

Naval Support Activity (NSA) Mid-South Annual Water Quality Report for Year 2013

Why are we doing this report?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), Division of Water Resources, regulate the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Congress, in its 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, mandated that the EPA promulgate regulations requiring community water systems to annually publish and provide, to their customers, Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs). These reports must describe the quality of the water supplied to customers and provide educational information on health effects of various contaminants. All community systems that serve less than 10,000 persons must deliver the completed CCR to their customers by July 1 each year. Our system serves approximately 7,026 people.

In 1998 the TDEC commissioner, Milton Hamilton, instructed community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons to publish their CCR in a local newspaper rather than mailing a copy to each customer. The regulations require the CCR to contain certain mandatory language. In some cases, this language does not directly apply to our deep-well water source. However, we have included both the required report data along with information about the uniqueness of our water. Information in this report represents results of testing during the calendar year 2013 or when sampling was most recently required. The sampling results are summarized in Table 1 below. We welcome this opportunity to inform you of the high quality of water that is delivered to our customers at NSA Mid-South.

What is the source of our water?

Our public water system serving NSA Mid-South is a groundwater system consisting of five wells and a 4.2 million-gallon-per-day capacity water-treatment plant. Of the five wells, two are in the Memphis Sands aquifer and are approximately 500 feet deep. Three are in the Fort Pillow aquifer and are approximately 1,400 feet deep. The water-treatment plant is designed to remove naturally occurring iron and provide chlorination and fluoridation. The plant consists of a coke-tray aerator, polymer addition and mixing, gravity filtration, chlorination, and fluoride addition. Currently, the system is producing an average of 500,000 gallons per day. Treated water is taken from the 2 million gallon clearwell by five high-service pumps rated at 1,040 gal/min each and pumped to the distribution system and a 500,000 gallon elevated tank.

Table 1. Results of Latest Required Drinking Water System Testing

<i>Contaminants</i>	<i>MCLG¹</i>	<i>MCL²</i>	<i>Level found</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Typical source</i>
Micro bacteria						
Total coliform bacteria	0 PPB ³	Presence of 5% of positive monthly samples (systems that collect <40 samples/month), one positive monthly sample.	No	Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic contaminants						
Fluoride	4 PPM ⁴	4 PPM	Average: 0.76 ppm Range: 0.50-1.10 PPM	Monthly	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizers & aluminum factories.
Barium	2 PPM	2 PPM	0.046 PPM	03/2011	No	Discharge from metal refineries; Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion from natural deposits.
Lead	0 PPB	AL ⁵ =15PPB	13 PPB, 90 th percentile	08/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1.3PPM	AL=1.3PPM	0.26 PPM, 90 th percentile	08/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Sodium	No MCLG	NO MCL	12 PPM	02/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment.
Total trihalomethanes	No MCLG	80 PPB	4.77 PPB	08/2013	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic acids	No MCLG	60 PPB	Below Detection Level	08/2013	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection.

¹ Maximum contaminant level goal, or 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.

² Maximum contaminant level, or 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.

³ Parts per billion or micrograms per liter, explained in the terms of money as one penny in \$10,000,000

⁴ Parts per million or milligrams per liter, explained in the terms of money as one penny in \$10,000

⁵ Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

We work hard to protect your drinking water source from contamination. To do so, we developed and maintain a Wellhead Protection Plan in accordance with Rule 0400-45-1.34 under the State of Tennessee Safe Drinking Water Act. The plan was approved by the State in August 1996, with the most recent update completed in March 2011. This plan examines the various processes that are located within the area where our water is being supplied to our wells. If you have any questions about your drinking water source, please call PWD Environmental Division, at 901-874-5367.

The State of Tennessee has completed a Source Water Assessment on our system. A hard copy can be viewed in Bldg. 455, Public Works Environmental Division, or you can view it on the web at http://www.tn.gov/environment/water/water-supply_source-assessment.shtml. Groundwater is potentially susceptible to contamination from industrial and agricultural sources in the area; however, frequent monitoring has shown that NSA Mid-South's water remains free of these contaminants.

Does my drinking water meet EPA standards and other rules that govern our operations?

Yes, our drinking water meets or exceeds all of EPA's health standards. During our last water plant inspection from TDEC in February 2013, we received a numerical rating of 99 out of 100 points, placing us among the state's "approved" public water systems. The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety and to report the results of this monitoring. The chart above shows contaminants for which we have sampled recently. None of the results exceeded regulatory levels. The data presented are the most recent testing results, completed in accordance with regulations.

Fluoride is added to our water at levels recommended by the EPA and the US Department of Health and Human Services to help prevent tooth decay. Some people who drink water that contains fluoride well in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease. This could include pain and tenderness of the bones, and children's teeth could become discolored. Some people who drink water that contains barium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure. Some people who drink water that contains high levels of sodium could develop high blood pressure. Our levels are well below the MCLs for all of these ions.

TDEC requires all public water systems to test various sites in their distribution system for lead and copper. Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits are the sources for these contaminants. We have never exceeded the action level for these contaminants. For these contaminants, 90 percent of the buildings tested must have lead levels below 15 parts per billion and copper levels below 1.3 parts per million. This measurement is referred to

as meeting the 90th percentile. Our 90th percentile for lead was 13 PPB and 0.26 PPM for copper. During the 2011 sampling, we had two out of 49 buildings exceed the lead MCLG and zero sites exceed the copper MCLG. The lead levels are believed to be higher in these two buildings because the buildings have greatly reduced their population in recent years, resulting in water taking longer to travel through the building. We immediately developed a program for regular flushing of the water system of the two buildings affected and retested to ensure each met all water quality requirements. All sites are now below the MCL. 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.

NSA Mid-South's Water System 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 several hours, you can 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

When the lead and copper monitoring program began, we had to test twice per year. Since we have continually experienced low levels of these contaminants, TDEC has approved testing every three years. Our last round of tests was performed in 2011. When we have had individual cases of slightly raised levels, we have replaced faucets and developed routine flushing protocols to ensure the best possible drinking water for our customers. The samples we take are without any flushing after the water has been standing in the pipes for six to eight hours. The potential health effects for children from lead, well in excess of the MCL, are altered physical and mental development. The potential effects for women are increased blood pressure and a shorter gestational period. The potential effects for men are increased blood pressure. The potential health effects from copper, well in excess of the MCL, are stomach and intestinal distress and Wilson's disease.

Because of a chemical reaction between chlorine and naturally occurring organic matter in water, certain by-products such as trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are formed during the process of disinfection. A certain percentage of people who drink water with levels of trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids well over the MCL for many years could have liver or kidney problems, deficiencies in the central nervous system, and higher cancer risk. Safe Drinking Water Regulation 0400-45-1-.36 requires us to submit a collection of one residence time-sample result for haloacetic acids and one residence

time-sample result for total trihalomethanes during July 1 through Sept. 30 once every year. Our next sample date is August 2014.

As required, we have to analyze our water for gross alpha activity. Our most recent analysis conducted on May 5, 2003, showed the gross alpha emitters, radium 226, and radium 228 to be below detection limit. The MCL for gross alpha is 15 picocuries per liter (pCi/L); radium 226 and radium 228 is 2.5 pCi/L.

Why does the water sometimes look rusty?

Rusty or reddish tinted water may occur because of a sudden change in pressure due to improper flushing of a fire hydrant, etc. Iron causes the discoloration; it is not a health risk. The normal flow of water will usually clear the main water distribution lines within two hours or less. Check your water by flushing a commode three times. If the hot water is rusty, the water heater may need to be flushed.

Why are there contaminants in our water?

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include aquifers, 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Do I need to take any special precautions?

Some people 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 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 (800) 426-4791.

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to call your PWD Environmental Division Manager, Jim Heide, at 901-874-5367 any time during regular operating hours with your questions and concerns. These operating hours are from 7 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday.

Other contacts for more information:

- EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791
- Tennessee Division of Water Resources, (615) 532-0191
- TDEC, Memphis Environmental Field Office, 901-371-3015
- Memphis and Shelby County Health Department, (901) 544-7741