

**Consumer Confidence Report**  
Annual Water Quality  
**January 1 – December 31, 2014**

The U.S. Navy through Naval Air Station Whidbey Island (NASWI) 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 required by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Washington State Department of Health. **Throughout 2014, the drinking water distributed throughout the Navy water system has consistently met all federal and state drinking water health standards.**

The water system is operated by the North Sound Base Operating Services contractor. The contract is managed by the installations Public Works Department. The operation is monitored by the Environmental Division to ensure continuous compliance with EPA and Dept. of Health regulations. If you have any questions, please call (360) 257-5631.

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. It is monitored every three years for lead, copper, and asbestos. During the calendar-year covered by this report, there were **no elevated levels** of these allowable chemicals in your tap water.

Our main water supply comes from the water treatment plant facility in Mount Vernon, owned and operated by the City of Anacortes. Raw water from the Skagit River along with its several tributaries is pumped into the plant where it undergoes full treatment to make it safe. As raw water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban 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 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.

In order 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 system. 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 may be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead if present in your drinking water can cause serious health problems especially for pregnant women and children. It is possible that lead levels in your home maybe 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).

The following table presents the limits and results for contaminants for which NASWI is required to routinely test:

Detected Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Frequency of Testing
Total Coliform Bacteria (ea.)	1 Coliform Positive sample	0	0	0	Monthly
Total (ppb) Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	22.71	21.53 - 24.59	Quarterly
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	13.57	10.91 - 19.95	Quarterly
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL G=4	0.48	0.36 - 0.56	Daily
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.86	0.79 – 1.07	Daily
Lead (ppb)	AL =15	0	90% = 1.00	ND – 9.00	7/29/13, every three years
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	90% = 0.273	0.01 – 0.49	7/29/13, every three years
Asbestos (mfl)	7	7	ND	N/A	5/12/13, every three years

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, is 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, is 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.

ppm = parts per million. The ratio of the amount of a contaminant found for every million units of water. (One ppm is equivalent to one penny in ten thousand dollars).

ppb = parts per billion. The ratio of the amount of a contaminant found for every billion units of water. (One ppb is equivalent to one penny in ten million dollars).

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below where there is no known or expected risk to health.

mfl = million fibers per liter (asbestos fibers greater than 10 microns in length in water)

AL = Action Level is the concentration of lead or copper in drinking water, which if exceeded, may trigger additional treatment or other corrective actions.

90% = The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is the lead or copper contaminant level detected at the 90 percent point of all samples taken when results are ordered from lowest to highest.

ND = Non-detectable by EPA required lab analysis method. DOH reporting limit is 1 ppb.

The City of Anacortes Water Treatment Plant, as our water supplier, is required to test for water contaminants at the water source. They reported no detected levels of coliform bacteria, cryptosporidium, giardia, radionuclides, inorganic or organic chemicals.

Due to the consistently high quality of your supplied water, there has not been a need for a public meeting to discuss decisions affecting the water quality. If such a meeting was determined to be necessary in the future, it would be publicized in the NASWI Plan of the Week and NASWI web page.

For water quality comments or questions, please contact the Environmental Division, Public Works Department Whidbey Island at (360) 257-5631.