



2019 Annual Consumer Confidence Report Commander, Naval Forces Korea (CNFK) Headquarters (HQ) Busan



This report meets Commander, Navy Installations Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.

This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2019 is updated annually by July 1st.

이 보고서는 귀하의 식수에 대한 중요한 내용이 실려 있습니다. 그러므로 이 보고서를 이해할 수 있는 사람에게 번역해 달라고 부탁하시기 바랍니다.

Your Water is Fit for Human Consumption!

Commander, Fleet Activities Chinhae (CFAC) is pleased to provide this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water supplied to your facility on the Republic of Korea (ROK) Navy Base Busan.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. If you have any questions about the quality of water at CNFK HQ Busan or would like more information on the Overseas Drinking Water Program, please contact the CFAC Public Works Department, Environmental Division at 762-5648.

Source of Water

The drinking water comes from surface water (such as reservoirs, lakes, ponds, rivers). The source water for CNFK HQ Busan is supplied from the ROK Naval Base Busan, which comes from the surface water source of the Nak-Dong River.

For everyone's protection, Public Works Department (PWD) Chinhae monitors the drinking water for a wide variety of impurities to verify the water provided to our community meets both U.S. Federal and Korean standards.

Water Treatment & Distribution System

The Hwamyong Water Treatment Plant (WTP) collects the source surface water of the Nak-Dong River into a holding tank for treatment. This Plant utilizes conventional treatment techniques of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. The water is filtered to remove sediments and treated with chlorine and ozone to kill potentially harmful bacteria, viruses and pathogens. The treated water is then distributed to the ROK Navy Base Busan which operates the water distribution system servicing the CNFK HQ Busan facility.

Overseas Drinking Water Program

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, adopted in Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) Manual 5090 Series, and are the same standards used in the U.S. to ensure safe drinking water. CNFK HQ Busan is also required to meet all criteria established in the 2012 Korean Environmental Governing Standards (KEGS) to ensure Department of Defense (DoD) activities and installations in Korea protect human health and the natural environment through the promulgation of specific environmental compliance criteria.

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 CNFK HQ Busan facilities. IWQB is currently taking steps to meet all requirements of the Navy's Overseas Drinking Water (ODW) program and Regional Water Quality Board (RWQB) granted CNFK HQ Busan a Conditional Certificate To Operate (CTO) for its water system. CNFK HQ Busan is expected to receive a Full CTO when all significant deficiencies identified during the Sanitary Survey are corrected. All deficiencies have either been corrected or are in the process of implementing corrective actions.

Source Water Assessment

In Jun 2019, the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the CNFK HQ Busan drinking water system including Hwamyong WTP. Sanitary surveys are performed every three years and evaluate eight elements of an ODW system for the adequacy of the drinking water source, treatment, distribution system, finished water storage, facilities, monitoring & reporting, operation & maintenance and operator for producing and distributing safe drinking water. CNFK HQ Busan is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations contained in the 2019 sanitary survey report.

Educational Information

Potential Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring 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 that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune 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 and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Other Potential Contaminants

Lead

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. Our tap water did not exceed the lead drinking water health standards required by the KEGS. To take extra precaution in avoiding possible lead contamination, when water has been sitting for several hours, you can further minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. Information on lead in drinking water is available at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/copper.cfm>

Nitrate/Nitrite

Nitrates are naturally present in soil, water, and food. Nitrates themselves are relatively nontoxic. However, when swallowed, they are converted to nitrites that can react with hemoglobin in the blood creating methemoglobin. This methemoglobin cannot transport oxygen thus causing conditions of shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Our tap water did not exceed the Nitrate/Nitrite drinking water health standards required by the KEGS. Information on Nitrate in drinking water is available at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/nitrate.cfm>

Coliforms in Drinking Water

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present in drinking water. It is a warning of potential problems if coliforms are found in more water samples than allowed. Information on total coliforms in drinking water is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/revised-total-coliform-rule-and-total-coliform-rule>

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

TTHM and HAA5 are groups of chemicals formed when the naturally-occurring organic materials in raw water reacts with the chlorine which is added as disinfectant. The source of organic materials in raw water is though decaying vegetation. Potential health effects from exposure to THM and HAA5 depend on a variety of factors, including concentration of the chemicals, and duration and frequency of exposure. Some people who drink water containing TTHMs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems and increased risk of cancer. Information on the byproducts is available at <https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/table-regulated-drinking-water-contaminants#Byproducts>

Frequently Asked Questions

Why does the water sometimes look rusty?

Rusty or reddish tinted water may occur because of a sudden change in pressure which can cause rust in distribution piping to become dislodged. Iron causes the discoloration (rust is a secondary drinking water standard having mostly cosmetic or aesthetic effects) and it is not a health risk. If water looks rusty, flush the tap for three minutes or until clear before using water. Running the water will clear the piping system. If hot tap water is rusty, the water heater may need to be flushed.

I don't like the taste/smell/appearance of my tap water. What's wrong with it?

Even when water meets standards, you may still object to its taste, smell, or appearance. Taste, smell and appearance are also known as aesthetic characteristics and do not pose health risks. Common complaints about water aesthetics include: temporary cloudiness (typically caused by air bubbles) or chlorine taste (which can be improved by letting the water stand exposed to the air). If you want to improve the taste, smell and appearance of water, you can install a home water filter. Please keep in mind that filters require regular maintenance and replacement; if ignored, water taste, smell, or appearance issues may reoccur.

Is it okay to drink from a garden hose?

The water coming out of the tap and into the hose is safe but a garden hose is treated with special chemicals that make it flexible. Those chemicals are not good for you and neither are the bacteria that may be growing inside the hose.

What should I do, if I'm concerned about presence of the COVID-19 virus in drinking water?

Hwamyong WTP includes filtration and disinfectants such as chlorine and ozone that remove or kill viruses, bacteria and pathogens before they reach the tap.

More Question?

Lastly, remember saving water is simple and inexpensive. Practicing a few of the following tips can make a difference in conserving our planets most precious resource:

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Call PWD Chinhae for repair of any water leaks; e.g., faucets and toilets.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

You may obtain more information about contaminants and potential health effects by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791, or see their website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm>

Water Quality Monitoring

CNFK HQ Busan uses Navy Operator Certification Authority (NOCA) approved laboratory methods to analyze our drinking water and monitors drinking water for the following constituents.

Group	Potential Contaminants	Frequency of Sampling
Micro-organisms	Bacteria	Monthly
Disinfectants	Residual Chlorine	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts	TTHM, HAA5 Bromate	Annually Monthly
Inorganic Chemical	Metals, Nitrate/Nitrite	Annually Quarterly
Organic Chemical	Synthetic (Volatile and Pesticides)	Quarterly
Radionuclides	Alpha/Beta Particles, Radium, Uranium	Every 4 years

2019 Water Quality Data

In 2019, PWD Chinhae tested CNFK HQ Busan's drinking water for many possible contaminants. The following table lists the categories with which a particular contaminant is associated. The below results show that CNFK HQ Busan's drinking water complies with all the pertinent standards and as such is:

Fit for Human Consumption

REGULATORY CRITERIA – KEGS & CNIC M 5090.1				LABORATORY RESULTS		
Contaminant	Typical Sources	Unit	MCL, AL, TT or MRDL	Results		Violation
				Low	High	
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform	Naturally present in the environment	NA	No more than one positive sample per month	0 Negative	0 Negative	No
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Bromate	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	mg/L	0.010	ND	ND	No
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)		mg/L	Annual average 0.06	0.0039	0.0039	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		mg/L	Annual average 0.08	0.060	0.060	No
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Nitrate	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaking from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	10	0.6	2.41	No
Nitrite		mg/L	1	ND	ND	No
Heavy Metal	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	0.0002 to 2.0	ND	0.028	No
Fluoride	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	mg/L	4.0	0.088	0.088	No
Cyanide		mg/L	0.2	ND	ND	No
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	mg/L	0.015 based on 90 th percentile results exceeding AL	ND	0.0012	No
Copper		mg/L	1.3 based on 90 th percentile results exceeding AL	0.0075	0.400	No
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS (SOCs)						
Semi Volatile Organics & Pesticides /PCB	Run off from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals; Runoff from herbicide used on crops and soil fumigants	mg/L	3×10^{-8} to 0.7	ND	ND	No
Volatile Organics	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories	mg/L	0.002 to 10	ND	ND	No

Terms and Abbreviations

You may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations in the tables below and throughout the document. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions

mg/L	mg/L: number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
NTU	NTU: nephelometric turbidity units: a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is measured with an instrument called a nephelometer, which measures the intensity of light scattered by suspended matter in the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: not detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water systems must follow.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water (4 mg/L of chlorine). There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.