2013 Annual

Water Quality Report

Camp Stover Water System

This report meets federal and state requirements for Consumer Confidence Reports. This report is updated annually and reflects monitoring data collected up to Dec. 31, 2012.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this year's annual Water Quality Report for the Camp Stover Water System.

This pamphlet provides information about the water that has been delivered to you over the past year. It describes where your 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 you safe and dependable drinking water.

Water Provider

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Hawaii owns and operates the water system servicing your area. As the Navy water provider in the state, NAVFAC Hawaii primarily supplies water to military housing and installations.

Drinking Water Standards

Last year, as in years past, your drinking water met all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of Hawaii regulations. The regulations require us to test your water for contaminants on a regular basis, making sure it is safe to drink, and to report our results accordingly.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration does the same for bottled water.

In the latest compliance monitoring period, the BWS and Navy conducted tests for over 70 contaminants that have the potential for being found in your drinking water. Tables 1-1 and 1-2 show the levels of concentrations of regulated contaminants found in your water. In all cases, the levels measured were well within both EPA and State requirements for safe drinking water.

We are continually working to protect your drinking water from contaminants. The State of Hawaii's Department of Health completed the Source Water Assessment in 2004. This document identifies the susceptibility of your water supply to contamination. The source water assessment is available for review by contacting NAVFAC Hawaii, Public Affairs, at 808-471-7300.

Source Of Water

Your drinking water comes from the BWS's ground water wells: Wahiawa Wells I P-1, P-2, and P-3. Ground water is naturally filtered as it travels from the surface to the aquifer below ground. The water is pumped up from the aquifer and piped into the BWS distribution system. From there, it enters the Navy's water system where it is disinfected and delivered to your homes.

Possible Source Of Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include: rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It can also pick up other substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Potential Contaminants

Contaminants that may be present in your 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radionuclide contaminants – which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. NAVFAC Hawaii is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Navy Water Requirements

Navy policy recommends that we add chlorine and fluoride to your water supply. We try to maintain the Navy's recommended concentration of approximately 0.2 ppm throughout the system. At this time, fluoride is not being added to your water supply. However, we are looking into new equipment with improved capabilities and reliability so we may do so.

Concerns/Additional Copies

For questions, information, and/or additional copies, please contact the NAVFAC Hawaii Public Affairs Office (808-471-7300). *Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, schools, and businesses).*

Owner of Water System

Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Hawaii,
400 Marshall Road, JBPHH HI 96860-3139.

June 2013

Water Quality Data Table

The following tables list contaminants which were detected during the latest round of sampling required by EPA and State of Hawaii regulations. The water samples were collected from either the source water or distribution system and analyzed by the State, BWS, and/or NAVFAC Hawaii. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. You may obtain more information about contaminants and potential health effects by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or the State of Hawaii's Department of Health at 808-586-4258.

Contaminants in the Source Water — **Table 1-1**

Contaminants (units)	MCL (Allowed)	MCLG (Goal)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Year of Sample	Typical Sources of Contaminants	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.002	.002-.002	2011[1]	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.088	0.088 - 0.088	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a[2]	n/a[2]	4.7	4.7 – 4.7	2012	Naturally-occurring	n/a

Contaminants in the Distribution System — **Table 1-2**

Contaminants (units)	MCL (Allowed)	MCLG (Goal)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Year of Sample	Typical Sources of Contaminants	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	0.58[3]	0[4]	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	No
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.64[3]	0[4]	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Organic Contaminants							
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.7	0.3 - 0.7	2012	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	n/a	0.5	0.5[5]	2012	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No

Table Definitions:

AL **Action Level.** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL **Maximum Contaminant Level.** 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.** 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.

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 Disinfectant 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 contamination.

Table Abbreviations:

ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter.

nd not detectable at testing limits.

n/a not applicable.

Table Notes:

1. The State and EPA require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The date of the last sample collected is as indicated.
2. These results are for informational purposes. There are no set standards. EPA will use this data to help determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate these contaminants. At this time, these contaminants do not have MCLs or MCLGs.
3. In accordance with EPA and State regulations, this number represents the **2nd** highest (90th percentile) value of the 10 samples collected.
4. Number of samples above the action level.
5. Only one sample collected.

Note: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.