



# Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Systems 2012



## Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

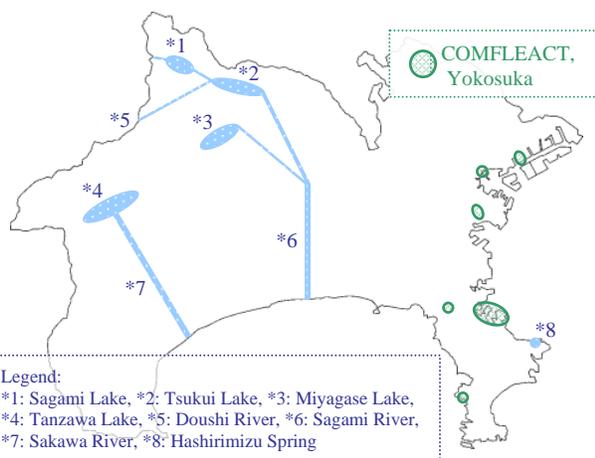
This report meets Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Policy Letter 5090, Ser EV/10011, 06 July 10.  
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2012 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of Drinking Water Systems that support Commander, Fleet Activities (COMFLEACT), Yokosuka, including Yokosuka, Ikego, Negishi, Nagai, Fleet Mail Center, Urago, Hakozaki (Azuma), and Tsurumi.

This pamphlet provides information about the water delivered to Yokosuka Main Base in 2012. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at COMFLEACT, Yokosuka Main Base is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

### Source of Water

Our drinking water comes from the following surface water sources: Sagami Lake, Tsukui Lake, Miyagase Lake, Tanzawa Lake, Doushi River, Sagami River, and Sakawa River. Hashirimizu Spring is also an emergency water supply for Yokosuka City. Drinking water at Yokosuka Main Base is purchased from the Yokosuka City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau. The waterworks filter and chlorinate the drinking water provided to us.



### Water Distribution Systems

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Far East Public Works Department (PWD) operates the water distribution system servicing our area. In Yokosuka Main Base, purchased water is temporarily stored in tanks. The water provided to the housing areas at Yokosuka is fluoridated prior to distribution.

### Water Quality

This year, as in years past, our drinking water met all criteria established in the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS). The JEGS are Department of Defense (DoD) self-governing standards intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan protect human health and the natural environment through the promulgation of specific environmental compliance criteria. Drinking water standards in the JEGS are derived from the same standards used in the U.S. to ensure safe drinking water is available to all installation personnel. It requires us to monitor and test our water for contaminants on a regular basis, ensuring it is safe to drink.

### Possible Source of Contaminants

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It can also pick up other contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain trace 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/>

## Potential Contaminants

### Lead

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. This year, as in years past, our tap water did not exceed the lead drinking water health standards requirements set forth in the JEGS. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can further minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water is available at

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

### Nitrate/Nitrite

Nitrates are naturally present in soil, water, and food. They are used primarily to make fertilizer. Nitrates themselves are relatively nontoxic. However, when swallowed, they are converted to nitrites that can react with hemoglobin in the blood, creating methemoglobin. This methemoglobin cannot transport oxygen, causing shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. This year, as in years past, our tap water did not exceed the Nitrate/Nitrite drinking water health standards requirements set forth in the JEGS. Information on Nitrate in drinking water is available at

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/nitrate.cfm>

### Arsenic

Arsenic is odorless and tasteless. It enters drinking water supplies from natural deposits in the earth or from agricultural and industrial practices. People who over a period of many years drink water contaminated with arsenic in excess of the drinking water standards could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. This year, as in years past, our tap water did not exceed the arsenic drinking water health standards requirements set forth in the JEGS. Information on Arsenic in drinking water is available at

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/arsenic.cfm>

## Drinking Water Monitoring

We use Japanese and EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze our drinking water. COMFLEACT, Yokosuka monitors its drinking water for the following constituents and at the prescribed frequencies.

Constituent	Frequency
pH, Conductivity, Turbidity, Chlorine Residue, Water Temperature, and Water Pressure	Real Time Monitoring
Fluoride and Turbidity	Daily
Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5))	Quarterly
Total Coliform	Monthly
Lead, Copper, Inorganic Chemicals, and Organic Chemicals	Annually
PCBs, Herbicides, and Pesticides	Once every 3 years
Radionuclides	Once every 4 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

The tables on pages three and four list constituents detected during the latest round of JEGS required sampling. Only those constituents detected are listed in the tables. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. None of the samples exceeded the JEGS drinking water health standards. As such, **COMFLEACT, Yokosuka Main Base's drinking water is safe and potable.** The water samples were collected from multiple locations and faucets at schools, offices, quarters, and community facilities. For example, for Total Coliform, we monitor 36 locations a month throughout COMFLEACT, Yokosuka and monitor 25 locations at Yokosuka Main Base. The collected samples are not pooled. They are analyzed individually.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### Why does the water sometimes look rusty?

Rusty or reddish tinted water may occur when a sudden change in pressure in the water distribution system causes rust in the distribution pipes to become dislodged. Iron causes the discoloration: it is not a health risk. If water looks rusty, flush your tap for several minutes or until water is clear. Running the water will clear the piping system. If hot tap water is rusty, the water heater may need to be flushed.

---

**For more information on this report, please contact Shinobu Hagio, COMFLEACT, Yokosuka PWD Environmental Division (NAVFAC Far East PRY4) at DSN 243-3597 or [Shinobu.Hagio.JA@fe.navy.mil](mailto:Shinobu.Hagio.JA@fe.navy.mil)**

**YOKOSUKA MAIN BASE – DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2012**

Constituents	Unit of Measurement	Detected Level		Standard (AL*/ MCL/ MRDL**)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		High	Low		Yes / No	
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Barium	mg/L	0.0035	0.0027	2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate, Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	1.0	0.99	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	8.4	8.1	200	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper *	mg/L	0.0070	ND	1.3 *	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS</b>						
Residual Chlorine **	mg/L	0.84	0.16	4.0 **	No	Disinfectant.
Total Trihalomethenes	mg/L	0.052	0.014	0.08	No	By-product of chlorination.
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.020	0.011	0.06	No	By-product of chlorination.

**Abbreviations and Definitions:**

AL: Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant in water that establishes the appropriate treatment for a water system.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

mg/L: milligrams per Liter.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment measured at the consumer's tap, which may not be exceeded without the unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

ND: Not Detected.

**Notes:**

\*Lead and Copper - Action Level.

\*\*Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

COMFLEACT, Yokosuka monitors for many contaminants, only those detected during laboratory analysis are listed above.