

Consumer Confidence Report
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island
January 1 – December 31, 2015

Naval Air Station Whidbey Island owns and operates a community drinking water system, providing purchased, treated drinking water to employees, residents and visitors. The following water quality information is being provided to you, our consumer, in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as implemented by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Washington State Department of Health (DOH) regulations. **Throughout 2015, the drinking water distributed through the Navy water system has consistently met all federal and state drinking water health standards.**

Where does my drinking water come from? The NASWI water supply comes from the water treatment plant facility at Mount Vernon, owned and operated by the City of Anacortes. Raw water from the Skagit River along with its several tributaries is pumped to the plant where it undergoes full treatment to make it safe. The water system aboard NASWI is operated by the base operating services contractor. The contract is managed by the base Public Works Department and the Environmental Division reports water sampling results to ensure compliance with EPA and DOH regulations.

What's in my drinking water? As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up other substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are the potential by-products of various industrial processes, petroleum storage and handling, gas station operations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining operations.

How is the safety of my drinking water ensured? To ensure your tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Your water is monitored daily for chlorine and fluoride treatment levels, monthly for the presence of bacteria, and quarterly for the by-products of chlorination disinfection. It is monitored every three years for lead, copper, and asbestos. During calendar year 2015, there were no elevated levels of these substances in your delivered tap water. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How can my health be affected? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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 their drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

What about lead in my drinking water? If present in your drinking water, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher compared to others due to plumbing construction and service lines. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. Additional information about lead in your water is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). NASWI tests for lead every 3 years. Lead was last tested in 2013 and no exceedances were detected. Lead will be tested again in 2016.

What about other contaminants? The City of Anacortes Water Treatment Plant, as NASWI's water supplier, is required to test for water contaminants at the water source. They reported no detected levels or exceedances of coliform bacteria, cryptosporidium, giardia, radionuclides, and inorganic or organic chemicals in the treated drinking water.

Due to the consistently high quality of your drinking water, there has been no need for a public meeting to discuss decisions affecting the water quality. If such a meeting becomes necessary in the future, it would be publicized in the NASWI Plan of the Week, NASWI website and social media.

How can I find out more? For drinking water quality comments or questions, please contact the Environmental Division, Public Works Department Whidbey Island at (360) 257-4025.

The following table presents the regulatory limits and sampling results for contaminants which NASWI routinely monitors:

LEAD AND COPPER - Tested at customer's taps. Testing is done every 3 years; last done in 2013 and due again in 2016.						
Contaminant	EPA's Action Level	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	# of Tests With Levels Above EPA's Action Level	Violation?	Typical Sources
Lead	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 ppb	1.00 ppb	0 out of 30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.273 ppm	0 out of 30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
INORGANIC CHEMICALS - Chloride and Fluoride tested daily						
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation?	Typical Sources
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.4 ppm	0.1-1.4 ppm	NO	Added as a drinking water disinfectant.
Fluoride (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.20 ppm	0-1.20 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits or water additive which promotes strong teeth.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS - Tested quarterly at 4 locations in the water system						
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	DOH Trigger Level	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation?	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	60	38.3 ppb	14.5-38.3 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	45	19.2 ppb	5.8-19.2 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
BACTERIA IN TAP WATER - Tested monthly at 15 different locations in the water system						
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Highest Monthly Number of Samples Containing Total Coliform	Violation?	Typical Sources	
Total Coliform Bacteria (no. of samples)	1 sample contains total coliform	1	0 out of 15 samples monthly	NO	Naturally present in the environment.	
How to Read the Water Quality Data Table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances not detected are not included in the table with the exception of total coliform bacteria, which was not detected in 2015.						
Action Level (AL). Action Level is the concentration of lead or copper in drinking water which, if exceeded, may trigger additional water treatment or other corrective actions.						
DOH Trigger Level. If substances are detected above this level, DOH requires more frequently sampling .						
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.						
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.						
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG. 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.						
N/A = not applicable; ND = non-detectable by EPA required lab analysis method (DOH reporting limit is 1 ppb).						
Units in the Table: ppm is parts per million; ppb is parts per billion.						