



NAVSTA ROTA

2015 DRINKING WATER

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Is our water safe to drink?

NAVSTA Rota's drinking water system provides water that is safe and Fit For Human Consumption (potable) as determined by the Installation Commanding Officer's Record of Decision dated 17 December 2013. We are proud to support the Navy's commitment to provide safe and reliable drinking water to our service members and their families. This annual Consumer Confidence Report includes general and mandatory information to educate everyone about our water source(s), treatment processes, standard requirements, and other details to help assure you that our water is safe to drink.

Our drinking water fully complies with the DoD's Final Governing Standards (FGS), which are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Spain drinking water standards. When Spain and U.S. standards differ, the *most protective* requirement is adopted into the FGS. A detailed list of constituents found in our drinking water is included in this report, along with a comparison to the maximum levels considered safe for the general public by these standards.

Where does our water come from and how is it treated?

NAVSTA Rota purchases treated water from the *Agencia Andaluza del Agua*. This water comes from *Los Hirones* and *Guadalcaín* reservoirs and is treated at the *Cuartillos* water treatment plant where contaminants and suspended solids are removed through sedimentation, sand filtration and disinfection with chlorine. The water then flows by gravity to the *San Cristóbal* ground storage facilities. NAVSTA Rota maintains drinking water storage capacity through reservoir tanks in our drinking water distribution system and also has long water distribution lines. To ensure disinfection is sustained throughout the extra storage and distribution, NS Rota performs additional chlorination. To maintain disinfection by products under the required level, filtration is accomplished by using granular activated carbon (GAC) filters.

Why are there contaminants in drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. 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 contaminants.

Due to this, some substances may be present in source drinking water, such as:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from wildlife, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and livestock;
- **Disinfection products**, such as chlorine and chloramine used to remove pathogens from the water and disinfection by-products such as Trihalomethanes;



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- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, naturally occurring 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;
- **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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring in surface rocks or brought to the surface as the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Regular sampling is conducted to detect the level of contaminants in the water system. If the results are above regulatory levels, you will be notified in Coastline newspaper and at NAVFAC Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/navfac>. You can learn more about contaminants and any potential health effects by calling their Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA's Drinking Water Standards web site: <http://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps21800/www.epa.gov/safewater/standards.html>.

Source water assessment

In May 2015 the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the NAVSTA Rota drinking water system. This survey provided an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. NAVFAC Rota is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations in the report.

Some people must use special precautions

There are people who 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 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/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.

Additional Information for Lead

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. NAVFAC Rota Public Works is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and has direct control over the materials used in plumbing components on the facility. This ensures that no lead service



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lines or components are used on the drinking water system. As a general safety practice, whenever - and wherever - you plan to use tap water for drinking or cooking, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes prior to use. Information on lead in drinking water and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water website:

www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants and relevant sampling data collected during the 2014 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. All substances detected in NAVSTA Rota's drinking water are below allowed levels and meet EPA and FGS requirements.

Contaminants	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	0.61	0.22	1.83	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs -Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	40	18	60	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	0	N/A	N/A	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment. Used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.
Dalapon	0.2	0.00015	<0.0001	0.0002	2014	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Barium (ppm)	2	0.068	0.068	0.068	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.002	0.002	0.002	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer
Aluminum (ppm)	0.2	0.12	0.12	0.12	2014	No	Natural in surface water; Used for water treatment
Sulfates (ppm)	250	110	110	110	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching



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Contaminants	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	0.877	0.569	1.021	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2.7	ND	ND	ND	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	27	0.58	0.58	0.58	2014	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium (µg/L)	30	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Tritium (pCi/L)	2702	ND	ND	ND	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds MCL	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	0.25*	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	10	5.9*	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
*- 90 th Percentile						

Note: All other SOC's were not detected.



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Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Point of Contact

If you have any questions regarding this report or about the drinking water processes, please contact the Public Affair Office (PAO), LT JG David Carter at 727-1680, David.Carter@eu.navy.mil