2024 Consumer Confidence Report

DRINKING WATER

Water System Name:
San Clemente Island

Public Water System ID #3710707

Report Date:
01 July 2025

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OUR COMMITMENT 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.

Details within this report 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). Most of the water for the calendar year came from the City of San Diego.

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 most 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 water quality parameters at the barge, holding tanks, storage tanks, and treats 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 some small amounts of 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?
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the 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.

The City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority conduct compliance sampling and monitoring of the water they supply. Every five (5) years, the City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority conducts an assessment of their drinking water sources, also known as a Watershed Sanitary Survey. A Watershed Sanitary Survey examines the potential sources of contaminants in the watersheds draining into reservoirs, and includes recommendations for managing these effects. Information regarding the City of San Diego or Sweetwater Authority's Watershed Sanitary Surveys can be accessed here:

- https://www.sandiego.gov/public-utilities/water-quality/watersheds/sanitary-survey
- https://www.sweetwater.org/247/Protecting-the-Watershed

Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW) Utilities personnel conducts compliance sampling of the water delivered to SCI and in its distribution system. There are four (4) routine sampling stations around the island where water quality parameters are monitored that represents the entire water system. Monitoring also occurs at water storage locations.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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. Installation utility personnel have implemented a lead service line inventory requirement and have not yet found any lead service lines as part of the investigation.

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 internal plumbing. SCI 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 building. 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 by identifying and removing lead materials within your building's plumbing and taking steps to reduce your risk. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your building may be higher than at other buildings on SCI as a result of materials used in your building's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, contact your Facility Maintenance Specialist (FMS) for service request.

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 because of the corrosion, or wearing-away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and plumbing. A Lead Service Line Inventory was conducted in 2024 and concluded that SCI does not have any lead service lines in its distribution system; however, that does not mean internal plumbing inside a building may not contain lead materials. If you would like more information regarding SCI's Lead Service Line Inventory, please contact the NBC Water Compliance Manager at (619) 545-1127 or email victoria.y.nguyen.civ@us.navy.mil.

Our Efforts to Minimize Your Exposure to Lead.

- **Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 116885.** The Navy compiled an inventory of known materials for service lines in the distribution system. No known lead 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.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/Lead-and-Copper-Rule-Sampling-program/.

How to minimize Lead exposure:

- **Flush.** It is always a idea good to flush your faucet at work and/or at your residence, 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 it 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 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.
- **Use a filter.** Ensure filters are certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited certifier to reduce lead, which is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.
- **Clean your aerator.** Metal debris can be trapped on the aerator screens of water outlets, especially if construction or plumbing work may have occurred in your area. 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 at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or contact 1-800-426-4791.

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected at testing limit

NL: Notification Level

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.

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.

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)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The water quality data for 2024 is summarized in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. These tables 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 Water Board allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

- **[value]:** Data shown in brackets is obtained from the City of San Diego's Alvarado Treatment Plant.
- **(value):** Data shown in parenthesis is obtained from the City of San Diego's Otay Treatment Plant.
- **{value}:** Data shown in braces is obtained from the Sweetwater Authority treated-water monitoring.
- **value:** Data with no brackets/parenthesis indicates the monitoring was conducted at SCI.

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 *E. coli* (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 *E. coli* positive[(b)]	0	Human and animal fecal waste

E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) One 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(C)

	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected(c)	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	May 2024	10	1.82	0	15 ppb	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
	Dec 2024	10	**88.4**	3			
Copper (ppm)	May 2023	10	0.147	0	1.3 ppm	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Dec 2024	10	0.422	0			

(c) Under the Revised Lead and Copper Rule, drinking water health standards are met when the 90th percentile level detected is below the AL. SCI exceeded the 90th percentile for Lead during the Dec 2024 sampling event. See Summary for details.

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)	2024	[78.6] (109) {123}	[56.5 – 89.6] (78.4 - 125) {100 - 150}	None	None	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	[216] (230) {187}	[172 - 242] (195 - 245) {100-280}	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	2024	[0.15] (0.10) {0.27}	[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
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS						
Chlorine Residual (as Cl2; ppm)	2024	0.942	0.01 – 3.5	[4.0]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)	2024; quarterly	LRAA = 18[1]	9 - 62	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA; ppb)*	2024; quarterly	LRAA = **77**[1]	0 - 110	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

Bromate (ppb)	2024	[ND] (NA) {NA}	[ND – 9.4] (NA) {NA}	10	0.1	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Total Organic Carbon (TOC; ppm)	2024	[3.1] (4.5) {6.7}	[2.5 - 4.5] (2.1 – 6.1) {2.2 – 8.5}	TT	NA	Various natural and manmade sources
[1]Maximum LRAA of the 5 distribution sample locations. *Three (3) sites exceeded the HAA MCL. See Summary for more details.						
CHEMICAL PARAMETERS						
Aluminum (ppb)[(d)]	2024	[ND] (ND) {ND}	[ND] (ND) {ND}	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	[NA] (NA) {ND}	[NA] (NA) {ND}	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	2024	[ND] (ND) {ND}	[ND] (ND) {ND – 0.1}	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges of oil drilling
Fluoride (naturally-occurring; ppm)	2024	[0.2] (0.3) {0.7}	[0.2 – 0.3] (0.2 – 0.4) {0.5 - 0.9}	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (treatment-related; ppm)	2024	[0.7] (0.6) {0.7}	[0.2 – 1.1] (0.6 – 1.0) {0.6 – 1.2}	2	1	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N; ppm)	2024	[ND] (ND) {ND}	[ND – 0.9] (ND – 0.6) {ND}	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2024	[NA] (NA) {ND}	[NA] (NA) {ND}	50	30	Erosion of natural deposits; refineries, mines, and chemical water discharge
(d) Aluminum has primary and secondary drinking water standards.						
RADIOACTIVE PARAMETERS						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	[ND] (ND) {NA}	[Single Sample] (Single Sample) {NA}	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	[ND] (4.5) {NA}	[Single Sample] (Single Sample) {N/A}	50[(e)]	0	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	[2.1] (1.3) {NA }	[Single Sample] (Single Sample) {NA}	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
(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)	2024	[ND] (ND) {ND}	[ND] (ND) {ND}	200	(50)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2024	[98.7] (151) {173}	[77.1 - 153] (88.5 - 199) {120 - 220}	500	0.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (CU)	2024	[ND] (2) {1}	[ND – 1] (ND – 4) {1 - 3}	15	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials

Manganese (ppb)	2024	[6.1] (ND) {ND}	[ND – 12.1] (ND) {ND}	50	(20)	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Odor Units*)	2024	[ND] (ND) {1}	[ND – 1] (ND - 2) {1 - 3}	3	(1)	Naturally-occurring natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	[790] (980) {935}	[633 - 898] (758 - 1080) {760 - 1000}	1,600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	[141] (124) {73}	[93.3 - 173] (80.8 - 149) {31 - 156}	500	(0.5)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	[479] (571) {535}	[367 - 564] (443 - 614) {400 - 600}	1,000	10	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	2024	[8.30] (8.12) {8.1}	[7.70 – 8.68] (7.28 – 8.55) {7.9 – 8.5}	n/a	n/a	low pH: corrosion high pH: deposits
*Odor Units: A measurement that quantifies the strength or concentration of an odor						

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)	2024	[0.1] (0.2) {0.20}	[0.1 – 0.1] (0.1 – 0.2) {0.11 - 0.31}	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Chromium, hexavalent (ppb)	2024	[NA] (NA) {0.2}	[Single Sample] (Single Sample) {ND – 0.4}	(f)	Studies show that Cr6 in drinking water may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer and reproductive harm.
(f) 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

SCI routinely monitors for disinfectant residual in the distribution system. This measurement tells us whether we are effectively disinfecting the water supply. Disinfectant residual is the amount of chlorine or related disinfectant present in the pipes of the distribution system. If the amount of disinfectant is too low, bacteria has potential to grow in the pipes.

During the months of September and November 2024, disinfectant residual was undetected (less than 0.2 ppm) in more than 5% of samples. The standard is that disinfectant may be undetectable in no more than 5% of samples taken each month. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

In response to this violation, SCI has increased monitoring of disinfectant residuals to ensure the distribution system maintains residuals to acceptable levels at all times. Utility service operators have also been provided additional training on how to respond when disinfectant residuals do not meet standards.

On 18 Dec 2024, the SCI water system sampled ten (10) representative locations for Lead and Copper. Three (3) of ten (10) sites exceeded the Lead Action Level (AL). A lead action level exceedance (ALE) occurs when the 90th percentile concentration of lead is greater than 15 ppb. The sample sites that exceeded were:

- Building 60119 - Laundry Sink: 150 ppb
- Building 60194 (Room 9/11) - Kitchen Sink: 19.5 ppb
- Building 60224 – Mess Sink: 88.4 ppb

A Public Notice was issued on 7 Jan 2025 to the SCI distribution system of the Lead ALE. All three (3) sinks were immediately taken out of service, replaced and resampled with results of all 3 sinks below the 15 ppb Lead AL. The sinks were then placed back into service and SCI returned to compliance on 24 Feb 2025.

Sources of lead in drinking water are from internal corrosion of a building's internal plumbing system, discharges from industrial manufacturers, and/or erosion of natural deposits. Health effects of lead in infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

On 27 Jun 2024, SCI was issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for exceeding the Disinfectant Byproduct (DBP) Maximum Contaminant Level for Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5). The HAA5 MCL is based on the locational running annual average (LRAA). The LRAA is calculated by averaging the analytical results for the current quarter and the three previous quarters. During the second quarter of 2024, the LRAA of three (3) locations exceeded the HAA5 MCL of 60 ppb. The three (3) locations that exceeded were:

- DST 900 (Building 61015): 69.2 ppb
- DST 902 (P-Site): 70.9 ppb
- DST 903 (BUDS Camp): 61.5 ppb

A Public Notice was issued on 18 Jul 2024 to the SCI distribution system of the HAA5 MCL exceedance. SCI is required to provide an updated Public Notice every quarter it continues to exceed the HAA5 MCL.

SCI purchases water from two different sources, the City of San Diego and Sweetwater Authority. When SCI receives water from either source, the Navy is required to add disinfectants to this water to ensure it meets continuous disinfectant standards. Due to the levels of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) from both sources, upon re-disinfection on SCI, disinfection byproducts are created, namely HAA5. Currently, the Navy has employed an environmental consultant to study the SCI water system and provide solutions to lower HAA5 levels. The SCI water system must comply with the HAA5 MCL by 30 June 2027.

Health effects of some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For more information regarding Lead and/or Disinfection Byproducts, please visit the sites below:

- https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water
- https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/stage-1-and-stage-2-disinfectants-and-disinfection-byproducts-rules

We routinely monitor for disinfectant residual in the distribution system. This measurement tells us whether we are effectively disinfecting the water supply. Disinfectant residual is the amount of chlorine or related disinfectant present in the pipes of the distribution system. If the amount of disinfectant is too low, organisms could grow in the pipes.

During the months of April, September and November 2024, disinfectant residual was detected in less than 95% of samples. The standard is that disinfectant must be detectable in at least 95% of samples taken each month. SCI has since reevaluated their treatment methods and operational procedures to ensure we meet the disinfectant residual criteria for adequate treatment of this water system.

Water Complaints

Does the filter on your fountain or faucet need to be changed? Please coordinate with your building monitor or Facility Management Specialist (FMS), Rich Azhocar at richard.e.azhocar.civ@us.navy.mil. Make sure filters are replaced based on the manufacturer specifications.

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness? Please contact your FMS, 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).

Public participation and engagement involving SCI's water quality is welcome. For more information on SCI's water system and water quality, contact the NBC Water Compliance Manager at (619) 545-1127 or victoria.y.nguyen.civ@us.navy.mil.

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
- https://www.sweetwater.org/wqreport

For more information on the sampling and monitoring that we conduct on base, please contact the NBC Water Compliance 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.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/