



# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report



## Drinking Water System Information:

Water System Name: USASA-POM ENCLAVE (UPE) – CAMP ROBERTS

Report Date: April 3, 2025

Type of Water Source in Use: Groundwater Wells

Name and General Location of Source: Wells 1 & 2 located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the UPE site.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Assessment was completed November 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination from other water supply wells. A copy can be made available by calling (805) 260-4434.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A. Please contact the Water Program Manager with any questions, comments, or concerns.

For More Information, Contact: Tanya Liesten UPE Environmental Program Manager or, Robert Moreno, Presidio of Monterey Water Program Manager, at (831) 242-7925 or [robert.a.moreno2.civ@army.mil](mailto:robert.a.moreno2.civ@army.mil).

## About This Report

UPE has authorized staff to test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of UPE 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)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse USASA-POM ENCLAVE – CAMP ROBERTS a (831) 242-7925 or [robert.a.moreno2.civ@army.mil](mailto:robert.a.moreno2.civ@army.mil) para asistirlo en español.



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 [Enter Water System Name] 以获得中文的帮助: USASA-POM ENCLAVE – CAMP ROBERTS a (831) 242-7925 or robert.a.moreno2.civ@army.mil

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa USASA-POM ENCLAVE – CAMP ROBERTS a (831) 242-7925 or [robert.a.moreno2.civ@army.mil](mailto:robert.a.moreno2.civ@army.mil) 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 USASA-POM ENCLAVE – CAMP ROBERTS a (831) 242-7925 or robert.a.moreno2.civ@army.mil

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau USASA-POM ENCLAVE – CAMP ROBERTS a (831) 242-7925 or robert.a.moreno2.civ@army.mil

### 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.
Notification Level (NL)	A health-based advisory level established by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).
Primary Drinking Water	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their



Term	Definition
Standards (PDWS)	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.
N/A	Not applicable
ND	Not detectable at testing limit
Ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. 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
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	on-site = 0	0	0 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	Well # 1 Well # 2	0 0	Well No. 1 taken out of service for repairs. New Pump & Motor	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	N/D	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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/05/23	5	ND	0	15	0.2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/05/23	5	0.27	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Table 3. 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 (mg/L) Well No. 1 Well No. 2	04/14/17	45-42.5	42.5 - 45	30-60	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L) Well No. 1 Well No. 2	04/14/17	280 250	250 - 280	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)  Well No. 1 Well No. 2	Quarterly  Jan. – Dec. 2023	  7.2 4.5	  5.4 – 8.0	  10	  10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tank sewage and erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb) Well No. 1 Well No. 2	09/2022 09/2022	4.0 6.0	3.6 – 6.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, run-off from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm) Well No. 1 Well No. 2	09/2022 09/2022	0.24 0.12	0.12 – 0.25	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion and natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)  Well No. 1 Well No. 2	  09/2022 09/2022	  0.76 0.51	  0.52 – 0.76	  2	  1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb) Well No. 1 Well No. 2	09/2022 09/2022	6.1 6.3	6.1 – 6.7	50	30	Discharge from Petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion and natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	07/24/23	9.2	70%-130%	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>SMCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Iron (ppb) Well No. 1	9/2018	210	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm) Well No. 1	4/2017	15	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm) Well No. 1	4/2017	0.1	N/A	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA) (ppb)	07/24/20	1.8	1.8	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Perfluorooctane-sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	02/13/20	ND	N/A	6.5	PFOS exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	02/13/20	ND	N/A	5.1	PFOA exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.

### **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).

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. UPE is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

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

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): Beginning July 1, 2021, the California Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) has become effective.

The State Water Resources Control Board added a new standard of public health protection to California's drinking water on April 17, 2024 by voting to adopt a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for hexavalent chromium, a cancer-causing contaminant. The new MCL will reduce affected Californians' potential exposure to hexavalent chromium to one-fifth of the current regulatory level. Commonly called chromium-6, hexavalent chromium is an odorless and tasteless heavy metal that may be found in groundwater naturally or as a result of improper disposal methods for contaminated waste at industrial sites. Studies have linked long-term exposure to a risk of cancer when ingested.



**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement****Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water****Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0	Monthly Jan. – Dec. 2024	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	Not tested	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	Not tested	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT**

**Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample:** During the 2024 calendar year, there were no fecal indicator-positive groundwater source samples.

**Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:** During the 2024 calendar year, there were no uncorrected significant deficiencies.

**Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Summary Information for Federal 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**

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. Presence of coliforms indicates the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the 2024 calendar year, we did not detect the presence of coliforms or have a MCL violation that required a Level 1 Assessment or Level 2 Assessment or take corrective actions.

**Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

*E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. The presence of *E. coli* bacteria indicates the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the 2024 calendar year, we did not detect the presence of *E. coli* bacteria or have a MCL violation that required a Level 2 Assessment or take corrective actions.