



Consumer Confidence Report Yokosuka Main Base Drinking Water System 2015



Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installation Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2015 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of Drinking Water System that supports Yokosuka Main Base. This report provides information about the water delivered to Yokosuka in 2015. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at Yokosuka is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

Source of Water

Drinking water at Yokosuka Main Base is combined surface water from the Sagami River, the Sakawa River and the Hashirimizu spring purchased from the Yokosuka City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration system and membrane filtration system before providing to Yokosuka Main Base. Water quality information provided by the supplier is regularly reviewed.

Water Distribution Systems

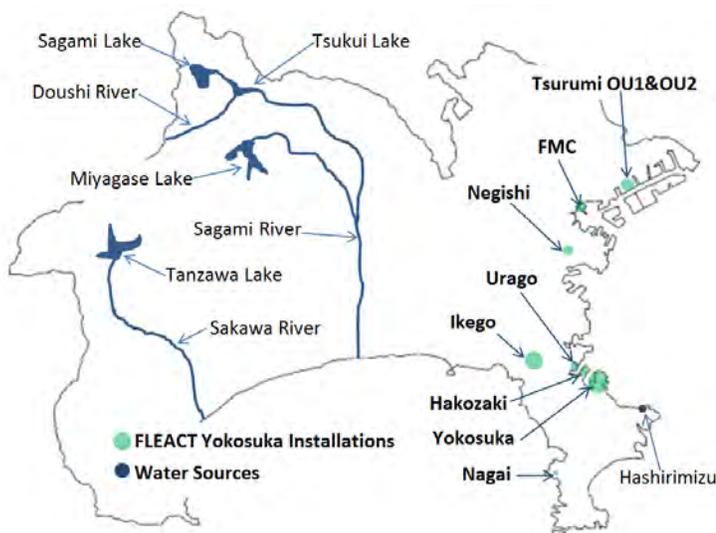
Commander, Fleet Activities (COMFLEACT), Yokosuka Public Works Department (PWD) operates the water distribution system servicing our area. In Yokosuka, purchased water is temporarily stored in tanks and the water provided to the housing areas is fluoridated prior to distribution.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. Navy overseas installations are required to meet or exceed National Primary Drinking Water Act of 1974 which was adopted by Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) Instruction 5090.1 and are the same standards used in the U.S. to ensure safe drinking water. COMFLEACT, Yokosuka is also required to meet all criteria established in the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) 2016, intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan protect human health and the natural environment through the promulgation of specific environmental compliance criteria. These standards require monitoring and testing of the drinking water for contaminants on a regular basis, ensuring it is safe to drink. In addition, the PWD regularly conducts compliance audits. The following three discrepancies were found in 2015: (1) non-compliance with CNICINST 5090.3 monitoring requirements for Overseas Drinking Water System, (2) non-compliance with Initial Distribution System Evaluation requirements, and (3) drinking water monitoring and testing procedure deficiencies. Details of these discrepancies are provided in attachment 1.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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. US Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 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 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

Possible Source of Contaminants

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 <https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations>

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include;

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Other Potential Contaminants

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. PWD Yokosuka is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for more than six hours, you can further minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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 at <https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

Drinking Water Monitoring

COMFLEACT, Yokosuka uses Japanese and EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze our drinking water and monitors drinking water for the following constituents.

Constituent	Frequency
pH, Conductivity, Turbidity, Chlorine Residue, Water Temperature, and Water Pressure	Real Time Monitoring (Yokosuka)
Fluoride and Turbidity	Daily (Yokosuka & Ikego)
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 table on page 3 lists constituents detected during the latest round of required sampling. Only those constituents detected are listed. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard as indicated in the table below but corrective action was immediately taken and is now in compliance. As such, **Yokosuka Main Base's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.** The water samples were collected from multiple locations. For example, Total

Coliform monitoring was conducted at 36 locations each month throughout FLEACT Yokosuka with twenty-five sample locations at Yokosuka Main Base. The collected samples were not pooled but, were analyzed individually.

No, the water is safe to drink. Each U.S. Navy overseas installation is required by CNIC policy letter to provide its customers with a water quality report also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR is a general overall overview of the water quality delivered by your community water system. This report lists the regulated contaminants the community water system detected in the treated water and the level at which they were found for the preceding calendar year.

A Frequently Asked Question

Does the annual consumer confidence report indicate there is something wrong with the water, or that it's unsafe?

YOKOSUKA MAIN BASE – DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2015

Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Detected Level		Standard (MCL/ MRDL*)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		High	Low			
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Barium	mg/L	0.003	0.0024	2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	0.74	0.068	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive
Nitrate	mg/L	1	1	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	8.9	7.9	200	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrite and Nitrate	mg/L	1	1	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	mg/L	0.003	ND	0.006	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.84	0.1	4.0*	No	Disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.0654	0.0084	0.08	No	By-product of chlorination
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.094	0.0060	0.06	No	By-product of chlorination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform	Number of positive samples	1	-	No more than one positive	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli/ Fecal Coliform	Number of positive samples	1	-	Has any fecal/E.coli positive	Yes**	Human and animal fecal waste

Contaminants	# of samples exceeding AL	90 th %	AL (mg/L)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Copper	0	0.052	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	1	0.001	0.015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

*Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

**The tap where fecal coliform was found was immediately secured and prohibited from use. Follow up samples were immediately collected to verify coliform presence in our water system. Results indicated there was no coliform present in our water system and contamination was a localized issue (i.e. dirty tap). Use of the tap was resumed.

Abbreviations and Definitions:

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant in water that establishes the appropriate treatment for a water system. AL is based on a 90th percentile value.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Contacts

Installation Water Quality Board

The Installation Commanding Officer has established an Installation Water Quality Board (IWQB) tasked with ensuring there is a reliable supply of drinking water for all persons using FLEACT, Yokosuka facilities.

Installation Water Quality Board

Commander.....	243-7300
Chief Staff Officer.....	243-7301
Public Works Officer.....	243-6046
U.S. Naval Hospital.....	243-2616
Public Affairs Officer.....	243-7589
Public Works Production Officer.....	243-9119
Public Works Environmental Director.....	243-6592

Please contact the COMFLEACT Yokosuka Public Affairs Office at 243-7589 or Daniel.Taylor@fe.navy.mil for questions on drinking water in general.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER



During the recent drinking water audits, three discrepancies were identified at Commander Fleet Activities (COMFLEACT), Yokosuka water systems. Even though these discrepancies were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation. There is nothing you need to do at this time and you may continue to safely drink the water.

1. Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Nagai Drinking Water System

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. From February 2014 to August 2015, we did not monitor the Nagai Drinking Water System for inorganics, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, volatile organic compounds, radionuclide, lead and copper, disinfectant and disinfection byproducts and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Navy Water Quality Oversight Council advised Public Works Department (PWD) Yokosuka that recurring drinking water monitoring at all systems, to include non-public water system such as Nagai is required as per Commander, Naval Installations Command Instruction (CNICINST) 5090.3. Prior to the issuance of the CNICINST 5090.3, there was no requirement for drinking water monitoring at Nagai except for a total coliform monitoring per existing Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS). While total coliform monitoring requirements were met in past years, additional drinking water monitoring was not conducted until September 2015.

PWD Yokosuka initiated monitoring at Nagai in September 2015 and results of the monitoring are incorporated into the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report.

2. Drinking Water Study Requirements Not Met for COMFLEACT, Yokosuka Drinking Water Systems

Our water systems including Fleet Mail Center, Ikego, Hakozaiki, Tsurumi, Urago, and Yokosuka Main Base have not completed the Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE). The IDSE is a one-time study to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids as required per CNICINST 5090.1. The IDSE was funded and initiated in 2014 and expected to complete in September 2016. The study results and other compliance monitoring data will be used to select proper compliance monitoring locations in the future.

3. Drinking Water Monitoring and Testing Procedure Deficiencies

Drinking water samples collected in September, October, and November 2015 were analyzed at a laboratory without proper EPA accreditation as required by the Navy Overseas Drinking Water Laboratory Policy dated 17 July 2015. While the initial laboratory results showed our water was



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER



safe to drink, because of the laboratory's lack of proper accreditation, COMFLEACT, Yokosuka Drinking Water Systems were not able to fully comply with annual and quarterly monitoring requirements for inorganics, synthetic organic chemicals, lead and copper, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and disinfection byproducts (DBPs) as required by CNICINST 5090.1 and the JEGS. Re-sampling was conducted in February and March 2016 and all samples were analyzed at a properly EPA accredited laboratory. All test results were below action levels and maximum contaminant levels. At this time, we have returned to full compliance monitoring.

All concerns should be directed to the COMFLEACT Yokosuka Public Affairs Office 243-7589.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.