NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT (SUBASENLON, CT)

TO YOUR *HEALTH*

every drop matters

WATER QUALITY REPORT – YEAR 2024

*This SUBASENLON **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)** is a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water in **2024**. The purpose of this annual report is to advise consumers of where their water comes from, provide water quality data, and provide greater understanding of drinking water that is delivered to SUBASENLON residents and staff.*

MESSAGE
COMMANDING OFFICER
Naval Submarine Base New London (SUBASENLON)

Dear SUBASENLON drinking water consumers,

SUBASENLON is committed to being a proponent of safe and healthy drinking water, a good steward of the environment, and a dedicated administrator of the water system and services that maintain and serve public health and provide fire protection. The men and women of the SUBASE Public Works Department (PWD) Utilities Branch and Environmental Division take great pride in delivering safe, seamless, and satisfying water services, so you can focus on your family, work, and community. Our Environmental Division staff lead our efforts in overseeing the delivery of clean water to personnel, residents, and guests of the Main Base and all associated public-private venture housing areas. They also ensure water quality meets all federal, state, and United States (US) Navy (Navy) regulatory requirements. Skilled scientists at state-certified contract laboratories support them in maintaining this level of excellence. Please know, if there ever is an issue with your water, we will ensure you are made fully aware of the situation and of any actions you could take to mitigate any concerns. I have confidence in our team and those who support them, and I have confidence in our water. We never take for granted the importance of what we do, and we thank you for the opportunity to help provide the one essential that we cannot live without.

Sincerely,
Captain Kenneth M. Curtin Jr.
Commanding Officer

Important *HEALTH* Information from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants; however, this doesn't necessarily mean the water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons (e.g., persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or other immune system disorders, some elderly, infants) can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, and other microbial contaminants are available from the ***EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791*** or at **https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water**.

LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

For information regarding ***DRINKING WATER*** analysis or ***DRINKING WATER*** sampling results, please contact Richard Massad, SUBASENLON PWD Environmental Division Drinking Water Program Manager at (860) 694-5140 or **richard.a.massad.civ@us.navy.mil**.

For information regarding the ***DRINKING WATER*** provided to Beacon Point Homes, please contact their management office at (860) 446-5913 or maintenance team at (860) 446-5934.

For information regarding ***DRINKING WATER*** source and/or treatment, please contact Groton Utilities (GU) at (860) 446-4000 or visit **https://grotonutilities.com/195/Water-Operations**.

DOES MY DRINKING WATER MEET STANDARDS? SUBASENLON water systems are tested to assess for compliance with standards regarding bacteriological contaminants, disinfectant levels, disinfection byproducts (DBPs), lead and copper, and asbestos. Test results for 2024 demonstrated compliance with these standards; however, not all required samples were collected during the calendar year. Please refer to the water quality monitoring tables provided toward the end of this report for details.

WHAT TESTING HAS BEEN DONE ON MY DRINKING WATER? SUBASENLON works with GU to ensure that your tap water meets all EPA and CT Department of Public Health (DPH) drinking water health standards. The GU 2024 CCR is available online at **https://grotonutilities.com/195/Water-Operations**. The GU report and this Navy report show the results of testing performed at the GU water treatment plant (WTP) and in the SUBASENLON distribution system. The SUBASENLON PWD Environmental Division is committed to providing drinking water consumers with up-to-date information to ensure that all can

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EPA-REQUIRED INFORMATIONAL COMPONENTS

SUBASENLON WATER SYSTEM

Water is conveyed to the Main Base and most of the SUBASENLON housing areas (Nautilus Park, Conning Towers, Trident Park, and Polaris Park) by Navy-owned distribution system lines that receive water from the GU system. The SUBASENLON PWD Utilities Branch continues to perform work on the SUBASENLON distribution system as part of an overall maintenance and repair program. There were no major physical changes to the system in 2024.

WHERE MY WATER COMES FROM

SUBASENLON purchases water from GU. The GU water source is surface water from a series of five interconnected reservoirs covering a watershed of 15.6 square miles. Four reservoirs (Morgan Pond, Ledyard, Poheganut, and Smith Lake) flow into the GU terminal reservoir, Poquonnock. GU pumps water from the Poquonnock Reservoir to its WTP while the other four reservoirs are used to maintain an appropriate water level in the Poquonnock Reservoir. GU also has three deep wells that are used to supplement these reservoirs. GU takes its job of stewardship very seriously and, to that end, has a spill response trailer and a trained team that responds to any threat of contamination that could impact its watershed. GU constructed a new WTP, which was put in service in November 2020. The plant is designed to remove contaminants from the source water in the reservoirs via coagulation, flocculation, dissolved air flotation, and filtration through deep-bed granular activated carbon filter media. Manganese contactors were added as one last stage of treatment in 2022. GU also treats the water entering its distribution system via caustic soda and phosphate (inhibit corrosion of plumbing), chlorine (disinfection), and fluoride (reduce the formation of cavities as required by CT DPH regulations).

WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

GROTON UTILITIES

The CT DPH performed a one-time assessment of the GU water source reservoir system in 2003. This assessment found that the GU system has a low overall susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The complete assessment report can be accessed at:
https://www.dir.ct.gov/dph/Water/SWAP/Community/CT0590011.pdf

Additional source water assessment information can be obtained from the following websites:
https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection
https://portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-and-protection
https://grotonutilities.com/205/Water-Source-Protection-Measures

All CCRs/water quality assessment reports are available for public review on the Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (**https://cnrma.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/**) and GU (**https://grotonutilities.com/195/Water-Operations**) websites.

EPA INFORMATION ON **LEAD** IN DRINKING WATER

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level (AL) could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. ***IF PRESENT***, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is caused primarily by materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. GU is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, the potential for lead exposure can be minimized by ***flushing the tap for 30 to 60 seconds and placing a hand into the running water until feeling a change in water temperature*** before using that water for drinking or cooking. 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 ***EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791*** or at the following website:
https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water

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EPA INFORMATION ON **COPPER** IN DRINKING WATER

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the AL over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the AL over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor to determine if copper levels in drinking water could present a health risk.

ARE THERE ANY CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER SOURCE?

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 human activity. The following contaminants ***may be present*** in source water:

Microbial Contaminants	Examples include viruses, bacteria, and protozoa; may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
Inorganic Contaminants	Examples include salts and metals; 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	May come from a variety of sources, including agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
Organic Chemical Contaminants	Examples include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production; can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
Radioactive Contaminants	Occur naturally or as the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

EPA WATER IS TREATED TO EPA STANDARDS EPA

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems (PWSs). US Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the ***EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791***.

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2024 GROTON UTILITIES
WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

The following are drinking water quality data published in the GU *2024 Annual Water Quality Report* (also known as the CCR). The data reflect water samples taken at the GU WTP (finished water) and in the GU distribution system for contaminants that may be present in their distribution network. Only detected contaminants are listed in these tables. These tables represent the water quality that is provided to the SUBASENLON water systems. Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) standards and goals, as well as major sources of each parameter, are provided. The last column notes whether the results for each parameter violated or met the associated SDWA standard.

GROTON UTILITIES WATER QUALITY – YEAR 2024

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	TEST RESULTS		MAJOR SOURCES	MET STANDARD?
				HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE		
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.01	N/A[1]	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	YES
Chloride	ppm	N/A (Secondary MCL = 250)	N/A	35	27 - 35	Stormwater runoff containing road salt; erosion of natural deposits	YES
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.73	0.44 - 0.73	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth	YES
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.12	ND (<0.05) - 0.12	Runoff from fertilizer use; leachate from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits	YES
Nitrite	ppm	1	1	0.07	ND (<0.05) - 0.07	Runoff from fertilizer use; leachate from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits	YES
PARAMETER	**UNITS**	**TT**	**MCLG**	**TEST RESULTS**		**MAJOR SOURCE**	**MET STANDARD?**
				LOWEST RAA	**RANGE**		
TOC	N/A	Removal Ratio Must Be ≥ 1.00	N/A	1.6	1.3 - 2.0	Naturally present in the environment	YES
PARAMETER	**UNITS**	**TT**	**MCLG**	**TEST RESULTS**		**MAJOR SOURCE**	**MET STANDARD?**
				HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	**LOWEST % OF SAMPLES MEETING LIMIT**		
Turbidity[2]	NTU	95% of Monthly Samples Must Be ≤ 0.3	N/A	0.16	100%	Soil runoff	YES

The following table lists unregulated contaminants.[3]

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	TEST RESULTS		MAJOR SOURCE(S)	MET STANDARD?
				AVERAGE	RANGE		
Sodium[4]	ppm	Notification Level = 100	N/A	24	21 - 27	Stormwater runoff containing road salt; erosion of natural deposits	N/A
Sulfate	ppm	N/A	N/A	5	4 - 6	Naturally occurring	N/A

Notes:

[1] Barium was measured only once in 2024; therefore, a range of test results is not presented.

[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of GU's filtration system. Turbidity samples are not allowed to exceed 1 NTU.

[3] The EPA has not established drinking water standards for unregulated contaminants. GU is required to monitor for them to assist the EPA in determining their occurrence and whether future regulation is warranted.

*[4] When the sodium level in tap water exceeds 100 ppm, customers must be notified either by direct mail or billing statements; however, this is **not** an MCL violation.*

Key to Abbreviations:			
%	Percent	N/A	Not Applicable
<	Less Than	ND	Not Detected
=	Equals	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
≤	Less Than or Equal to	ppm	Parts per Million (equal to milligrams per liter)
≥	Greater Than or Equal to	RAA	Running Annual Average
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	TT	Treatment Technique

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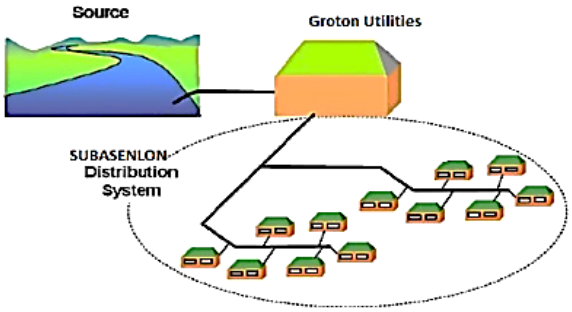
2024 SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

Federal and state regulatory agencies consider the Navy-owned water distribution systems serving the SUBASENLON community to be extensions of the system operated by GU, not a separate regulated PWS; however, Navy policy requires SUBASENLON to monitor each of its five water distribution systems for contaminants that could be contributed by the water distribution system downstream of its connections to the GU system. The pipelines providing water to the residents at the Dolphin Gardens and Nautilus Park 3 housing areas north of Gungywamp Road are owned and operated by GU; therefore, GU is responsible for monitoring these distribution systems, not the Navy. The SUBASENLON water monitoring program includes the following parameters:

The ***2024 MONITORING PROGRAM*** consists of **FIVE (5)** separate water distribution systems:

1. Main Base
2. Nautilus Park
   (areas south of Gungywamp Road)
3. Trident Park
4. Conning Towers
5. Polaris Park



1. Bacteriological:

Total coliform monitoring is performed to ensure that water remains free of bacteria as it travels through the distribution system and disinfectant residuals decline. Total coliforms are not pathogenic, but their presence could indicate the potential for pathogenic bacteria. If total coliforms are detected, monitoring for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) is required to determine whether these pathogenic bacteria are present.

2. Disinfectants and DBPs:

Total residual chlorine (TRC) monitoring is performed to ensure that disinfectant levels are not too high, as higher levels would lead to a higher potential for DBP formation. An added benefit of disinfectant monitoring is that if disinfectant levels are too low, flushing can be performed to maintain an adequate disinfectant residual for the prevention of bacteriological contamination. Monitoring for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) is performed to ensure that elevated levels of these DBPs do not form as water travels through the distribution system.

3. Lead and Copper:

Lead and copper monitoring is performed to ensure that levels of these metals do not increase above standards as water travels through the distribution system and building plumbing systems. Lead and copper have the potential to leach from plumbing materials into drinking water.

4. Asbestos (Main Base and Nautilus Park)

Asbestos monitoring is required for PWSs with asbestos cement (AC) pipes as these pipes can release asbestos fibers into the distribution system as they age and degrade.

INFORMATION ON SUBASENLON DRINKING WATER ACTIVITIES

At SUBASENLON, contaminants could come from the corrosion of distribution system piping and interior building plumbing as the water makes its way from the GU water points of entry through the SUBASENLON distribution systems to customer taps. Some areas of these systems may be more susceptible to lead and copper contamination than others. For this reason, SUBASENLON has taken steps to improve the water quality in these areas (either by flushing water lines and/or replacing piping and/or fixtures). SUBASENLON also flushes in areas where TRC is low and DBPs are elevated.

The SUBASENLON PWD Utilities Branch flushes hydrants on the Main Base while GU flushes hydrants in the housing areas. This is to prevent the buildup of rust (which contains iron and possibly manganese) and sediment in the distribution system. If you notice any discoloration in your water after flushing has occurred, simply run your faucets until the water runs clear. Clean faucet aerators after flushing. For questions or concerns surrounding hydrant flushing, please contact the **Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Mid-Atlantic Centralized Work Reception Service Desk, via the Emergency Trouble Desk, at (866) 477-7206**, or have your building manager or local housing management/maintenance team contact the SUBASENLON PWD Facilities Management Division to discuss the issue.

The SUBASENLON PWD Environmental Division is committed to providing consumers with up-to-date information to ensure that all consumers can make informed decisions regarding drinking water use.

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SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2024

The following ***water quality*** test results are provided by SUBASENLON. They present data from the most recent testing (2024 unless otherwise noted) done in accordance with Navy policies. Tables of all drinking water monitoring results obtained under the water monitoring program for each of the five separate SUBASENLON systems are provided below.

SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2024

MAIN BASE

SUBASENLON MAIN BASE – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL[1]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliforms	P/A	Absent	N/A	0	See note[3a]	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	P/A	N/A[4]	See note[5]	0	N/A[4]	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS AND DBPs

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL[1] OR MRDL[8]	MCLG[2] OR MRDLG[9]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		HIGHEST LRAA OR RAA[6]	RANGE[7]				
TTHM	µg/L	77.2	34.8 - 101.8	80	N/A	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	µg/L	24.0	12.8 - 28.8	60	N/A	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TRC	mg/L	0.97	ND (<0.02) - 1.99	4	4	See note[3a]	Drinking water disinfectant

LEAD AND COPPER

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL			AL[10]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE[6]				
Copper	mg/L	0.212	0	0.007 - 0.140	1.3	1.3	See note[3b]	Corrosion of pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	7.6	1	ND (<1.0) - 67.4	15	0	See note[3b]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

ASBESTOS

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL[1]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Asbestos (2018)	MFL	ND (<0.2)	7	7	YES[3c]	Decay of AC pipes; erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

[1] Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
[2] Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, a non-enforceable standard
[3] Indicates whether the drinking water monitoring results meet the associated SDWA water quality standards
[a] The monitoring program requires at least 10 total coliform samples (and corresponding TRC samples) monthly. Only 7 samples were collected in April 2024. For the remaining 117 samples, none were positive for total coliforms, and all TRC results were below the MRDL.
[b] The monitoring program requires at least 20 lead and copper samples triennially; however, only 19 samples were collected in 2024. The program also requires Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) samples on reduced monitoring schedules to be collected during the months of June to September; however, the 2024 LCR samples were collected in November and December.
[c] Asbestos sampling is on a novennial schedule (i.e., conducted once every 9 years). Data presented in this table is from 2018.
[4] Testing for E. coli is only required after a total coliform-positive (TC+) routine sample.
[5] Effective 1 April 2016, the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) established E. coli *MCL violations for the following sample result combinations: (i) a TC+ repeat sample following an E. coli-positive (EC+) routine sample, (ii) any missing repeat samples following an EC+ routine sample, (iii) an EC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (iv) an EC+ repeat sample following a TC+ routine sample, or (v) a TC+ repeat sample with no E. coli analysis following a TC+ routine sample.*
[6] The values indicated for TTHM and HAA5 were based on the highest quarterly locational RAA (LRAA) values calculated at each of the sample sites in 2024. The highest level indicated for TRC was based on the RAA calculated for each of the 4 quarters in 2024. The LRAA and RAA are the values that are compared against the MCLs for compliance.
[7] The highest and the lowest values found in the individual samples
[8] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water (for TRC)
[9] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk (for TRC)
[10] Action Level, the highest level at which a violation occurs when exceeded by the 90th percentile result

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SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2024

NAUTILUS PARK

SUBASENLON NAUTILUS PARK – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL[1]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliforms	P/A	Absent	N/A	0	See note[3a]	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	P/A	N/A[4]	See note[5]	0	N/A[4]	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS AND DBPs

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL[1] OR MRDL[8]	MCLG[2] OR MRDLG[9]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		HIGHEST LRAA OR RAA[6]	RANGE[7]				
TTHM	µg/L	56.7	25.4 - 71.4	80	N/A	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	µg/L	38.8	15.9 - 30.2	60	N/A	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TRC	mg/L	1.00	ND (<0.02) - 1.81	4	4	See note[3a]	Drinking water disinfectant

LEAD AND COPPER

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL			AL[10]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE[6]				
Copper	mg/L	0.056	0	0.006 - 0.083	1.3	1.3	See note[3b]	Corrosion of pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	ND (<1.0)	0	ND (<1.0) - 1.1	15	0	See note[3b]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

ASBESTOS

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL[1]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Asbestos (2018)	MFL	ND (<0.2)	7	7	YES[3c]	Decay of AC pipes; erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

[1] Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
[2] Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, a non-enforceable standard
[3] Indicates whether the drinking water monitoring results meet the associated SDWA water quality standards
[a] The monitoring program requires at least 3 total coliform samples (and corresponding TRC samples) monthly. Only 2 samples were collected in November 2024. For the remaining 35 samples, none were positive for total coliforms, and all TRC results were below the MRDL.
[b] The monitoring program requires LCR samples on reduced monitoring schedules to be collected during the months of June to September; however, the 2024 LCR samples were collected from September to December.
[c] Asbestos sampling is on a novennial schedule (i.e., conducted once every 9 years). Data presented in this table is from 2018.
[4] Testing for E. coli *is only required after a TC+ routine sample.*
[5] Effective 1 April 2016, the RTCR established E. coli *MCL violations for the following sample result combinations: (i) a TC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (ii) any missing repeat samples following an EC+ routine sample, (iii) an EC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (iv) an EC+ repeat sample following a TC+ routine sample, or (v) a TC+ repeat sample with no E. coli analysis following a TC+ routine sample.*
[6] The highest levels indicated for TTHM and HAA5 were based on the LRAAs found at each of the sample sites for each of the four quarters in 2024. The highest level found for TRC was based on the RAA calculated for each of the four quarters in 2024. The LRAA and RAA are the values that are compared against the MCLs for compliance.
[7] The highest and the lowest values found in the individual samples
[8] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water (for TRC)
[9] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk (for TRC)
[10] Action Level, the highest level at which a violation occurs when exceeded by the 90th percentile result

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SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2024

TRIDENT PARK

SUBASENLON TRIDENT PARK – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL[1]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliforms	P/A	Absent	N/A	0	YES	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	P/A	N/A[4]	See note[5]	0	N/A[4]	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS AND DBPs

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL[1] OR MRDL[8]	MCLG[2] OR MRDLG[9]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		HIGHEST LRAA OR RAA[6]	RANGE[7]				
TTHM	µg/L	48.5	27.1 - 73.5	80	N/A	YES[3a]	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	µg/L	21.9	13.0 - 23.5	60	N/A	YES[3a]	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TRC	mg/L	1.11	0.76 - 1.41	4	4	YES	Drinking water disinfectant

LEAD AND COPPER

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL			AL[10]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE[7]				
Copper	mg/L	0.024	0	0.016 - 0.031	1.3	1.3	UNKNOWN (see note[3b])	Corrosion of pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	ND (<1.0)	0	ND (<1.0) - 1.1	15	0	UNKNOWN (see note[3b])	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

[1] Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
[2] Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, a non-enforceable standard
[3] Indicates whether the drinking water monitoring results meet the associated SDWA water quality standards
[a] During initial sampling for the 1st quarter of 2023 (22 March 2023), samples were incorrectly switched between the sampling sites for TTHM (54 Michigan Drive) and HAA5 (14 Florida Street). Follow-up samples at the correct location were not collected until the 2nd quarter of 2023 (26 April 2023) in addition to the routine samples collected for that quarter. These issues impacted quarterly LRAA calculations for the 1st quarter of 2024.
[b] The monitoring program requires at least 20 lead and copper samples semiannually (periods of January to June and July to December); however, only 10 samples were collected in 2024, all from September to December.
[4] Testing for E. coli *is only required after a TC+ routine sample.*
[5] Effective 1 April 2016, the RTCR established E. coli *MCL violations for the following sample result combinations: (i) a TC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (ii) any missing repeat samples following an EC+ routine sample, (iii) an EC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (iv) an EC+ repeat sample following a TC+ routine sample, or (v) a TC+ repeat sample with no E. coli analysis following a TC+ routine sample.*
[6] The highest levels indicated for TTHM and HAA5 were based on the LRAAs found at each of the sample sites for each of the four quarters in 2024. The highest level found for TRC was based on the RAA calculated for each of the four quarters in 2024. The LRAA and RAA are the values that are compared against the MCLs for compliance.
[7] The highest and the lowest values found in the individual samples
[8] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water (for TRC)
[9] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk (for TRC)
[10] Action Level, the highest level at which a violation occurs when exceeded by the 90th percentile result

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SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2024

CONNING TOWERS

SUBASENLON CONNING TOWERS – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL[1]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliforms	P/A	Absent	N/A	0	YES	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	P/A	N/A[4]	See note[5]	0	N/A[4]	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS AND DBPs

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL[1] OR MRDL[8]	MCLG[2] OR MRDLG[9]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		ANNUAL RESULT OR HIGHEST RAA[6]	RANGE[7]				
TTHM	µg/L	29.3	29.3	80	N/A	See note [3a]	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	µg/L	18.3	18.3	60	N/A	See note [3b]	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TRC	mg/L	1.12	0.38 - 1.84	4	4	YES	Drinking water disinfectant

LEAD AND COPPER

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL			AL[9]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE[6]				
Copper	mg/L	0.056	0	0.004 - 0.069	1.3	1.3	See note[3c]	Corrosion of pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	ND (<1.0)	0	ND (<1.0)	15	0	See note[3c]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

[1] Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
[2] Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, a non-enforceable standard
[3] Indicates whether the drinking water monitoring results meet the associated SDWA water quality standards
[a] The monitoring plan requires one annual TTHM sample to be collected during the month of warmest temperature (July); however, the sample was collected on 13 March 2024.
[b] The monitoring plan requires one annual HAA5 sample to be collected during the month of warmest temperature (July); however, the sample was collected on 27 March 2024.
[c] The monitoring program requires LCR samples on reduced monitoring schedules to be collected during the months of June to September; however, the 2024 LCR samples were collected from October to December.
[4] Testing for E. coli *is only required after a TC+ routine sample.*
[5] Effective 1 April 2016, the RTCR established E. coli MCL violations for the following sample result combinations: (i) a TC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (ii) any missing repeat samples following an EC+ routine sample, (iii) an EC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (iv) an EC+ repeat sample following a TC+ routine sample, or (v) a TC+ repeat sample with no E. coli analysis following a TC+ routine sample.
[6] The levels listed for TTHM and HAA5 were annual results from a single sample as required by Navy policy. The highest level found for TRC was based on the RAA calculated for each of the four quarters in 2024. These are the values that are compared against the MCLs for compliance.
[7] The highest and the lowest values found in the individual samples
[8] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water (for TRC)
[9] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk (for TRC)
[9] Action Level, the highest level at which a violation occurs when exceeded by the 90th percentile result

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SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2024

POLARIS PARK

SUBASENLON POLARIS PARK – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL[1]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliforms	P/A	Absent	N/A	0	YES	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	P/A	N/A[4]	See note[5]	0	N/A[4]	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS AND DBPs

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL[1] OR MRDL[8]	MCLG[2] OR MRDLG[9]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		ANNUAL RESULT OR HIGHEST RAA[6]	RANGE[7]				
TTHM	µg/L	18.2	18.2	80	N/A	See note [3a]	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	µg/L	17.2	17.2	60	N/A	See note[3b]	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TRC	mg/L	1.09	0.23 - 1.54	4	4	YES	Drinking water disinfectant

LEAD AND COPPER

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL			AL[10]	MCLG[2]	MET STANDARD?[3]	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE[6]				
Copper	mg/L	0.068	0	0.009 - 0.069	1.3	1.3	UNKNOWN (see note[3c])	Corrosion of pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	ND (<1.0)	0	ND (<1.0)	15	0	UNKNOWN (see note[3c])	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

[1] Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
[2] Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, a non-enforceable standard
[3] Indicates whether the drinking water monitoring results meet the associated SDWA water quality standards
[a] The monitoring plan requires one annual TTHM sample to be collected during the month of warmest temperature (July); however, the sample was collected on 26 March 2024.
[b] The monitoring plan requires one annual HAA5 sample to be collected during the month of warmest temperature (July); however, the sample was collected on 27 March 2024.
[c] The monitoring program requires at least 10 LCR samples semiannually (periods of January to June and July to December); however, only 5 samples were collected in 2024, all from September to December.
[4] Testing for E. coli *is only required after a TC+ routine sample.*
[5] Effective 1 April 2016, the RTCR established E. coli *MCL violations for the following sample result combinations: (i) a TC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (ii) any missing repeat samples following an EC+ routine sample, (iii) an EC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (iv) an EC+ repeat sample following a TC+ routine sample, or (v) a TC+ repeat sample with no E. coli analysis following a TC+ routine sample.*
[6] The levels listed for TTHM and HAA5 were annual results from a single sample as required by Navy policy. The highest level found for TRC was based on the RAA calculated for each of the four quarters in 2024. These are the values that are compared against the MCLs for compliance.
[7] The highest and the lowest values found in the individual samples
[8] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water (for TRC)
[9] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk (for TRC).
[10] Action Level, the highest level at which a violation occurs when exceeded by the 90th percentile result

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Table of Definitions

< - Less Than

µg/L - Micrograms per Liter - Equal to parts per billion - A measurement of the amount of contaminant per unit of water

AL - Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow (applicable for the 90th percentile of lead and copper sampling).

HAA5 - Five Haloacetic Acids **-** A group of DBPs formed from the reaction of chlorine compounds used to disinfect water with other naturally occurring chemicals in the water - HAA5 includes bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average - The average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

MFL - Million Fibers per Liter - A measurement of the amount of asbestos contamination per unit of water

mg/L - Milligrams per Liter - Equal to parts per million - A measurement of the amount of contaminant per unit of water

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.

N/A - Not Applicable

ND - Not Detected - Laboratory analysis indicates that the parameter is not present

P/A - Present or Absent - A testing method for total coliform bacteria and *E. coli* bacteria that indicates the presence or absence of the bacteria in drinking water

RAA - Running Annual Average - The average of analytical results for samples taken during the previous twelve months

TRC - Total Residual Chlorine - The total amount of free and combined chlorine remaining in water after chlorination disinfection has been applied

TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes - A group of DBPs formed from the reaction of chlorine compounds used to disinfect water with other naturally occurring chemicals in the water - TTHMs include bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (e.g., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

YOU ARE IMPORTANT TO US!!

LEAD IN PRIORITY AREAS (LIPA)

For sensitive areas (e.g., Child Development Center and Youth Center), the LIPA program requires additional sampling at each water outlet. SUBASENLON completed its most recent LIPA sampling in August 2024 and identified 3 trouble areas (all exterior spigots not used for consumption purposes) out of 107 outlets. These spigots will be replaced and retested in 2025. The next sampling event is scheduled to occur in 2028. All test results must be maintained for 12 years and be made available to the local preventative medicine service/medical treatment facility and all facilities where testing was conducted. Results for SUBASENLON can be found at the following website:

https://cnrma.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/Lead-in-Priority-Area-Sampling-Program/SUBASE-New-London/

Naval Submarine Base New London, NAVSUBASE NL, Box 00, Groton, CT 06349-5000

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