



NSA HAMPTON ROADS NORTHWEST ANNEX CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA 2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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For additional information:

Virginia Department of Health
757-683-2000
<http://www.vdh.state.va.us/drinkingwater/>

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Environmental
757-341-0482

The source of NSA HR Northwest Annex drinking water includes four deep wells.



Naval Support Activity Hampton Roads (NSA HR) Northwest Annex is committed to providing you drinking water that is safe and reliable. NSA HR Northwest Annex believes that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure that your water is safe. There were no drinking water violations to report for 2015.

Each year, the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is required to be distributed by July 1st of the current year. This CCR is a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water in 2015. The purpose of this annual report is to advise consumers of where their water comes from, provide water quality data, advance greater understanding of drinking water, and heighten awareness to conserve water resources. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

NSA NORTHWEST ANNEX SOURCE WATER

Northwest Annex obtains raw water from the Yorktown aquifer, a naturally clean source of groundwater. Pumps, located in pump houses, are used to withdraw water from nine deep-water wells at the Base. Five wells supply water treatment plant No. 1 (currently off line) and are located east of Wren Street in the vicinity of the Navy Housing complex. Four other wells supply water to treatment plant No. 2 and are located between Relay Road and Douglas A. Munro Road, south of the Coast Guard Facility.

Raw water (sometimes referred to as untreated water) is pumped from the wells into the treatment plants and passes through pressure filters called "greensand filters." The greensand filters are designed to remove naturally occurring iron and manganese from the groundwater. After passing through the filters, chlorine is added to the treated water to disinfect and protect against microbiological contamination. This treated water is then pumped into storage tanks prior to being fed into the distribution system and ultimately to your faucet. NSA Hampton Roads, Northwest Annex, with the help of the Virginia Health Department, monitors your drinking water throughout the year to ensure that it is safe to drink.

ABOUT DRINKING 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. Substances (referred to as contaminants) in source water may come from septic systems, discharges from domestic or industrial wastewater treatment facilities, agricultural and farming activities, urban storm water runoff, residential uses, and many other types of activities. Water from surface sources is treated while groundwater may or may not receive any treatment.

The Virginia Department of Health conducted a Source Water Assessment of the Northwest Annex Waterworks in 2001. Drilled wells A, B, C, 297, 298, and 299 were determined to be of low susceptibility of contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. Drilled wells 158 and 161 were determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the source water assessment area, an inventory of known land use activities of concern, and documentation of any known contamination within the last 5 years. The report is available by contacting NAVFAC MIDLANT Environmental at 341-0482.

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.

ABOUT DRINKING WATER (continued)

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may 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 may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

In addition to these contaminants, all lakes and streams contain algae, which are microscopic plants that can cause taste and odor problems in 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



Who needs to take special precautions?

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 systems 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/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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Kidney dialysis patients should consult with their health care providers or dialysis centers in order to take special precautions when using chloraminated water. Fish owners should be sure chloramines are removed from the water before it is used in aquariums or ponds. Many pet stores sell water conditioners for chloraminated water.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The primary source of Lead in drinking water is materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NSA HR Northwest Annex is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in buildings. 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 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 NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Environmental at 757-341-0482. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The table on the following pages shows the results of monitoring for 2015. In the tables and elsewhere in this report you may find many terms and abbreviations which you are not familiar. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

- **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. For lead and copper monitoring, compliance is based on the 90th percentile value.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **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 allow for a margin of safety.
- **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. For chlorine and chloramines, a waterworks is in compliance with the MRDL when the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system, computed quarterly, is less than or equal to the MRDL.
- **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 contamination.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - A measure of the clarity, or cloudiness, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
- **Non-detection (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - A measurement of the amount of contaminant per unit of water. A part per million is one cent in \$10,000 or one minute in two years.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)** - A measurement of the amount of contaminant per unit of water. A part per billion is like one cent in \$10,000,000 or one minute in 2,000 years.
- **Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)** - Non-enforceable standard that is established for aesthetic considerations
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **NA** - Not applicable

WATER QUALITY DATA

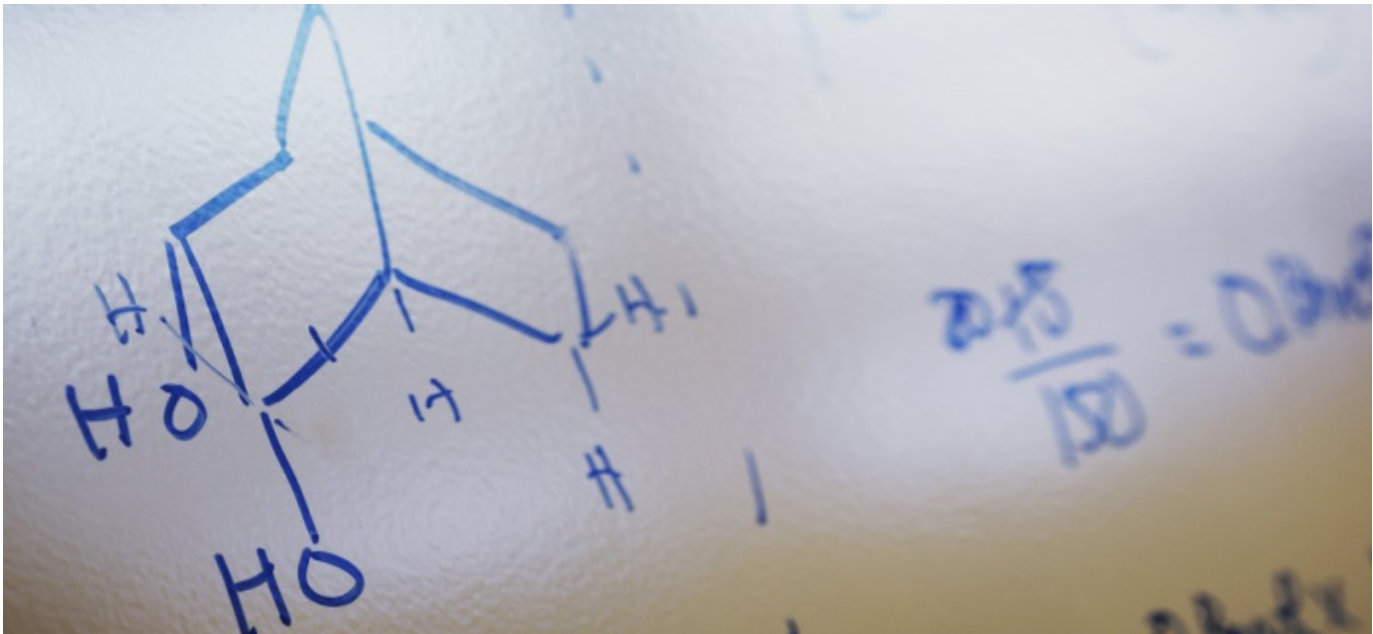
The tables below list only those contaminants that were present in your drinking water at levels detectable by laboratory equipment. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done in 2015. We are required to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are less likely to change. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA sets the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as listed in the tables. The Regulated Substances Table and the Unregulated Substances Table are provided for your information and as required by the Consumer Confidence Rule.

2015 WATER QUALITY TABLE

| Inorganic Contaminants | Unit | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level | Range | Meets EPA Standards | Possible Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.18-0.3 | NA | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from Fertilizer and Aluminum Factories. |
| Lead and Copper Monitoring | Unit | MCLG | AL | Highest Level (90th percentile) | Range | Meets EPA Standards | Possible Source of Contamination |
| Lead (2014 Data) | ppb | 0 | 15 | 2 | 1 - 3 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (2014 Data) | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.408 | 0.034 – 0.474 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead and copper are regulated by a treatment technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10% of tap water samples exceed the AL, water systems must take additional steps. | | | | | | | |
| Microbiological Contaminants | Unit | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level | Range | Meets EPA Standards | Possible Source of Contamination |
| Total Coliform | # of positive samples | 0 | More than 2 per month | 0 | NA | Yes | Naturally present in the environment |
| There were no MCL violations in 2015. Monthly testing for Coliform bacteria is performed throughout the distribution system at Northwest. If these bacteria are detected, we are required to take further samples in that portion of the distribution system. | | | | | | | |
| Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products | Unit | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level | Range | Meets EPA Standards | Possible Source of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | NA | 60 | 13 | 11 - 13 | Yes | A by-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | NA | 80 | 65 | 51 - 65 | Yes | A by-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Chlorine Residual | ppm | 4 ² | 4 ³ | 1.1 ¹ | 0.6 -1.4 | Yes | A water additive used to control microbes |
| ¹ This number is the highest running annual average was determined by calculating quarterly values which were based on monthly compliance samples. ² MRDLG ³ MRDL | | | | | | | |
| Radionuclides | Unit | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level | Range | Meets EPA Standards | Possible Source of Contamination |
| Gross Beta | pCi/L | 0 | 50 | 5.0 | 3.5-5.0 | Yes | Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation |
| Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | 0.7 | 0.4-0.7 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Data from 2013 and 2014 compliance years. | | | | | | | |

| Secondary and Unregulated Monitored Substances | Unit | SMCL | Highest Level | Range | Likely Source |
|--|----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| Chloride | ppm | 250 | 46 | 31-46 | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Hardness | ppm | NA | 154 | 151-154 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Iron (2013) | ppm | 0.3 | 0.087 | 0.023-0.087 | Natural in environment |
| Manganese (2013) | ppm | 0.05 | 0.016 | 0.010-0.016- | Natural in environment |
| pH (acidity) | pH units | 6.5 – 8.5 | 6.55 | 6.55 | Adjusted during water treatment process |
| Sodium (2013) | ppm | NA ² | 30.8 | 27.6-30.8 | Natural in environment; also from use of chemicals at water treatment plant |
| Sulfate | ppm | 250 | 26 | 24-26 | Natural in environment; also from use of chemicals at water treatment plant |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 500 | 278 | 267-278 | Natural in environment |

² For physician-prescribed “no salt diets” a limit of 20 ppm is suggested.



VIOLATIONS AND EXCEEDANCES

There were no drinking water violations to report for 2015.

QUESTIONS

Please contact NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Environmental staff at 757-341-0482 if you have any questions regarding this report.

To access this report electronically, please visit the Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic website at:
http://www.cnrc.navy.mil/regions/cnrma/om/environmental_support/water_quality_information.html