine (West) completed a Source Water Assessment for Fort Hunter Liggett. One of the assessment conclusions was:

Source wells are located in areas that have very few Potential Contaminating Activities (PCAs) within their protection radii.

An additional Well Water Source was added to the system in 2012 and contains similar numbers of PCAs.

A copy of the complete assessment is available for review at the Fort Hunter Liggett Environmental Division office.

In 2001 the California Department of Public Health conducted an assessment and determined the sources are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Military Installations & Water Supply Wells. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Surface Water - Streams/Lakes/Rivers and Transportation Corridors - Roads/Streets.

Iron Results History

Iron may adversely affect the taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Tests were conducted in 2025 with results below the maximum contaminant level of 300 ppb (parts per billion).

Water Quality Analysis

Fort Hunter Liggett's Operations and Maintenance Division and Environmental Division personnel ensure that required water samples are collected and analyzed by a certified lab. Water analysis results conducted during calendar year 2025 met federal and state standards.

This Water Quality Report summarizes some of the water analysis our water system conducted in order to comply with all the applicable regulations.

Samples resulting in non-detectable concentrations of regulated contaminants are not presented in this report.

PFOS/PFOA Analysis

In May 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a Lifetime Health Advisory (LHA) level for perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in drinking water of 70 parts per trillion.

PFOS and PFOA are human made compounds that do not occur naturally in the environment. They are highly fluorinated aliphatic molecules from industrial manufacturing products that get into the environment through use and disposal.

Results of this testing revealed the presence of PFOS above the EPA Health Advisory level in one of the water sources, which was subsequently taken offline. The aquifer which supplies the three main production wells is not affected. Public notification was made to consumers in December 2017. Please contact the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division to request further information.

In 2024, the EPA implemented the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation establishing maximum contaminant levels for six per– and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Public water systems must monitor for these PFAS and have three years to complete initial monitoring (required by 2027), followed by ongoing compliance monitoring. Water systems must also provide the public with information on the levels of PFAS in their drinking water beginning in 2027. Fort Hunter Liggett completed this monitoring in 2025.

Where can I find out more about PFOS and PFOA? U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/

Arsenic Regulation

Arsenic in drinking water may result from either natural or human activity. Volcanic activity, erosion of mineral rock, and forest fires are natural sources of arsenic in our environment. In industry, arsenic is primarily used for wood preservation, although it is also an ingredient in paint, drugs, dyes, soaps, metals, and semiconductors. Agriculture, mining, and smelting also contribute to arsenic in the environment.

In January 2001, the U.S. EPA established a lowered arsenic Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ppb in response to research linking high arsenic levels in drinking water with certain forms of cancer. All water utilities were required to implement this new MCL in 2006.

For an in depth discussion visit the U.S. EPA's Arsenic website at https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/arsenic-rule-compliance-community-water-system-owners-and-operators.

**Fort Hunter Liggett is required to test for arsenic every three years and historical sample results have shown no detection (ND).

Sources of Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (for 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, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. 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 las also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

How to Read the Water Quality Tables

Fort Hunter Liggett conducts routine water quality monitoring at various sampling points to ensure your water meets all state and federal standards. Most chemical monitoring is conducted every calendar year, although certain chemicals are monitored less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. The following tables list the results of detected contaminants in the Fort Hunter Liggett water system and groundwater supply wells. The test results are divided into the following sections: Primary Drinking Water Standards, Secondary Drinking Water Standards, Other Constituents, and Unregulated Chemicals.

To read the table, start with the column titled *Detected Contaminants* and read across the row. *Unit* expresses the amount measured. The *MCL* is the highest amount of contaminant allowed. The *PHG/MCLG* is the target amount for that contaminant. *Year Tested* is the most recent sampling year as required by the State. *Annual Average* is the average amount measured or detected within the calendar year. The *90th Percentile Level* means the concentration of the constituent must be less than or equal to the permitted level in at least 90 percent of the samples taken. *Range* is the lowest and highest amounts measured. A *"No Violation"* indicates regulation requirements were met. *Major Sources in Drinking Water* describes where the contaminant originates.

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. Fort Hunter Liggett 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 two 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at https://www.epa.gov/lead.

Distribution System Water Quality

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*
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Revised Total Coliform Rule)	2	Less than 1	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (State Revised Total Coliform Rule)	None In 2025	0	0	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	None In 2025	0	n/a	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper								
Lead and Copper	*Units*	*Sample Date*	*No. of Samples Collected*	*90th Percentile Level Detected*	*No. Sites Exceeding AL*	*AL*	*PHG*	*Major Sources in Drinking Water*
Lead	ppb	2025	10	4.8	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	2025	10	1.0	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Groundwater Sources Water Quality

Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness							
Chemical or Constituent	*Unit*	*Sample Date*	*Level Detected*	*Range of Detections*	*MCL*	*PHG (MCLG)*	*Typical Source of Contaminant*
Sodium	ppm	2025	34	N/A	N/A	None	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

Primary Drinking Water Standards								
Detected Contaminants	*Units*	*MCL [MRDL]*	*PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]*	*Sample Date*	*Annual Average*	*Range Low—High*	*Violation*	*Major Sources in Drinking Water*
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	N/A	2022	1.33	1.34-1.75	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	5 (combined Radium 226 & 228)	N/A	2018	1.61	0.088—1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	10	2025	2.15	2.1-2.2	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	µg/L	80	N/A	2025	31.0	N/A	No	Occur when naturally occurring organic and inorganic materials in the water react with the disinfectants chlorine and chloramine.
Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5)	µg/L	60	N/A	2025	4.8	N/A	No	Occur when naturally occurring organic and inorganic materials in the water react with the disinfectants chlorine and chloramine.
Chlorine (Cl_2) (Residual)	mg/L	4.0	4	2025	0.79	0.26-1.2	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Arsenic	µg/L	10	4	2024	2.9	2.7-3.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	mg/L	2.0	1	2024	0.18	0-0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards								
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 5.0 NTU	N/A	2025	1.1	0.15-1.1	No	Soil runoff.
Copper (IOC Monitoring)	µg/L	1000	N/A	2024	ND	N/A	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	N/A	2025	370	N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	2024	530	360-700	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Chloride	mg/L	500	N/A	2025	44	N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate	mg/L	500	N/A	2025	79	N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Unregulated Chemicals—No Drinking Water Standards Notification Level								
Vanadium	ug/L	50	N/A	2021	6.5	6-7	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	VIOLATION	EXPLANATION	DURATION	ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT THE VIOLATION	HEALTH EFFECTS
Total Coliform	2 in August 2025	On August 5, 2025 the routine bacteriological sample collected at the campground was positive for total coliform. Confirmation sampling of original sample site plus one upstream sample and one downstream sample were taken August 7, 2025. The campground again was positive for coliform. The upstream and downstream samples tested negative. The campground, one upstream site, and one downstream site were sampled August 8, 2025 and the results indicated non-detection of coliform.	8/5/2025–8/7/2025	A dedicated, controlled access sample site has been established. All subsequent routine samples have indicated the absence of coliform bacteria.	Most coliform bacteria do not cause disease. However, some rare strains of E. coli, particularly the strain O157:H7 can cause serious illness. E. coli O157:H7 can be found in cattle intestines and is transmitted through undercooked meat, raw milk, or contaminated produce or contaminated drinking water.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one (1) corrective action and we completed one (1) corrective action.

This notice is being sent to you by U.S. Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett, State Water System ID# 2710702.

Date distributed: 1 July 2026

Definitions of Terms Used

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.

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

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.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): The MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

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.

Comparisons:
Parts per million = 1 second in 12 days
Parts per million = 1 inch in 16 miles
Parts per billion = 2 seconds in 32 years
Parts per billion = 2 inches in 16,000 miles

Lifetime Health Advisory (LHA): The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has established health advisories for PFOA and PFOS based on the agency's assessment of the latest peer-reviewed science to provide drinking water system operators and state, tribal, and local officials who have the primary responsibility for overseeing these systems, with information on the health risks of these chemicals so they can take the appropriate actions to protect their residents.

N/A: not applicable
TC: total coliform
IOC: inorganic chemical
ppm: parts per million
ppb: parts per billion
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (measure of clarity)
µg/L: micrograms per liter
mg/L: milligrams per liter
µS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter
Note: Many contaminants were tested for and not detected in the drinking water. If interested, upon request, all drinking water results are available at the Fort Hunter Liggett Environmental Division office.

WATER CONSERVATION

Water is not only a resource, it is a life source. We all share the responsibility to ensure a healthy, secure, and sustainable water supply for our communities and environment.

- Turning off the tap water while you brush your teeth can save eight gallons of water a day (that totals about 230 gallons of water saved per month).
- Turning off a running hose while washing cars or watering plants can save four gallons of water per minute.
- Fix leaks! A faucet that leaks one drop per second wastes 3,000 gallons of water each year.
- Don't water the gutter—position your sprinklers so water lands on the lawn or garden, not on paved areas.
- When doing laundry, match the water level to the size of the load (not doing so can waste 10-15 gallons per wash or thousands of gallons per year).
- Never pour water down the drain when there may be another use for it. Use it to water you indoor plants or garden.
- Choose appliances that are more energy and water efficient.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q. How is Fort Hunter Liggett's drinking water treated and brought to the tap?

A. All drinking water is chlorinated according to State Water Resources Control Board standards for disinfection of drinking water. Chlorination helps kill any bacteria that may be present in the system. Additionally, a phosphate compound is injected to counteract corrosion within the distribution piping. The water is then distributed to holding tanks with a capacity of 1.2 million gallons. From there, water is distributed about the cantonment through the distribution system into buildings and residences.

Q. Who sets and enforces drinking water standards?

A. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, through the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (revised in 1996), determines drinking water standards and monitoring requirements for all water utilities. The State Water Resources Control Board is responsible for enforcement. The State Water Resources Control Board has the option of adopting the federal standards, and in many cases has set even more stringent standards (i.e., demanding even lower levels of contaminants than the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency).

Q. How does Fort Hunter Liggett's water compare to the drinking water standards?

A. Fort Hunter Liggett is in full compliance with drinking water standards.

Q. How has Fort Hunter Liggett responded to concerns about lead in drinking water?

A. Fort Hunter Liggett initiated corrosion control in the drinking water system in December 2000. This involves the injection of a phosphate chemical into the water distribution system at the wellheads. Initial results of testing indicated the treatment has been successful in reducing lead and copper concentrations below Federal and State Action Levels. During the reporting period, zero of ten samples exceeded the limit for lead.

Q. What is phosphate, what does it do, and is it safe?

A. Phosphates are Environmental Protection Agency-approved, non-toxic, colorless, and odorless food-grade chemicals used to reduce corrosion problems in drinking water systems. As these chemicals mix with water, they bind with naturally occurring minerals to reduce the corrosive potential of the water and help prevent lead from continuing to leach from the plumbing. It is an effective technology used by numerous large drinking water systems throughout the country. The majority of consumers do not notice any disagreeable characteristics of their water associated with the use of phosphate.

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. Environmental Protection Agency'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. Environmental Protection Agency/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: 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. Fort Hunter Liggett 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 two minutes. 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 *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*. For more information or inquiries on how the Fort Hunter Liggett water system is serving or could serve you, participation in quarterly Town Hall meetings is available for individuals, tenants, and Directorates of the Fort Hunter Liggett community.

For more information, please contact the (Para mas informacion, por favor llama a):
Operations & Maintenance Division at (831) 386-2514
or the Environmental Division at (925) 875-4643