



# Consumer Confidence Report 2018

## Yokosuka Main Base Drinking Water System



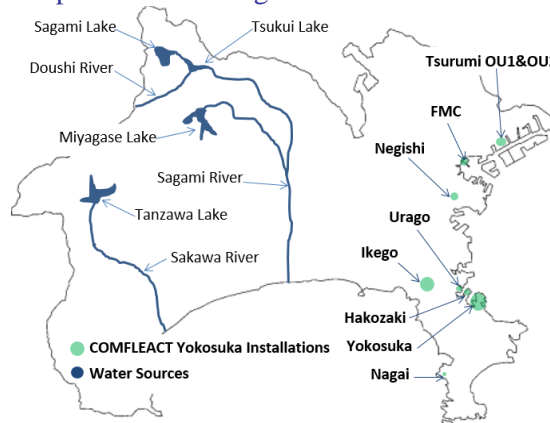
### Commander, Fleet Activities Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Instruction 5090.1A, N4, 29 Jun 2018.  
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2018 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 Main Base in 2018. 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 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 A 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 latest Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan 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 FLEACT, Yokosuka facilities. IWQB is currently taking steps to meet all requirements of the Navy's Overseas Drinking Water (ODW) program and the Regional Water Quality Board granted COMFLEACT Yokosuka a Conditional Certificate To Operate (CTO) for its water systems. COMFLEACT Yokosuka 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 April 2017 the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the FLEACT Yokosuka drinking water systems. This survey provided an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. FLEACT Yokosuka is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations in the report.

## 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/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

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. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the JEGS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in US-sourced bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## 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 several 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. Drinking water samples are collected 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

### Lead in Priority Areas

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. All drinking water outlets are re-tested every five years or whenever outlets are added or replaced. In 2018, five year recurring sampling was conducted on Yokosuka Main Base and drinking water samples were collected from water outlets at all DoD schools and youth and child program facilities. The latest test results are available at following link:

[https://www.cnmc.navy.mil/regions/cnrj/installations/cfa\\_yokosuka/om/environmental/water-quality-information/cfay-lead-in-priority-area-sampling-program.html](https://www.cnmc.navy.mil/regions/cnrj/installations/cfa_yokosuka/om/environmental/water-quality-information/cfay-lead-in-priority-area-sampling-program.html). All drinking water outlets exceeding the EPA recommended screening level of 20 parts per billion (ppb)\* were immediately taken out of service until a permanent corrective actions were complete and confirmation of lead level by follow up testing.

Water samples were also collected from locations listed in the table below after individual replacement of drinking water outlets. These water outlets were replaced due to mechanical problems such as water leak or low water pressure and not because of lead exceedances. Sampling confirmed all outlets were below the EPA recommended screening level of 20 ppb\* for lead.

Lead in Priority Areas Individual Replacement Drinking Water Sample Results		
Location	Sample Date	Results (ppb)
Sullivans Elementary School Bldg 1292 1F Cafeteria Cooler (ID#C062)	2/16/2018	0.7
Sullivans Elementary School Bldg 1292 1F Corridor Cooler (ID#C108)	4/18/2018	0.6
Sullivans Elementary School Bldg 1292 1F Classroom 141 Bubbler (ID#B096)	8/3/2018	12
Sullivans Elementary School Bldg 1292 1F Bathroom 126 Faucet (ID#F061)	11/16/2018	0.59
Sullivans Elementary School Bldg 1292 2F Classroom 212 Bubbler (ID#B113)	11/16/2018	Not Detected
Sullivans Elementary School Bldg 1292 2F Classroom 229 Bubbler (ID#B201)	11/15/2018	2.2
Sullivans Elementary School Bldg 1292 2F Classroom 233 Bubbler (ID#B205)	11/15/2018	6.4
Sullivans Elementary School Bldg 1292 2F Classroom 241 Bubbler (ID#B211)	12/13/2018	0.52
Sullivans Elementary School Bldg 1292 2F Classroom 245 Bubbler (ID#B215)	8/3/2018	6.2
Sullivans Elementary School Bldg 3859 1F Library 107 Bubbler (ID#B153)	11/15/2018	3.3
Yokosuka Middle School Bldg 4372 1F Cafeteria Cooler (ID#C052)	8/2/2018	0.7
Yokosuka Middle School Bldg 4372 1F Cafeteria Cooler (ID#C053)	8/2/2018	0.9
Yokosuka Middle School Bldg 4372 1F Gymnasium Cooler (ID#C030)	8/2/2018	0.8
Yokosuka Middle School Bldg 4372 1F Office Room 226 (ID#B067)	8/2/2018	17
Yokosuka Middle School Bldg 4373 2F Classroom 226 Bubbler (ID#B150)	3/9/2018	2.4
Yokosuka Middle School Bldg 4373 3F Classroom 321 Faucet (ID#F209)	8/2/2018	5
Yokosuka Main CDC Bldg 4300 Playground Bubbler (ID#B062)	12/14/2018	4.2
Yokosuka Main CDC Bldg 4300 Classroom 1 Bubbler (ID#B005)	12/14/2018	Not Detected
Yokosuka Main CDC Bldg 4300 Classroom 2 Bubbler (ID#B011)	12/14/2018	Not Detected

Yokosuka Main CDC Bldg 4300 Classroom 4 Bubbler (ID#B083)	12/14/2018	6
Yokosuka Main CDC Bldg 4300 Classroom 5 Bubbler (ID#B086)	12/14/2018	1.2
Yokosuka Main CDC Bldg 4300 Classroom 6 Bubbler (ID#B099)	12/14/2018	2.2
Yokosuka Main CDC Bldg 4300 Classroom 7 Bubbler (ID#B025)	12/14/2018	1
Yokosuka Main CDC Bldg 4300 Classroom 8 Bubbler (ID#B031)	12/14/2018	0.76
Yokosuka Main CDC Bldg 4300 Classroom 9 Bubbler (ID#B038)	12/14/2018	Not Detected

\*Lead in Priority Areas screening level was revised and lowered to 15 ppb effective April 2019.

Corrective actions are currently in progress for those outlets that do not meet the latest screening level of 15 ppb.

## 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, Residual Chlorine, Turbidity	Hourly
Fluoride	Daily
Total Coliform	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids)	Quarterly
Lead and Copper	Annually
Inorganic Chemicals	Annually
Volatile Organic Compounds	Annually
Pesticides and PCBs*	Once every 3 years
Radionuclides	Once every 4 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

\*There is a discrepancy regarding the monitoring schedule of 2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin) which is one of Pesticides and PCBs chemicals. It is important to note the discrepancy did not impact water quality issues as sampling results met Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL). Details of the discrepancy is provided in Attachment.

## Water Quality Data

The table in the following section 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7.4	19	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	11.5	37.2	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.002	0.0024	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.76	0.82	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.8	0.8	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	ND	6.9	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	0.001	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.022	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1.2	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

#### 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.

**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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not Detected.

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

**TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**90<sup>th</sup> percentile:** Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is greater than the AL, a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions must be conducted on the water system.

## **Point of Contact**

For additional information or questions, please contact PWD Environmental at 243-6460 or [Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil](mailto:Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil).



## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER



### 2018 Drinking Water Monitoring Discrepancy for Yokosuka Main Base Drinking Water System

The Public Works Department (PWD) identified a monitoring discrepancy at Yokosuka Main Base Water System. We are required to notify the public of the discrepancy and corrective action. PWD is required to routinely monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants and samples must be analyzed at properly accredited laboratory. In June 2018, 2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin) samples were sent to a laboratory which was not approved by the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) to analyze drinking water samples. As a result, we were unable to meet FY18 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter dioxin monitoring requirement.

#### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. The table below lists the contaminant, required sampling frequency, scheduled sampling date, and actual sampling date.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Scheduled Sampling Date	Actual Sampling Date
2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)	2 quarterly samples in 1 year during a period of 3 years	FY18 3 QTR and 4QTR ( June and September 2018)	FY18 4QTR ( July and September 2018)

#### What is being done?

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Far East (NAVFAC FE) Laboratory Service Contractor collects drinking water samples at required frequency at predesignated sampling locations for the PWD. The contractor notified PWD in July 2018 that 2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin) samples were sent to a laboratory which was not approved by the WQOC for Navy Overseas Drinking Water analysis. NAVFAC FE Laboratory Service Branch required the contractor to take corrective actions including re-sampling and establishing of a standard procedure to ensure samples are sent to a WQOC approved laboratory. Dioxin was not detected from re-samples and met the drinking water quality standard. The results of Dioxin sampling are summarized in the table below.

Sampling Date (2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD Dioxin)	Sampling Locations		
	Bldg C3	Bldg J209	Bldg 1516
24 Jul 2018	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected

For questions, please contact Public Works Department Environmental Division via e-mail:  
yoshiaki.kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil.

Please share this information with those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.





# Consumer Confidence Report 2018

## Ikego Housing Area Drinking Water System



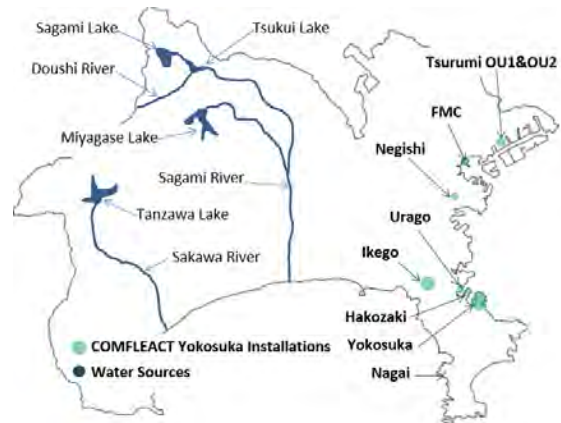
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The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports Ikego Housing Area. This report provides information about the water delivered to Ikego in 2018. It describes where our 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 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 A 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 latest Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan 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 FLEACT, Yokosuka facilities. IWQB is currently taking steps to meet all requirements of the Navy's Overseas Drinking Water (ODW) program and the Regional Water Quality Board granted COMFLEACT Yokosuka a Conditional Certificate To Operate (CTO) for its water systems. COMFLEACT Yokosuka 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 April 2017 the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the FLEACT Yokosuka drinking water systems. This survey provided an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. FLEACT Yokosuka is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations in the report.

## 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

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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. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the JEGS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in US-sourced bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## 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 several 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. Drinking water samples are collected 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

### Lead in Priority Areas

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. All drinking water outlets are re-tested every five years or whenever outlets are added or replaced. The latest five year recurring sampling results are available at following link: [https://www.cnmc.navy.mil/regions/cnrj/installations/cfa\\_yokosuka/om/environmental/water-quality-information/cfay-lead-in-priority-area-sampling-program.html](https://www.cnmc.navy.mil/regions/cnrj/installations/cfa_yokosuka/om/environmental/water-quality-information/cfay-lead-in-priority-area-sampling-program.html).

In 2018, water samples were collected from locations listed in the table below after individual replacement of drinking water outlets. These water outlets were replaced due to mechanical problems such as water leak or low water pressure and not because of lead exceedances. Sampling confirmed all outlets were below the EPA recommended screening level of 20 parts per billion (ppb)\* for lead.

Lead in Priority Areas Individual Replacement Drinking Water Sample Results		
Location	Sample Date	Results (ppb)
Ikego Elementary School Playground Bubbler (ID#B148)	8/16/2018	0.78
Ikego Elementary School Playground Bubbler (ID#B149)	8/16/2018	1
Ikego Elementary School Playground Bubbler (ID#B159)	8/16/2018	Not Detected
Ikego Elementary School Playground Bubbler (ID#B160)	8/16/2018	Not Detected
Ikego Elementary School Playground Bubbler (ID#B161)	8/16/2018	3.3
Ikego Elementary School Playground Bubbler (ID#B162)	8/16/2018	3.5
Ikego Elementary School Playground Bubbler (ID#B167)	8/24/2018	0.83
Ikego Elementary School Playground Bubbler (ID#B168)	8/24/2018	1.1

\*Lead in Priority Areas screening level was revised and lowered to 15 ppb effective April 2019. All drinking water outlets in Ikego Priority Areas were below 15 ppb and meet the latest requirements.

## 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, Residual Chlorine, Turbidity	Hourly
Fluoride	Daily
Total Coliform	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids)	Quarterly
Lead and Copper	Annually
Inorganic Chemicals	Annually
Volatile Organic Compounds	Annually
Pesticides and PCBs	Once every 3 years
Radionuclides	Once every 4 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

## Water Quality Data

The table in the following section 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	9.4	18.2	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	9.7	18.5	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA*	0.0024	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	NA*	0.83	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	NA*	0.8	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	NA*	0.5	2018	No	Discharge from a petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	NA*	7	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							

Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	0.0013	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
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Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0046	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.

#### 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.

**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.

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**NA:** Not applicable.

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**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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**TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**90<sup>th</sup> percentile:** Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is greater than the AL, a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions must be conducted on the water system.

## Point of Contact

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# Consumer Confidence Report 2018

## Urago Ordnance Storage Area Drinking Water System



### Commander, Fleet Activities Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Instruction 5090.1A, N4, 29 Jun 2018.  
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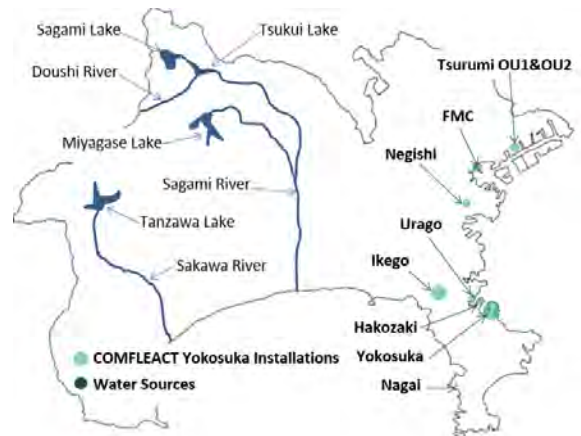
The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports Urago Ordnance Storage Area. This report provides information about the water delivered to Urago in 2018. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at Urago Ordnance Storage 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 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 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 5090.1A 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 latest Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan 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 FLEACT, Yokosuka facilities. IWQB is currently taking steps to meet all requirements of the Navy's Overseas Drinking Water (ODW) program and the Regional Water Quality Board granted COMFLEACT Yokosuka a Conditional Certificate To Operate (CTO) for its water systems. COMFLEACT Yokosuka 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 April 2017 the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the FLEACT Yokosuka drinking water systems. This survey provided an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. FLEACT Yokosuka is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations in the report.

## 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/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

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. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the JEGS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in US-sourced bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## 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 several 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. Drinking water samples are collected 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

### 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, Residual Chlorine	Monthly
Total Coliform	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids)	Annually
Lead and Copper	Annually
Inorganic Chemicals	Annually
Volatile Organic Compounds	Annually
Pesticides and PCBs	Once every 3 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

### Water Quality Data

The table in the following section 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's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NA*	20.2	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	NA*	27.5	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA*	0.0025	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	NA*	0.8	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits



Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	NA*	5.9	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
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Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.018	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1.7	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.

#### 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.

**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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not Detected.

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

**TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**90<sup>th</sup> percentile:** Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is greater than the AL, a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions must be conducted on the water system.

## Point of Contact

For additional information or questions, please contact PWD Environmental at 243-6460 or [Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil](mailto:Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil).



# Consumer Confidence Report 2018

## Hakozaki Fuel Terminal Drinking Water System



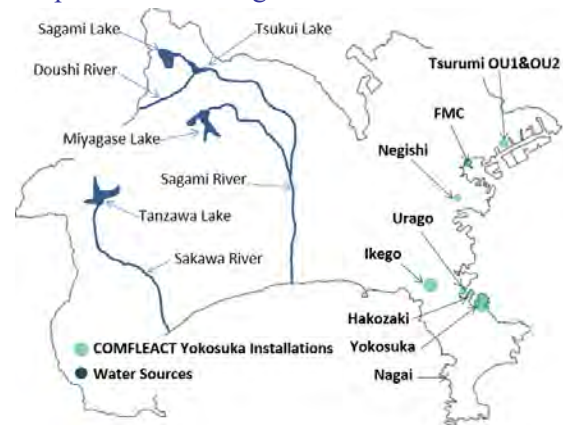
### Commander, Fleet Activities Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Instruction 5090.1A, N4, 29 Jun 2018.  
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2018 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 Fuel Terminal. This report provides information about the water delivered to Hakozaki in 2018. 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.



#### 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 A 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 latest Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan 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 FLEACT, Yokosuka facilities. IWQB is currently taking steps to meet all requirements of the Navy's Overseas Drinking Water (ODW) program and the Regional Water Quality Board granted COMFLEACT Yokosuka a Conditional Certificate To Operate (CTO) for its water systems. COMFLEACT Yokosuka 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 April 2017 the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the FLEACT Yokosuka drinking water systems. This survey provided an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. FLEACT Yokosuka is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations in the report.

## 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/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

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. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the JEGS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in US-sourced bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## 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 several 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. Drinking water samples are collected 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

### 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, Residual chlorine	Monthly
Total coliform	Monthly
Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids)	Annually
Lead and Copper	Annually
Inorganic Chemicals	Annually
Volatile Organic Compounds	Annually
Pesticides and PCBs	Once every 3 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

### Water Quality Data

The table in the following section 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, Hakozaiki Fuel Terminal's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NA*	16.8	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	NA*	21.2	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	NA*	0.9	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	NA*	0.5	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	NA*	5.9	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
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Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.008	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1.7	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.

#### 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.

**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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not Detected.

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

**TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**90<sup>th</sup> percentile:** Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is greater than the AL, a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions must be conducted on the water system.

## Point of Contact

For additional information or questions, please contact Public Works Department Environmental Division at 243-6460 or [Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil](mailto:Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil).



# Consumer Confidence Report 2018

## Tsurumi Operating Unit-1 & 2 Drinking Water System



### Commander, Fleet Activities Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Instruction 5090.1A, N4, 29 Jun 2018.  
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2018 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 Tsurumi Operating Unit (OU)-1 & 2. This report provides information about the water delivered to Tsurumi in 2018. 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.

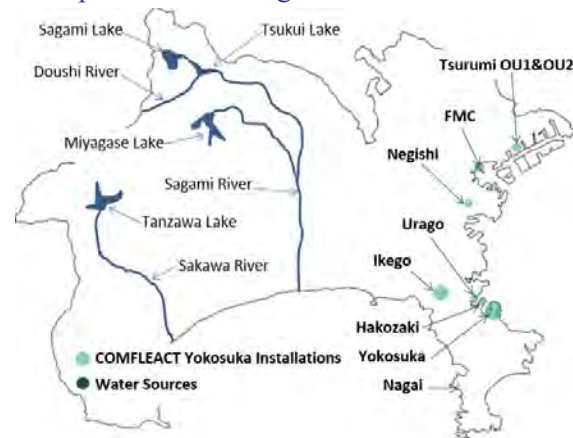
#### Source of Water

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 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 A 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 latest Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan 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 FLEACT, Yokosuka facilities. IWQB is currently taking steps to meet all requirements of the Navy's Overseas Drinking Water (ODW) program and the Regional Water Quality Board granted COMFLEACT Yokosuka a Conditional Certificate To Operate (CTO) for its water systems. COMFLEACT Yokosuka 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 April 2017 the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the FLEACT Yokosuka drinking water systems. This survey provided an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. FLEACT Yokosuka is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations in the report.

## 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/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

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. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the JEGS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in US-sourced bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



## 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 several 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. Drinking water samples are collected 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

### 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, Residual Chlorine, Turbidity	Hourly
Total Coliform	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids)	Annually
Lead and Copper	Annually
Inorganic Chemicals	Annually
Volatile Organic Compounds	Annually
Pesticides and PCBs	Once every 3 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

### Water Quality Data

The table in the following section 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's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NA*	18.1	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	NA*	21.2	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA*	0.0021	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	NA*	0.8	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	NA*	5.4	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.025	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.6	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.

#### 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.

**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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not Detected.

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

**TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**90<sup>th</sup> percentile:** Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is greater than the AL, a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions must be conducted on the water system.

## Point of Contact

For additional information or questions, please contact PWD Environmental at 243-6460 or [Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil](mailto:Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil).



# Consumer Confidence Report 2018

## Yokohama Fleet Mail Center Drinking Water System



### Commander, Fleet Activities Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Instruction 5090.1A, N4, 29 Jun 2018.  
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2018 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 FMC in 2018. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at 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 FMC is surface water from 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 FMC.

#### 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 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 A 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 latest Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan 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 FLEACT, Yokosuka facilities. IWQB is currently taking steps to meet all requirements of the Navy's Overseas Drinking Water (ODW) program and the Regional Water Quality Board granted COMFLEACT Yokosuka a Conditional Certificate To Operate (CTO) for its water systems. COMFLEACT Yokosuka 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 April 2017 the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the FLEACT Yokosuka drinking water systems. This survey provided an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. FLEACT Yokosuka is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations in the report.

## 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/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

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. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the JEGS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in US-sourced bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## 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 several 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. Drinking water samples are collected 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

### 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, Residual Chlorine, Turbidity	Hourly
Total Coliform	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids)	Annually
Lead and Copper	Annually
Inorganic Chemicals	Annually
Volatile Organic Compounds	Annually
Pesticides and PCBs	Once every 3 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

### Water Quality Data

The table in the following section 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 FMC drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NA *	14.7	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	NA *	16.7	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA *	0.0024	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	NA *	0.8	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	NA *	0.8	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	0.00052	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.013	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2.6	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.

#### 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.

**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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not Detected.

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

**TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**90<sup>th</sup> percentile:** Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is greater than the AL, a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions must be conducted on the water system.

## Point of Contact

For additional information or questions, please contact PWD Environmental at 243-6460 or [Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil](mailto:Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil).



# Consumer Confidence Report 2018

## Nagai Communication Facility Drinking Water System



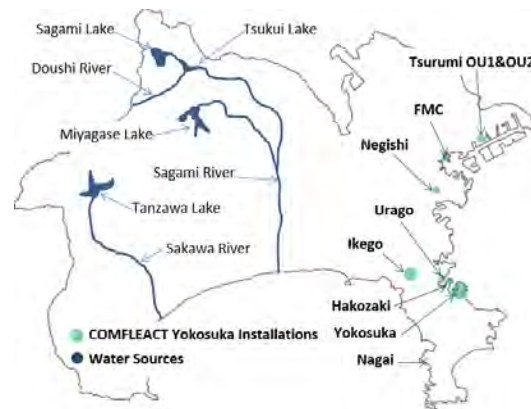
### Commander, Fleet Activities Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Instruction 5090.1A, N4, 29 Jun 2018.  
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2018 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 2018. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. 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 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 5090.1A 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 latest Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan 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 FLEACT, Yokosuka facilities. IWQB is currently taking steps to meet all requirements of the Navy's Overseas Drinking Water (ODW) program and the Regional Water Quality Board granted COMFLEACT Yokosuka a Conditional Certificate To Operate (CTO) for its water systems. COMFLEACT Yokosuka 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 April 2017 the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the FLEACT Yokosuka drinking water systems. This survey provided an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. FLEACT Yokosuka is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations in the report.

## 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/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

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. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the JEGS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in US-sourced bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## 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 several 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. Drinking water samples are collected 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level (AL) for lead in drinking water at 15 micrograms of lead per liter of water ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ). This means FLEACT Yokosuka must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed the AL in at least in 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which FLEACT Yokosuka must follow to correct the problem. In August 2018, the 90th percentile value for this water system was 22  $\mu\text{g/L}$  and exceeded the AL. The outlet was taken out of service with immediate notification of an exceedance. Exceedance of the 90th percentile requires standard sampling for lead every 6 months so we can closely monitor the lead levels in our water system. We provided Public Education material to ensure our customers knew about the action level exceedance, understood the health effects of lead and potential lead sources, and actions they could take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. Additionally, we will install a Point of Use water filter to reduce lead level in 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, Residual Chlorine	Monthly
Total Coliform	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids)	Annually
Lead and Copper	Annually (Lead monitoring frequency increased to twice a year in 2019)
Inorganic Chemicals	Annually
Volatile Organic Compounds	Quarterly
Pesticides and PCBs	Quarterly*
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

\*There is a discrepancy regarding the monitoring schedule of pesticide contaminants including Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo[a]pyrene, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and Simazine. It is important to note the discrepancy did not impact water quality issues as sampling results met Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL). Details of the discrepancy are provided in Attachment.

## Water Quality Data

The table in the following section 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NA*	14.1	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	NA*	18.3	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA*	0.0029	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	NA*	0.9	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	NA*	6.2	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.066	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	22	2018	1	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.

### 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.
- 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.
- NA:** Not applicable.
- ND:** Not Detected.
- ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
- ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
- TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 90<sup>th</sup> percentile:** Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is greater than the AL, a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions must be conducted on the water system.

## **Point of Contact**

For additional information or questions, please contact PWD Environmental at 243-6460 or [Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil](mailto:Yoshiaki.Kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil).



## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER



### 2018 Drinking Water Monitoring Discrepancy for Nagai Communication Facility Drinking Water System

The Public Works Department (PWD) identified a monitoring discrepancy at Nagai Communication Facility Water System. We are required to notify the public of the discrepancy and corrective action. PWD is required to routinely monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants and samples must be analyzed at properly accredited laboratory. In June 2018, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo[a]pyrene, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and Simazine samples were collected and sent to a laboratory for analysis, however, analysis was not completed within 14 days after the sampling in accordance with a drinking water analysis method required by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Therefore, these samples were considered invalid and re-sampling was conducted in July 2018. As a result, we were unable to meet FY18 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo[a]pyrene, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and Simazine monitoring requirement.

#### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to use the water. The table below lists the contaminant, required sampling frequency, original sampling date, and re-sampling date.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Original Sampling Date	Re-Sampling Date
Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo[a]pyrene, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and Simazine	Quarterly	FY18 3 QTR (June 2018)	FY18 4QTR (July 2018)

#### What is being done?

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Far East (NAVFAC FE) Laboratory Service Contractor collects drinking water samples at required frequency at predesignated sampling locations for the PWD. The contractor notified PWD in July 2018 that Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo[a]pyrene, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and Simazine samples were not analyzed within 14 days after the date of sampling. NAVFAC FE Laboratory Service Branch required the contractor to take corrective actions including re-sampling and establishing of a standard procedure to ensure samples are analyzed within required holding time of 14 days. Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo[a]pyrene, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and Simazine were not detected from re-samples and met the drinking water quality standard. The results are summarized in the table below.

Contaminant	Results	Re-Sampling Date
Alachlor	Not Detected	25 July 2018
Atrazine	Not Detected	25 July 2018
Benzo[a]pyrene	Not Detected	25 July 2018
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Not Detected	25 July 2018
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Not Detected	25 July 2018
Simazine	Not Detected	25 July 2018

For questions, please contact Public Works Department Environmental Division via e-mail:

yoshiaki.kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil. Please share this information with those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.



# Consumer Confidence Report 2018

## Negishi Housing Area Drinking Water System



### Commander, Fleet Activities Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installations Command Instruction 5090.1A, N4, 29 Jun 2018.  
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2018 and will be updated annually.

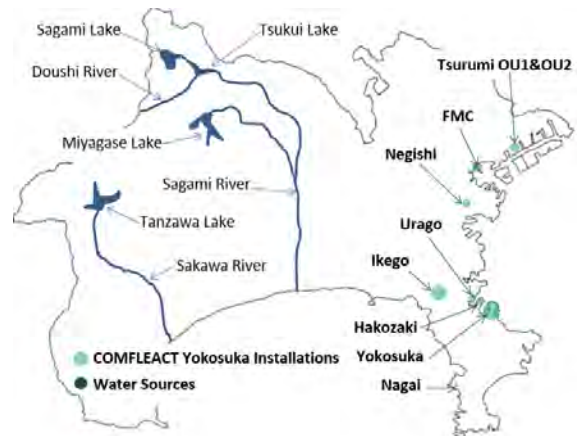
The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports Negishi Housing Area. This report provides information about the water delivered to Negishi in 2018. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares 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 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.

#### 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 occupied facilities at Negishi without any treatment by the PWD. Water distribution to housing units has been terminated. Drinking water is supplied only to the Negishi Fire Department building.



#### 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 A 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 latest Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan 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 FLEACT, Yokosuka facilities. IWQB is currently taking steps to meet all requirements of the Navy's Overseas Drinking Water (ODW) program and the Regional Water Quality Board granted COMFLEACT Yokosuka a Conditional Certificate To Operate (CTO) for its water systems. COMFLEACT Yokosuka 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 April 2017 the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the FLEACT Yokosuka drinking water systems. This survey provided an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. FLEACT Yokosuka is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations in the report.

## 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/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

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. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the JEGS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in US-sourced bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



## 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 several 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. Drinking water samples are collected 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

### 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, Residual Chlorine	Monthly
Total Coliform	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids)	Annually
Lead and Copper	Annually
Inorganic Chemicals	Annually
Volatile Organic Compounds	Annually
Pesticides and PCBs	Once every 3 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

### Water Quality Data

The table in the following section 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NA*	15.2	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	NA*	17.6	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA*	0.0027	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	NA*	0.8	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	NA*	0.48	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	NA*	5.7	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.37	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.6	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.

#### 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.

**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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not Detected.

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

**TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**90<sup>th</sup> percentile:** Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is greater than the AL, a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions must be conducted on the water system.

## Point of Contact

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