



2022 Consumer Confidence Report

DRINKING WATER

Water System Name:
San Clemente Island

Public Water System ID #3710707

Report Date:
01 July 2023



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<https://www.processindustryforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Clean-water-supply.jpg> accessed on 17May2019

OUR COMMITMENT TO PROVIDING SAFE DRINKING WATER

Naval Base Coronado (NBC) is pleased to present our Water Quality Report, also referred to as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR is an annual report containing data from water quality testing performed during the past year and may include earlier monitoring data for some constituents.

Last year, the water delivered to you met all U.S. EPA and State Board drinking water health standards. Details within provide information on where we obtain our water, what is in your water, and how it compares to state standards that are considered safe for the public.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse San Clemente Island Water System #3710707 a kevin.b.dixon.civ@us.navy.mil para asistirlo en español.

Where do we get our water from?

NBC purchases water from the City of San Diego (CITYSD) and Sweetwater Authority (SWA) that is filled on a barge at Naval Base San Diego and transported to San Clemente Island (SCI). The majority of water for the calendar year comes from SWA.

The water from Sweetwater Authority is primarily from four sources: The Sweetwater River which is drawn at the Sweetwater Reservoir in Spring Valley, deep freshwater wells located in National City, brackish water wells in Chula Vista, and the region's imported water supply is from the Colorado River and/or the State Water Project.

The water from the City of San Diego can be distributed from either the Otay Treatment Plant or the Alvarado Treatment Plant depending on demand levels within the distribution system. The City of San Diego imports a majority of its raw surface water supply from the San Diego County Water Authority. The Water Authority is a blend from the Colorado River and/or the State Water Project.

NBC continuously monitors for water quality parameters at the barge, holding tanks, storage tanks, and boosts with disinfectants to maintain drinking quality standards, as well as treatment methods to reduce trihalomethanes, a byproduct of disinfecting the water with chlorine.

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, which 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*, which 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, which 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*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How do I know it's safe?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State 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.

The City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority conduct compliance sampling and monitoring of the water they supply. Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Southwest Utilities personnel conducts compliance sampling of the water delivered to SCI and in its distribution system. There are routine monitoring stations around the island where we measure water quality parameters; monitoring also occurs at water storage locations.

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).

What about Lead?

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead that may be found in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and plumbing. Naval Base Coronado is responsible for providing high quality drinking water; however, there may be an unknown variety of materials used in plumbing components installed historically. The Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act (RLDWA) went into effect on January 4, 2014. The RLDWA has reduced the lead content allowed in water system and plumbing products by changing the definition of lead-free in Section 1417 of the SDWA from not more than 8% lead content, to not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and plumbing fixtures. The SDWA prohibits the use of these products in the installation or repair of any public water system or facility providing water for human consumption if they do not meet the lead-free requirement.

At SCI, we are continuing to find and eliminate sources of lead that can potentially impact drinking water. Many buildings located on the island were built when it was conventional to use lead containing materials. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing-away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and plumbing. In 2018, we completed sampling at over 50 locations for our Priority Lead Sampling Program ahead of our 2022 schedule. Our team is continuing to implement corrective actions for locations which may pose a health risk.

Our Efforts to Minimize Your Exposure to Lead.

- **Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 116885.** The Navy compiled an inventory of known materials for user service lines in the distribution system. No known lead user service lines have been identified.

- **Lead and Copper Rule Monitoring Program:** In addition to the Priority Lead Sampling Program, the Navy is compliant with the lead and copper rule and conducts standard tap monitoring every 6-months at approved sample sites. For more information regarding the Navy's Lead and Copper Rule Sampling Program, please visit <https://cnrsw.cnrc.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/Lead-and-Copper-Rule-Sampling-program/>.
- **Priority Lead Sampling Program.** The Navy has a lead and copper sampling program in order to find locations which may have lead sources in the plumbing system and to implement corrective actions by replacement. An initial inventory of cold water taps on SCI was conducted in 2017 and locations were categorized in groups based on building age, whether they were likely to be used for consumption, and if testing was ever conducted. In 2021, NBC PWD had successfully implemented corrective actions to all Priority 1, 3, 4, and 5 locations identified on San Clemente Island. For more information, or if you would like a copy of sample results, please email the NBC Public Affairs Officer at kevin.b.dixon.civ@us.navy.mil.

What can I do to minimize exposure to lead?

- **Flush.** It is always a good idea to flush your faucet at work and/or at home, especially when water has been sitting for several hours (i.e. overnight or over a weekend). You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes prior to utilizing for consumption. You may need to flush longer if your building has recently been shut down or experienced reduced occupancy. Contact your Facility Manager or Assistant Public Works Officer for flushing guidance.
- **Use Cold Water.** Hot water dissolves lead more quickly than cold water, so use cold water to prepare food and drinks.
- **Clean Your Aerator.** Metal debris can be trapped on the aerator screens on water outlets, especially if construction or plumbing work may have occurred in your area. Simply twist off the aerator (may need a wrench and vinegar if there is build-up), carefully tap and clean any debris which may be caught on the filtration screen, and reinstall.
- 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 <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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 industrial and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., for decades. Due to their widespread use and environmental persistence, most people in the United States have been exposed to certain PFAS. 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) used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a federal or California regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

There is currently no federal drinking water standard for any PFAS compounds. In May 2016, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established a lifetime drinking water health advisory (HA) level at 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). Both chemicals are types of PFAS.

In California, there is not a PFAS drinking water regulation. The Department of Defense (DoD) issued a policy in 2020 to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all DoD owned and operated consecutive water systems. A consecutive system is a public water system that buys or otherwise receives some or all of its finished water from a wholesale system Sweetwater Authority (Purveyor). The DoD policy states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than the 2016 EPA HA level of 70 ppt, water systems will request SWA to take immediate action to decrease the PFAS levels to below 70 ppt.

What about the EPA's 2022 interim Health Advisories or proposed regulations?

EPA issued interim Health Advisories for PFOS and PFOA in 2022. However these newer levels are below quantifiable limits (i.e., below detection levels). EPA is expected to issue a proposed regulation on PFAS drinking water standards for public comment in the next few months. DoD looks forward to the clarity that a nationwide regulatory standard for PFOS and PFOA in drinking water will provide.

In anticipation of this EPA drinking water regulation and to account for emerging science that shows potential health effects of PFOS and PFOA at levels lower than 70 ppt, DoD is evaluating its efforts to address PFAS in drinking water, and what actions we can take to be prepared to incorporate this standard, such as reviewing our current data and collecting additional sampling where necessary. DoD remains committed to communicating and engaging with our communities throughout this process.

Has SCI tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. Samples from the Sweetwater Authority were collected from the barge fill site in June 2021. We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 29 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS. This means that PFAS were not detected in your water system.

Water Complaints

Does the filter on your fountain or faucet need to be changed? Please coordinate with your building monitor or facility manager. Make sure filters are marked with the date they were changed out and keep a log book.

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness? Please call the NBC Drinking Water Program Manager at 619-545-1127, or the Trouble Desk at 619-524-9123 (After Hours Trouble Desk at 619-524-9223) with details (i.e. building number, concern, complaint POC).

Where can I get more information on drinking water?

City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority produces annual reports detailing the sources of our water, where it is purchased from, and how it is treated and delivered. These reports are available online at <https://www.sandiego.gov/public-utilities/water-quality/water-quality-reports> and at <https://www.sweetwater.org/wqreport>.

For more information on the sampling and monitoring that we conduct on base, please contact the Naval Base Coronado (NBC) Drinking Water Program Manager at 619-545-1127 or email the NBC Public Affairs Officer at kevin.b.dixon.civ@us.navy.mil if you would like additional information on sampling and monitoring efforts at San Clemente Island.

To access this report electronically, please visit the Commander, Navy Region Southwest website at:

<https://cnrsw.cnicy.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/>.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

City of San Diego Water Quality Lab Method Detection Limit (CSD MDL): Lowest quantifiable concentration of a measured analyte detectable by the lab.

California Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (CA SMCL): MCL for secondary contaminants under CA regulations.

DLR: Detection limit for reporting

DW: Drinking water

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).

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Unit of measure for the turbidity of water.

ND: Not detected at testing limit

NL: Notification Level

PFAS: per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances

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.

LRAA: Locational running annual average is a four-quarter average at an individual sample location. The LRAA for each location must be less than the MCL. The highest LRAA of the year detected from all the monitoring locations is indicated on this report and compared to the MCL.

Variations 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.

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 water quality data for 2022 is summarized in the following tables. Data shown in brackets [CITYSDALV] is obtained from the City of San Diego's Alvarado Treatment Plant. Data shown in parenthesis (CITYSDOTAY) is obtained from the City of San Diego's Otay Treatment Plant. Data shown in braces {SWA} is obtained from the Sweetwater Authority treated-water monitoring. Data with no brackets/parenthesis indicate the monitoring was conducted at SCI. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling. 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.

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 (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 (In a month) | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample ^(a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 (In the year) | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 0 (In the year) | 0 | (b) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL.
 (b) 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*.

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 th Percentile Level Detected ^(c) | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | May 2022 | 10 | 4.79 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| | Nov 2022 | 10 | 3.08 | 0 | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | May 2022 | 10 | 0.367 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| | Nov 2022 | 10 | 0.291 | 0 | | | |

(c) Under the lead and copper monitoring rule drinking water health standards are met when the 90th percentile level detected is below the AL.

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM, HARDNESS, AND TURBIDITY

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Year | Level Detected (Average) | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|---------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 2022 | [96.1] (105) {108} | [75.4-116] (76.5-125) {92-120} | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2022 | [256] (260) {196} | [207-275] (216-277) {94-300} | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

TABLE 4 –TURBIDITY

| Chemical or Constituent | Sample Year | Max Level Found (NTU) | % of Samples ≤ 0.3 | MCL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Turbidity | 2022 | [0.11] (0.09) {0.1} | [100%] (100%) {100%} | TT = 1 NTU TT=95% of samples ≤ 0.3 | Soil runoff |

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Year | Level Detected (Average) | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| <i>DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS</i> | | | | | | |
| Chlorine Residual (as Cl ₂ ; ppm) | 2022 | 1.12 | 0.28 – 1.59 | [4.0] | [4.0] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb) | 2022; quarterly | LRAA = 37.5 | 2.4 -140 | 80 | n/a | By-product of drinking water disinfectant |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA; ppb) | 2022; quarterly | LRAA = 19.6 | 0 - 40 | 60 | n/a | By-product of drinking water disinfectant |
| Bromate (ppb) | 2022 | [ND] (n/a) {n/a} | [ND – 5.6] (n/a) {n/a} | 10 | 0.1 | By-product of drinking water disinfectant |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC; ppm) | 2022 | [2.8] (3.3) {5.0} | [2.2 - 3.2] (1.9 - 5.8) {1.4 – 9.8} | TT | n/a | Various natural and manmade sources |
| <i>CHEMICAL PARAMETERS</i> | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (ppb) ^(d) | 2022 | [ND] (ND) {ND} | [ND] (ND) {ND} | 1000 | 600 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------------------------|---|-------------------|-------|--|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2022 | [ND] (N/D) {ND} | [N/D] (N/D) {ND} | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; glass and electronics production waste |
| Barium (ppm) | 2022 | [ND] (ND) {0.1} | [ND - 0.1] (ND - 0.1) {ND - 0.1} | 1 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharges of oil drilling |
| Fluoride (naturally-occurring; ppm) | 2022 | [0.3] (0.3) {0.7} | [0.3 - 0.4] (0.2 - 0.4) {0.6 - 1.2} | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (treatment-related; ppm) | 2022 | [0.6] (0.6) {0.7} | [0.3 - 0.7] (0.4 - 0.8) {0.6 - 1.2} | 2 | 1 | Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as N; ppm) | 2022 | [ND] (ND) {N/A} | [ND - ND] (ND - ND) {N/A} | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 2022 | [ND] (ND) {ND} | [ND] (ND) {ND} | 50 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits; refineries, mines, and chemical water discharge |
| RADIOACTIVE PARAMETERS | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2022 | [ND] (3) {N/A} | [Single Sample] (Single Sample) {N/A} | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2022 | [7] (5) {N/A} | [Single Sample] (Single Sample) {N/A} | 50 ^(e) | 0 | Decay of natural and manmade deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 2022 | [3] (ND) {N/A} | [Single Sample] (Single Sample) {N/A} | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| (d) Aluminum has primary and secondary drinking water standards. (e) Division of Drinking Water considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles | | | | | | |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | CA SMCL | CSD MDL (DLR) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|---------------------------|---|---------|---------------|--|
| Aluminum (ppb) | 2022 | [ND] (ND) {ND} | [ND] (ND) {ND} | 200 | (50) | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment processes |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2022 | [111] (145) {170} | [104-121] (110-190) {160-180} | 500 | 0.5 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (CU) | 2022 | [ND] (ND) {1} | [ND - 1] (ND - 2) {1-3} | 15 | 1 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Manganese (ppb) | 2022 | [2.2] (0.2) {ND} | [ND - 8.2] (ND - 0.7) {ND} | 50 | (20) | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor-Threshold (OU) | 2022 | [ND] (1) {ND} | [ND - 1] (1-2) {ND} | 3 | (1) | Naturally-occurring natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2022 | [927] (946) {910} | [823-1000] (229-1100) {700-1100} | 1,600 | n/a | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2022 | [195] (194) {110} | [174-211] (158-267) {37-191} | 500 | (0.5) | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2022 | [586] (622) {518} | [553-620] (507-670) {380-650} | 1,000 | 10 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| pH | 2022 | [8.06] (8.03) {8.1} | [7.5 - 8.35] (7.49 - 8.7) {7.8 - 8.5} | n/a | n/a | low pH: corrosion high pH: deposits |

TABLE 7 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Boron (ppm) | 2022 | [0.1] (0.2) {0.18} | [0.1 – 0.1] (0.1 – 0.2) {0.13-0.23} | 1 | Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats. |
| Chromium, hexavalent (ppb) | 2022 | [0.06] (0.06) {n/a} | [Single Sample] (Single Sample) {n/a} | (e) | Studies show that Cr6 in drinking water may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer and reproductive harm. |

(e) The DLR of 1 ppb and the MCL of 10 ppb for Chromium VI were repealed in 2017. The PHG for Cr6 is 0.02ppb.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, NL, or TT

There were no violations for this system in 2022.