Consumer Confidence Report 2016
Yokosuka Main Base
Drinking Water System

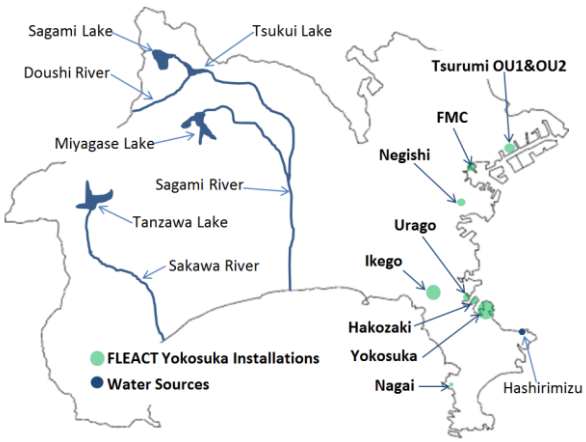
Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2016 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports Yokosuka Main Base. This report provides information about the water delivered to Yokosuka in 2016. 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 and the Sakawa River purchased from the Yokosuka City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand 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 regulations promulgated under the Safe 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 routine basis, ensuring it is safe to drink.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

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 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material. 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. They 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. 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. COMFLEACT, Yokosuka collects drinking water samples from consumer taps including family housing units to analyze for lead annually. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-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	Hourly
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 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. As such, Yokosuka Main Base's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Priority Areas Lead Testing

In an effort to reduce children's potential exposure to lead, priority areas facility's drinking water was tested to establish a baseline in 2014 to include all Department of Defense Schools, Child Development Centers and Youth Centers at FLEACT, Yokosuka installations. In 2016, drinking water samples were collected from Sullivans Elementary School, Yokosuka Middle School and Child Development Center (CDC) following drinking water fixtures replacement. Lead was detected at one of the sampling sites in CDC exceeding 20 parts per billion (ppb) screening level The affected water fixture was immediately secured and prohibited from use. Corrective action was implemented and follow up water testing resulted below 20 ppb screening level. All priority areas lead testing results will be made available to staff and parents. Sampling and testing at all priority areas will be conducted every five years.

Frequently Asked Questions

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

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 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.

What is the difference between a drinking water system lead monitoring and priority areas lead testing?
Drinking water system lead monitoring is aimed at identifying system-wide problems rather than problems at outlets in individual buildings and with an established lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb). If more than 10 percent of the samples exceed 15 ppb, COMFLEACT Yokosuka must conduct a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions on the water system. Priority areas lead testing collects samples from water fountains and other outlets used for consumption in each priority areas buildings. The water fountains and/or outlets are taken out of service if the lead level exceeded 20 ppb screening level. The sampling procedure was designed to pinpoint specific fountains and outlets that require remediation.

Does my water system monitor for radionuclides?
COMFLEACT, Yokosuka monitors its drinking water for radionuclides in Yokosuka Main Base and Ikego Housing Area every 4 years in accordance with applicable requirements. Fleet Mail Center, Hakozaki, Nagai, Negishi, Tsurumi, and Urago water systems do not have a requirement to monitor for radionuclides. However, Japanese water suppliers monitor their filtered water that is supplied to all of COMFLEACT, Yokosuka installations for radioactive materials monthly.

YOKOSUKA MAIN BASE – DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2016

Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Detected Level		Standard (MCL/ MRDL*)	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		Low	High				
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	mg/L	0.0026	0.0028	2.0	2.0	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	ND	0.83	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	mg/L	0.8	0.8	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	7.5	8.7	200	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrite and Nitrate	mg/L	0.8	0.8	10	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.2	0.6	4.0*	4.0	No	Disinfectant
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.0039	0.024 (IDSE 0.2647**)	0.06	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.0087	0.038	0.08	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform	Number of positive samples	1	-	No more than one positive	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminants	# of samples exceeding AL	90th percentile	AL (mg/L)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Copper	0	0.02	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	0.001	0.015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes: *Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
** The Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of Trihalomethanes and Halo Acetic Acids. Water systems use

results from the IDSE to select compliance monitoring locations. IDSE results are not used for determining compliance with MCL.

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 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.

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.

ND: Not Detected.

90th percentile: Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90th percentile value is greater than the AL, COMFLEACT Yokosuka must conduct a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions on the water system.

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	243-7311
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.

Consumer Confidence Report 2016
Ikego Housing Area
Drinking Water System

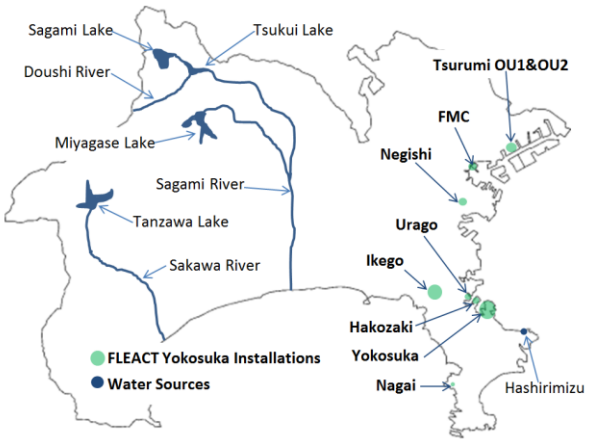
Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2016 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports Ikego Housing Area. This report provides information about the water delivered to Ikego Housing Area in 2016. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at Ikego Housing Area is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

Source of Water

Drinking water at Ikego Housing Area is surface water from the Sagami River purchased from the Kanagawa Prefectural Waterworks. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration system before providing to Ikego Housing Area. 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 Ikego Housing Area, purchased water is temporarily stored in tanks and fluoridated prior to distribution.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. Navy overseas installations are required to meet or exceed National Primary Drinking Water regulations promulgated under the Safe 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 routine basis, ensuring it is safe to drink.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

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 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material. 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. They 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. 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. COMFLEACT, Yokosuka collects drinking water samples from consumer taps including family housing units to analyze for lead annually. 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	Hourly
Fluoride and Turbidity	Daily
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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. As such, Ikego Housing Area's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Frequently Asked Questions

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

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 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.

Does my water system monitor for radionuclides?

COMFLEACT, Yokosuka monitors its drinking water for radionuclides in Yokosuka Main Base and Ikego Housing Area every 4 years in accordance with applicable requirements. Fleet Mail Center, Hakozaki, Nagai, Negishi, Tsurumi, and Urago water systems do not have a requirement to monitor for radionuclides. However, Japanese water suppliers monitor their filtered water that is supplied to all of COMFLEACT, Yokosuka installations for radioactive materials monthly.

IKEGO HOUSING AREA – DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2016

Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Detected Level		Standard (MCL/ MRDL*)	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		Low	High			Yes / No	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	mg/L	-	0.0029	2.0	2.0	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	-	0.81	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	mg/L	-	0.8	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	-	8.7	200	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrite and Nitrate	mg/L	-	0.8	10	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Toluene	mg/L	-	0.00053	1.0	1.0	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.5	0.6	4.0	4.0	No	Disinfectant
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.0066	0.0249	0.06	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.009	0.0353	0.08	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	# of samples exceeding AL	90th percentile	AL (mg/L)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Copper	0	0.018	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	0.001	0.015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
*Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

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 highest 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.

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.

ND: Not Detected.

90th percentile: Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90th percentile value is greater than the AL, COMFLEACT Yokosuka must conduct a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions on the water system.

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	243-7311
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.

Consumer Confidence Report 2016
Negishi Housing Area
Drinking Water System

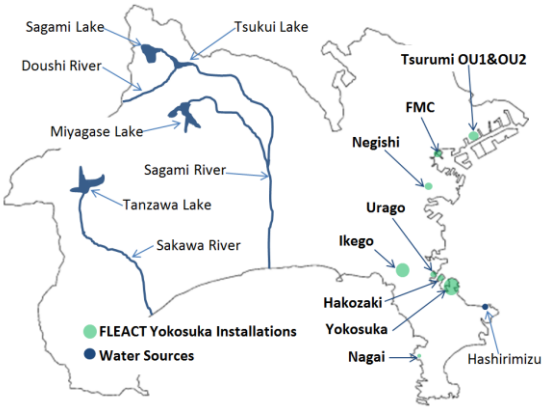
Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2016 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports Negishi Housing Area. This report provides information about the water delivered to Negishi Housing Area in 2016. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at Negishi Housing Area is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

Source of Water

Drinking water at Negishi Housing Area is surface water from the Doushi River and the Sagami Lake purchased from the Yokohama Waterworks Bureau. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration system before providing to Negishi Housing Area. 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. Purchased water is directly distributed to Negishi Housing Area without any treatment by the PWD.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. Navy overseas installations are required to meet or exceed National Primary Drinking Water regulations promulgated under the Safe 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 routine basis, ensuring it is safe to drink.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

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 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material. 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. They 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. 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. COMFLEACT, Yokosuka collects drinking water samples from consumer taps including family housing units to analyze for lead annually. 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
Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5))	Annually
Total Coliform	Monthly
Lead, Copper, Inorganic Chemicals, and Organic Chemicals	Annually
PCBs, Herbicides, and Pesticides	Once every 3 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. As such, Negishi Housing Area's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Frequently Asked Questions

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

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 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.

Does my water system monitor for radionuclides?

COMFLEACT, Yokosuka monitors its drinking water for radionuclides in Yokosuka Main Base and Ikego Housing Area every 4 years in accordance with applicable requirements. Fleet Mail Center, Hakozaki, Nagai, Negishi, Tsurumi, and Urago water systems do not have a requirement to monitor for radionuclides. However, Japanese water suppliers monitor their filtered water that is supplied to all of COMFLEACT, Yokosuka installations for radioactive materials monthly.

NEGISHI HOUSING AREA – DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2016

Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Detected Level		Standard (MCL/ MRDL*)	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		Low	High			Yes / No	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	mg/L	-	0.0048	2.0	2.0	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	-	0.098	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	mg/L	-	1.1	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	-	7.3	200	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrite and Nitrate	mg/L	-	1.1	10	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	0.6	4.0*	4.0	No	Disinfectant
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.0061	0.016	0.06	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.013	0.042	0.08	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	# of samples exceeding AL	90th percentile	AL (mg/L)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Copper	0	0.0042	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
*Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

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 highest 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.

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.

ND: Not Detected.

90th percentile: Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90th percentile value is greater than the AL, COMFLEACT Yokosuka must conduct a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions on the water system.

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	243-7311
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.

Consumer Confidence Report 2016
Hakozaki (Azuma) Fuel Terminal
Drinking Water System

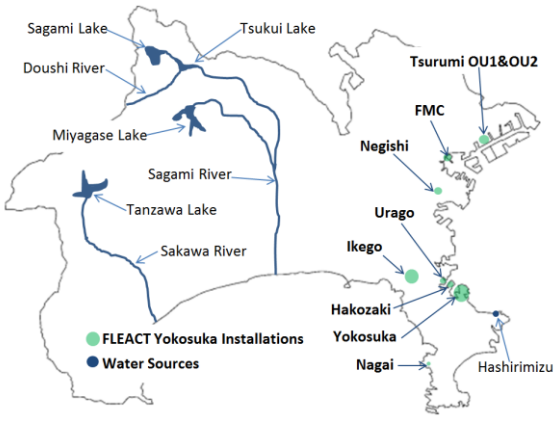
Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2016 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports Hakozaki (Azuma) Fuel Terminal. This report provides information about the water delivered to Hakozaki Fuel Terminal in 2016. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at Hakozaki Fuel Terminal is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

Source of Water

Drinking water at Hakozaki Fuel Terminal is combined surface water from the Sagami River and the Sakawa River purchased from the Yokosuka City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration system before providing to Hakozaki Fuel Terminal. 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 Hakozaki Fuel Terminal, purchased water is temporarily stored in a storage tank before distributed throughout the Terminal without any treatment by the PWD.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. Navy overseas installations are required to meet or exceed National Primary Drinking Water regulations promulgated under the Safe 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 routine basis, ensuring it is safe to drink.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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

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 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material. 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. They 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. 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. COMFLEACT, Yokosuka collects drinking water samples from consumer taps including family housing units to analyze for lead annually. 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
Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5))	Annually
Total Coliform	Monthly
Lead, Copper, Inorganic Chemicals, and Organic Chemicals	Annually
PCBs, Herbicides, and Pesticides	Once every 3 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. As such, Hakozaki Fuel Terminal's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Frequently Asked Questions

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

Does my water system monitor for radionuclides?
COMFLEACT, Yokosuka monitors its drinking water for radionuclides in Yokosuka Main Base and Ikego Housing Area every 4 years in accordance with applicable requirements. Fleet Mail Center, Hakozaki, Nagai, Negishi, Tsurumi, and Urago water systems do not have a requirement to monitor for radionuclides. However, Japanese water suppliers monitor their filtered water that is supplied to all of COMFLEACT, Yokosuka installations for radioactive materials monthly.

HAKOZAKI FUEL TERMINAL – DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2016

Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Detected Level		Standard (MCL/ MRDL*)	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		Low	High			Yes / No	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	mg/L	-	0.0022	2.0	2.0	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	-	0.075	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	mg/L	-	1.1	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	-	7.3	200	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrite and Nitrate	mg/L	-	1.1	10	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.3	0.6	4.0*	4.0	No	Disinfectant
Halo Acetic Acids	mg/L	0.017	0.02	0.06	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.0329	0.043	0.08	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	# of samples exceeding AL	90th percentile	AL (mg/L)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Copper	0	0.059	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	0.002	0.015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
*Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

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 highest 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.
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.
ND: Not Detected.
90th percentile: Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90th percentile value is greater than the AL, COMFLEACT Yokosuka must conduct a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions on the water system.

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	243-7311
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.

Consumer Confidence Report 2016
Tsurumi Operating Unit – 1 & 2
Drinking Water System

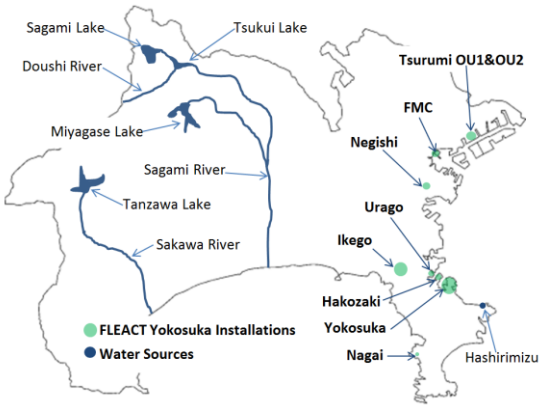
Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2016 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water Systems that support the Tsurumi Operating Unit (OU) One (1) & Two (2). This report provides information about the water delivered to Tsurumi in 2016. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at Tsurumi OU-1 & 2 is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

Source of Water

Drinking water at Tsurumi is surface water from the Sagami River purchased from the Yokohama Waterworks Bureau. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration system before providing to Tsurumi OU-1 & 2. 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. Purchased water is directly distributed throughout Tsurumi OU-1 & 2 without any treatment by the PWD.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. Navy overseas installations are required to meet or exceed National Primary Drinking Water regulations promulgated under the Safe 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 routine basis, ensuring it is safe to drink.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

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 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material. 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. They 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. 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. COMFLEACT, Yokosuka collects drinking water samples from consumer taps including family housing units to analyze for lead annually. 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	Hourly
Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5))	Annually
Total Coliform	Monthly
Lead, Copper, Inorganic Chemicals, and Organic Chemicals	Annually
PCBs, Herbicides, and Pesticides	Once every 3 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. As such, Tsurumi OU-1 &2's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Frequently Asked Questions

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

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 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.

Does my water system monitor for radionuclides?

COMFLEACT, Yokosuka monitors its drinking water for radionuclides in Yokosuka Main Base and Ikego Housing Area every 4 years in accordance with applicable requirements. Fleet Mail Center, Hakozaki, Nagai, Negishi, Tsurumi, and Urago water systems do not have a requirement to monitor for radionuclides. However, Japanese water suppliers monitor their filtered water that is supplied to all of COMFLEACT, Yokosuka installations for radioactive materials monthly.

TSURUMI OU-1 &2– DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2016

Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Detected Level		Standard (MCL/ MRDL*)	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		Low	High			Yes / No	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	mg/L	-	0.002	2.0	2.0	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	-	0.075	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	mg/L	-	1.1	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	-	7.4	200	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrite and Nitrate	mg/L	-	1.1	10	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Toluene	mg/L	-	0.00055	1.0	1.0	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.3	0.6	4.0*	4.0	No	Disinfectant
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.0147	0.019	0.06	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.031	0.0336	0.08	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	# of samples exceeding AL	90th percentile	AL (mg/L)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Copper	0	0.018	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	0.001	0.015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
*Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

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 highest 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.

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.

ND: Not Detected.

90th percentile: Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90th percentile value is greater than the AL, COMFLEACT Yokosuka must conduct a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions on the water system.

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	243-7311
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.

Consumer Confidence Report 2016
Urago Ordnance Storage Area
Drinking Water System

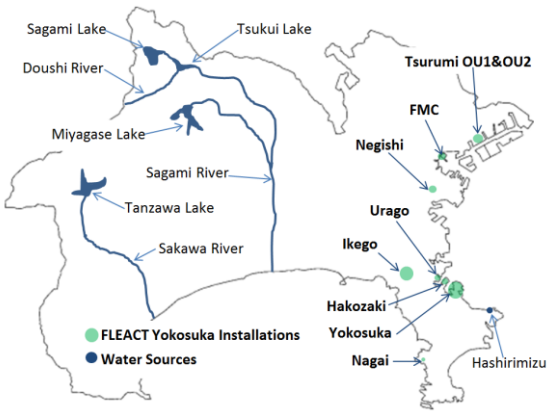
Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2016 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports Urago Ordnance Storage Area. This report provides information about the water delivered to Urago in 2016. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at Urago is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

Source of Water

Drinking water at Urago is combined surface water from the Sagami River and the Sakawa River purchased from the Yokosuka City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration system before providing to Urago. 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. Purchased water is directly distributed throughout Urago without any treatment by the PWD.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. Navy overseas installations are required to meet or exceed National Primary Drinking Water regulations promulgated under the Safe 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 routine basis, ensuring it is safe to drink.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

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 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material. 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. They 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. 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. COMFLEACT, Yokosuka collects drinking water samples from consumer taps including family housing units to analyze for lead annually. 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-

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
Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5))	Annually
Total Coliform	Monthly
Lead, Copper, Inorganic Chemicals, and Organic Chemicals	Annually
PCBs, Herbicides, and Pesticides	Once every 3 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. As such, Urago Ordnance Storage Area's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Frequently Asked Questions

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

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 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.

Does my water system monitor for radionuclides?

COMFLEACT, Yokosuka monitors its drinking water for radionuclides in Yokosuka Main Base and Ikego Housing Area every 4 years in accordance with applicable requirements. Fleet Mail Center, Hakozaki, Nagai, Negishi, Tsurumi, and Urago water systems do not have a requirement to monitor for radionuclides. However, Japanese water suppliers monitor their filtered water that is supplied to all of COMFLEACT, Yokosuka installations for radioactive materials monthly.

URAGO– DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2016

Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Detected Level		Standard (MCL/ MRDL*)	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		Low	High			Yes / No	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	mg/L	-	0.003	2.0	2.0	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	-	0.074	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	mg/L	-	1.0	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	-	7.9	200	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrite and Nitrate	mg/L	-	1.0	10	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.5	0.6	4.0 *	4.0	No	Disinfectant.
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.0198	0.038	0.06	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.023	0.0314	0.08	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Contaminants	# of samples exceeding AL	90th percentile	AL (mg/L)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Copper	0	0.035	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	0.002	0.015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
*Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

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 highest 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.

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.

ND: Not Detected.

90th percentile: Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90th percentile value is greater than the AL, COMFLEACT Yokosuka must conduct a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions on the water system.

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	243-7311
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.

Consumer Confidence Report 2016
Nagai Communication Facility
Drinking Water System

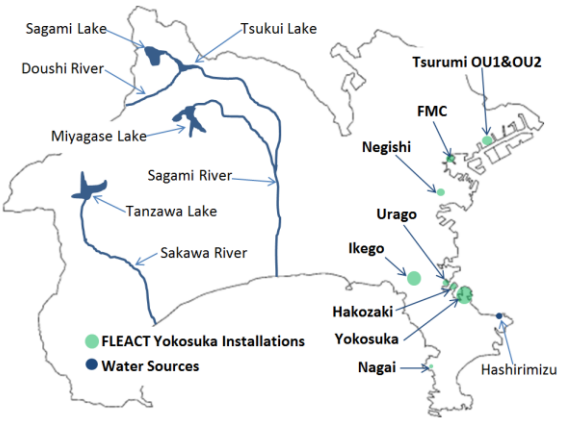
Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2016 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports Nagai Communication Facility. This report provides information about the water delivered to Nagai in 2016. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at Nagai is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

Source of Water

Drinking water at Nagai is combined surface water from the Sagami River and the Sakawa River purchased from the Yokosuka City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration before providing to Nagai Communication Facility. 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. Purchased water is directly distributed to Nagai Communication Facility without any treatment by the PWD.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. Navy overseas installations are required to meet or exceed National Primary Drinking Water regulations promulgated under the Safe 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 routine basis, ensuring it is safe to drink.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

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 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material. 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. They 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. 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. COMFLEACT, Yokosuka collects drinking water samples from consumer taps including family housing units to analyze for lead annually. 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
Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5))	Annually
Total Coliform	Monthly
Lead, Copper, and Inorganic Chemicals	Annually
PCBs, Herbicides, Pesticides, and Organic Chemicals	Quarterly
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. As such, Nagai's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Frequently Asked Questions

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

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 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.

Does my water system monitor for radionuclides?

COMFLEACT, Yokosuka monitors its drinking water for radionuclides in Yokosuka Main Base and Ikego Housing Area every 4 years in accordance with applicable requirements. Fleet Mail Center, Hakozaki, Nagai, Negishi, Tsurumi, and Urago water systems do not have a requirement to monitor for radionuclides. However, Japanese water suppliers monitor their filtered water that is supplied to all of COMFLEACT, Yokosuka installations for radioactive materials monthly.

NAGAI COMMUNICATION FACILITY – DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2016

Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Detected Level		Standard (MCL/ MRDL*)	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		Low	High			Yes / No	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	mg/L	-	0.0034	2.0	2.0	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	-	0.081	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	mg/L	-	0.7	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	-	8.7	200	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrite and Nitrate	mg/L	-	0.7	10	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.2	0.58	4.0*	4.0	No	Disinfectant
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	-	0.013	0.06	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	-	0.026	0.08	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	# of samples exceeding AL	90th percentile	AL (mg/L)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Copper	0	0.033	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	0.004	0.015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
*Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

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 highest 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.
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.
ND: Not Detected.
90th percentile: Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90th percentile value is greater than the AL, COMFLEACT Yokosuka must conduct a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions on the water system.

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
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Consumer Confidence Report 2016
Yokohama Fleet Mail Center
Drinking Water System

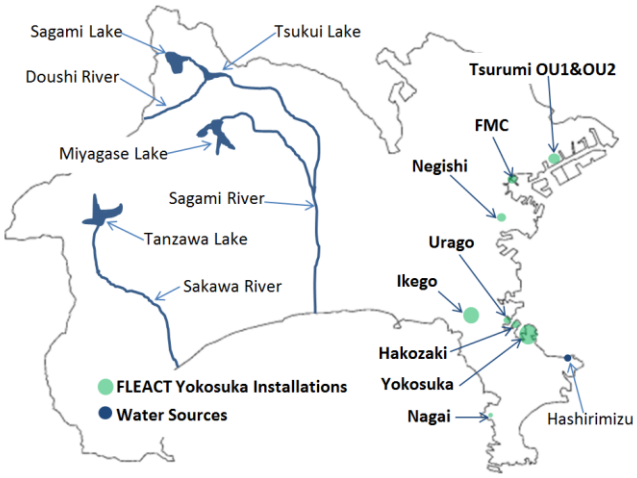
Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2016 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports Yokohama Fleet Mail Center (FMC). This report provides information about the water delivered to Yokohama FMC in 2016. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at Yokohama FMC is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

Source of Water

Drinking water at Yokohama FMC is combined surface water from the Doushi River and the Sagami Lake purchased from the Yokohama Waterworks Bureau. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration system before providing to Yokohama FMC. 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. Purchased water is directly distributed throughout Yokohama FMC without any treatment by the PWD.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. Navy overseas installations are required to meet or exceed National Primary Drinking Water regulations promulgated under the Safe 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 routine basis, ensuring it is safe to drink.

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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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

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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. 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. COMFLEACT, Yokosuka collects drinking water samples from consumer taps including family housing units to analyze for lead annually. 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	Hourly
Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5))	Annually
Total Coliform	Monthly
Lead, Copper, Inorganic Chemicals, and Organic Chemicals	Annually
PCBs, Herbicides, and Pesticides	Once every 3 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. As such, Yokohama Fleet Mail Center's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Frequently Asked Questions

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

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 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.

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YOKOHAMA FLEET MAIL CENTER – DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2016

Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Detected Level		Standard (MCL/ MRDL*)	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		Low	High			Yes / No	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	mg/L	-	0.0025	2.0	2.0	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	-	0.083	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	mg/L	-	1.2	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	-	6.7	200	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrite and Nitrate	mg/L	-	1.2	10	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Toluene	mg/L	-	0.00076	1.0	1.0	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.5	0.6	4.0*	4.0	No	Disinfectant
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.0036	0.017	0.06	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.0182	0.02	0.08	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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Copper	0	0.04	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits
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