



**U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NAPLES  
SUPPORT SITE - GRICIGNANO  
2013 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

**What is a Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report?**

A Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as Annual Water Quality Report or Drinking Water Quality Report, summarizes information regarding water sources used (i.e., rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or aquifers), any detected contaminants, compliance and educational information. This CCR provides all test results for contaminants detected from January 1 through December 31, 2013 and includes information on how they compare to standards set by regulatory agencies. This CCR is prepared in accordance with CNIC Instructions 5090.3, and COMNAVREGEUR Instruction 11330.1, provides valuable water quality information and reflects the Navy's commitment to providing safe drinking water to service members and their families.

**Is my water safe?**

The drinking water system at Naval Support Activity (NSA) Naples Support Site delivers potable (safe) water and is monitored in accordance with all standards and requirements prescribed by the Department of Defense's (DoD's) Environmental Final Governing Standards (FGS) for Italy. FGS were developed by comparing and adopting the more protective drinking water requirements of either the U.S. DoD Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) or the Italian drinking water regulations. For additional information on regulatory requirements, see the section describing "What standards apply to drinking water at overseas DoD installations?" on page 4 of this CCR.

During 2013, water from the NSA Naples Support Site water system was subjected to more than 400 tests for over 130 contaminants. As a result, 14 regulated contaminants were detected, however, their concentration and all other tests results were below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) allowed by the FGS.

Additionally, 38 water samples per month were randomly collected throughout the water system and analyzed for microbiological contaminants, including coliform bacteria. Following a review of test results obtained during 2013 and the U.S. Naval Hospital Naples (USNH) Preventive Medicine Authority (PMA) recommendation, the Commanding Officer of NSA Naples has declared the water delivered by the water distribution system onboard NSA Naples Support Site as potable and fit for domestic use and consumption.

**Where does my water come from and how is it treated?**

NSA Naples Support Site purchases treated water from AcquaCampania. This water is obtained through the West Campania Aqueduct that collects water from numerous springs and wells in the Cassino area. Chlorine dioxide for water disinfection is added at the Cassino and San Prisco Water Treatment Plants. To monitor the quality of water delivered to its customers, AcquaCampania routinely collects and analyzes water samples at several points along its aqueduct every week. One of these sampling locations is close to where the water enters the Support Site. Samples are also submitted to the local health department for testing.



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**The following Commands/Departments are responsible to ensure delivery of safe drinking water to NSA Naples Support Site. Some of the Commands/Departments are also standing members of the Installation Water Quality Board (IWQB). Listed below are their responsibilities:**

Mirabella Maintenance:

- Conducts drinking water treatment and distribution system operation and maintenance including cleaning of tanks, system disinfection, flushing, and backflow prevention.

NAVFAC Naples Public Works Department Environmental Division: (IWQB Standing Member)

- Ensures compliance with FGS.
- Coordinates drinking water sampling and laboratory analysis.
- Recordkeeping.

US Naval Hospital Naples (Preventive Medicine Authority): (IWQB Standing Member)

- Certifies base drinking water systems as potable.
- Conducts medical surveillance of the drinking water supply to include bacteriological and disinfectant residual monitoring.
- Provides health effects advice and implementation of protective measures associated with any instances of non-compliance.

NAVFAC:

- Treatment plant construction/upgrades.
- Maintains source water surveys, master plans, sanitary surveys, and laboratory contract services.

NSA Naples Public Affairs Office: (IWQB Standing Member)

- Initiates public notification for non-compliance issues associated with on-base drinking water systems. Public notification covers potential adverse health effects/risks, corrective actions, alternative water supplies and protective measures.
- Initiates public notification for non-compliance issues associated with off-base systems in the surrounding community which may affect station personnel.
- Publish CCRs.
- Provide Community Outreach.

NSA Naples Housing Office:

- Coordinates drinking water issues related to base housing.



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### **Source water assessment**

In March 2011, United States Navy contractor AH Environmental Consultants conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the NSA Naples Support Site drinking water system. This survey evaluated adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water.

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

It is reasonable to expect drinking water, including bottled water, to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Drinking water sources (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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be picked up by source drinking water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, 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;
- **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 can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring and from a part of the Earth's crust. Can also be present due to oil and gas production and 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. 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) or on line at

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

### **Additional Information on 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. Mirabella Maintenance is responsible for providing high quality drinking water at the Support Site and has direct control over the materials used in plumbing components on the facility. This ensures that no lead service 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. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>



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**What standards apply to drinking water at overseas DoD installations?**

DoD potable water systems in Europe must comply with the requirements contained in the FGS Drinking Water chapters. These requirements are developed by Commander Navy Region Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia (CNREURAFSWA) through a comprehensive review and comparison of drinking water related requirements contained in the U.S. DoD Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) and in the Host Nations drinking water national, regional and local laws and regulations. When the Host Nation and OEBGD standards are different, the **more protective** requirement is adopted. Once finalized, and approved by Headquarters, United States European Command (EUCOM), the FGS is then issued by CNREURAFSWA. Regularly monitored parameters listed in the Drinking Water chapter of the FGS for Italy include:

- **Bacteriological:** Total Coliforms
- **Inorganics:** Asbestos, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Sodium, Thallium, Nitrate, Nitrite, Total Nitrate/Nitrite, Lead and Copper
- **Organic Compounds:** Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, o-Dichlorobenzene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, Dichloromethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,2,4-Trichloro-benzene, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Monochlorobenzene, para-Dichlorobenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl chloride, Xylene
- **Pesticides and PCB's:** Alachlor, Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Atrazine, Benzo[a]pyrene, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, 2,4-D 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endrin, Endothall, Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (1,2-Dibromoethane), Glyphosphate, Heptachlor, Heptachlorepoxyde, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (Vydate), PCBs (as decachlorobiphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin), Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
- **Total Trihalomethanes:** Chloroform, bromoform, dibromochloromethane and bromodichloromethane
- **Radionuclides:** Gross alpha activity and combined radium-226 and -228

**Do I need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as cancer patients 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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available on EPA's Drinking Water Consumer Information web page at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/index.cfm>



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**Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

**Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public sewer system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly



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## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists the highest level and range, if available, of drinking water contaminants that were detected during calendar year 2013 and contaminants detected in previous years that are on a greater than one-year monitoring cycle. The presence of contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing conducted in the calendar year of the report. For more information please contact the U.S. Naval Hospital Naples Preventive Medicine Office at DSN 629-6299 or commercial 081-811-6299.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	EPA MCL, TT, or MRDL	FGS MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)									
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	4*	0.31	0.06	0.31	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800	800*	140	ND	140	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1	0.7	0.1	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	60*	1	ND	1	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	30	1	0.5	1	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
* MCL from Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD)									
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2	0.015	NA		2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (ppm)	NA		1	0.06	NA		2013	No	Discharge from domestic washing agents; Erosion of natural deposits



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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	EPA MCL, TT, or MRDL	FGS MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High			
Chlorides (ppm)	NA		250	8.9	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	10	0.9	ND	0.9	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA		200	5.5	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	NA		250	10	NA		2013	No	Discharge from mines and smelters and from kraft pulp and paper/textile mills and tanneries
Turbidity (NTU)	NA		1	0.30	0.09	0.22	2013	No	Soil run off
<b>Radioactive Contaminants (Tested every 4 years)</b>									
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	15	1	0.77	1	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	50	1.6	0.17	1.6	2012	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Radium [Combined 226/228] (pCi/L)	0	5	5	0.45	0.35	0.45	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits



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<b>Inorganic Contaminants at Consumer Taps</b>							
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Year	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper [Action level at consumer taps] (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.230	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – [Action level at consumer taps] (ppb)	0	15	3.4	2013	0	No	



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<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
positive samples/yr	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken per year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or 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 adding a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR (Monitored, Not Regulated)
MPL	MPL (State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level)