

2014

Annual Consumer Confidence Report on the Quality of Naval Base Kitsap Keyport Drinking Water System

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Naval Base Kitsap Keyport Drinking Water System. Under the "Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule" of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, community water systems are required to report this water quality information to their customers. Presented in this report is information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants. Our water is safe to drink. Please read on for a full explanation of the quality of our water.

Source of our Water

Our water system provides drinking water to the residents and employees at Naval Base Kitsap Keyport. The drinking water is pumped from a groundwater source known as the 'fourth aquifer below ground surface,' through an 800 foot well located on base. Groundwater wells are safeguarded through wellhead protection efforts. Access to the water system within the Naval Base Kitsap Keyport boundaries is secured and limited to water supply activities.

The Naval Base Kitsap Keyport water system is operated and maintained by experienced personnel certified by the State of Washington. Treatment of the base's water consists of chlorine disinfection to control microbes that might be present in the water.

Information from EPA

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are referred to as contaminants by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- a. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- b. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- c. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- d. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- e. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and Washington State Department of Health (WDOH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Washington State Department of Agriculture (WDOA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Insofar as the term "contaminant" refers to everything from naturally occurring minerals to synthetic organic chemicals, the mere 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone an organ transplant, 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 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at 800-426-4791.

2014
Annual Consumer Confidence Report on the Quality of
Naval Base Kitsap Keyport Drinking Water System

Water Quality Summary

The water system uses only EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze your drinking water. Samples are drawn from the wellhead and designated sample sites in the distribution system by certified Water Shop personnel. The samples are then transported to an accredited laboratory where a full spectrum of water quality analysis is performed for the parameters listed below.

Sampling Schedule	
Parameter	Frequency
Coliform Monitoring ¹	Monthly
Chlorine Residual	Monthly
Lead and copper	Every 3 years
Total Trihaomethane (THM)	Annually
Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA5)	Annually
Volatile Organic (VOC)	Every 3 years
Complete Inorganic (IOC) ²	9 year Waiver
Pesticides	9 year Waiver
Herbicides	9 year Waiver
Soil Fumigants	3 year Waiver
Nitrates	Annually
Radium 228	Every 6 years

¹ Contaminants in this group include total coliform, fecal coliform, and heterotrophic bacteria.

² Contaminants in this group include metals, nitrate, and asbestos.

Detected Contaminants

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In 2014, sampling was taken and only a few substances were detected, all of which were below the maximum level allowed by EPA. The table below shows the latest test results but only displays contaminants that resulted in detection. All other test results were below the lab's detection limits, and therefore below the applicable regulatory levels. Testing was completed in 2014 as directed by the Department of Health.

Parameter	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	Highest Level Detected	Meets Standard	Potential Sources
Sodium ¹	20 ppm	N/A	26.2 (2009)	N/A	Natural erosion
Copper	1.3 ppm (AL)	1.3 ppm	0.145 ppm (90 th percentile) ²	Yes	Corrosion of plumbing fixtures
Lead	15 ppb (AL)	0	5 ppb (90 th percentile) ²	Yes	Corrosion of plumbing fixtures
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	N/A	33.5 ppb	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA)	60 ppb	NA	11.7 ppb	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

¹ Although there is no MCL for sodium, EPA has established a recommended level of 20 ppm as a level of concern for those consumers that may be restricted for daily sodium intake in their diets.

² Action level for these samples are based on a 90th percentile. This is a statistical ranking designation that represents 90 percent of the samples were less than the value shown.

2014
Annual Consumer Confidence Report on the Quality of
Naval Base Kitsap Keyport Drinking Water System

A July routine compliance sample resulted in an unsatisfactory result for Total Coliform in at Building 894. Repeat sampling was performed per state regulations and resulted in satisfactory results. Seven additional samples were taken from various locations and all resulted in satisfactory results. Another repeat sample at the original location was taken in August with satisfactory results. The original location was inspected by an experienced and licensed water operator and the equipment and area was found to be in good working order. The reason for the unsatisfactory sample is believed to be caused by a contaminated sample bottle. All subsequent monthly coliform samples collected at Keyport have been satisfactory which effectively closes this issue.

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL (Action Level) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment techniques or other requirements, which must be followed.

Level Detected – Laboratory analytical result for a contaminant; this value is evaluated against an MCL or AL to determine compliance.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA establishes these MCLs for compliance purposes.

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.

N/A – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected. The compound was not detected above the Lab's Method Detection Limit

ppb – 1 part per billion (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000).

ppm – 1 part per million (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000).

ppt – 1 part per trillion (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000,000).

Range – Represents the end values recorded from the highest and lowest analytical results of a reported contaminant.

Public Involvement

Drinking water system information can be obtained by contacting the Naval Base Kitsap Public Affairs Office, at 360-627-4031.