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NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MONTEREY 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Naval Support Activity Monterey (NSAM) is committed to providing you drinking water that is safe and reliable. NSAM believes that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure you that your water is safe.

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is required to be distributed annually by July 1st to provide results from the previous year. This CCR is a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water in 2022. This annual report is in addition to the California American Water (Cal-Am) Water Quality Report (WQR). The Cal-Am WQR provides all legally required sampling results and informs consumers of where their water comes from, provides water quality data, advances greater understanding of drinking water, and heightens awareness to conserve water resources.

For additional information:

California American Water
 (831) 646-3205

California Division of
 Drinking Water
waterboards.ca.gov

US EPA Safe Drinking
 Water Hotline
 (800) 426 - 4791
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater>

Public Works Division
 (PWD) Environmental,
 Drinking Water Program
 (831) 656-2841

NSAM SOURCE WATER

Water flows through a Cal-Am pipeline to the Navy-owned distribution systems at NSAM. The NSAM Public Works Department operates and maintains the on-base potable water distribution system and is dedicated to ensuring quality drinking water through monthly monitoring for coliform bacteria and annual monitoring for Title 22 Primary, Secondary and disinfection by-products.

NSAM Areas and Associated Source of Purchased Water

Area Name	Source of Purchased Water
NSAM - Main Base	Cal-Am
NSAM – Annex and Lab/Rec	Cal-Am
NSAM – La Mesa Village (Privatized)	Cal-Am

ABOUT DRINKING WATER

Sources of tap and bottled drinking water include rivers, lakes, 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 (contaminants) 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, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

All 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 accessing the EPA website at

<http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/sdwa/basicinformation.cfm>



The source of NSAM water is from Carmel River and Seaside Aquifer

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER IN PRIORITY AREAS

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NSAM is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control materials used in plumbing components outside of the NSAM distribution system. In 2022, there were no known lead service (plumbing) lines associated with the NSAM distribution system. When water has been sitting in pipes for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by **flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes**, or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature, before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have questions about your water, please contact PWD Environmental at 831-656-7746. 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>.

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

In the U.S., the U.S. EPA recommends, but does not require, testing for lead in drinking water in schools and child care facilities. However, Navy policy OPNAV M-5090.1 requires the Lead in Priority Areas (LIPA) testing program in the best interest of children, parents, and staff served by the distribution system. This sampling is conducted every five years at all drinking water fixtures and whenever plumbing modifications are performed. NSAM Environmental personnel conducted sampling in 2017 at the NSAM CDC and YC. This sampling occurred for drinking water fountains and outlets where children and staff have the potential for consumption and cooking. At the CDC and YC, all drinking water sampling results were below the lead screening level of 15 parts per billion (ppb). Testing results are available from the Commander Navy Region Southwest website at: https://www.cnrc.navy.mil/regions/cnrsw/om/environmental_support/water_quality_information.html

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of 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 PFAS in some form. 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 or California 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.

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 finished water from a wholesale system. At NSAM, drinking water is purchased from Cal-Am (purveyor). The DoD policy states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA or PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than the 2016 EPA HA level of 70 ppt, then water systems will request the purveyor 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 steps that can be taken to incorporate this standard, such as reviewing current data and collecting additional sampling where warranted. DoD remains committed to communicating and engaging with our communities throughout this process.

Has NSAM tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In May 2021 samples were collected from a Building 302 exterior hose bib.

Below MRL

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 18 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS. This means that PFAS were not detected in your water system.

HOW DO I KNOW IT IS SAFE?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA issues regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Cal-Am conducts compliance sampling, which is reported annually in their WQR, and NSAM Environmental personnel conduct monthly chlorine and coliform sampling within the NSAM water distribution system. There are 4 additional dedicated water sampling stations where water quality parameters (Title 22 Primary and Secondary) are monitored annually.

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, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center of 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 (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY DATA

Presented below are the monitoring data tables for the NSAM distribution system. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing conducted in the 2022 calendar year. The tables list only those contaminants that were present in your drinking water at levels detectable by laboratory equipment. *Contaminants not detected are not listed.* We are required to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The tables show that our system met all requirements during the 2022 calendar year. The EPA sets the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as listed in the tables. The Regulated Substances and the Secondary and Unregulated Substances Table are provided for your information and as required by the Consumer Confidence Rule.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The tables below show the results of monitoring in 2022. In the tables and elsewhere in this report, you may find some unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in 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.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

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

DLR: Detection limit for reporting

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

N/A: not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of turbidity in water)

ppm: parts per million (or 1 drop in 1 million gallons; mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion (or 1 drop in 1 billion gallons; ug/L)

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

NSAM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DATA TABLES

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacterial detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCL G	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Fecal Coliform or <i>E. Coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	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	No	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(b)	0	No	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 – LIPA SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD ABOVE THE ACTION LEVEL

LIPA Sampling	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	Violation (Yes/No)	No. of schools Requesting Lead Resampling	Corrective Action Performed (Yes/No)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2017	44	2	0	15	No	0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 3 - DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Sources
Chlorine Residual (as Cl ₂ ; ppm)	2022	1.12	0.38-1.96	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)	2022	37	18-29	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA; ppb)	2022	3	1-5	60	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, NL, OR TT

There are no drinking water violations to report for 2022

WATER COMPLAINTS

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness? Please call the Trouble Desk at 831-656-2526 with details (i.e. building number, concern, complaint POC etc.).

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER?

Cal-Am produces an annual water quality report 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.amwater.com/caaw/Water-Quality-Wastewater-Information/Water-Quality-Reports>

Please contact the NSAM Water Quality Program Manager at 831-656-2841 for additional information on sampling and monitoring efforts at NSAM. To access this report electronically, visit the Commander, Navy Region Southwest website at: <https://www.cnrc.navy.mil/regions/cnrsw/om/environmental>