

2020
Annual Consumer Confidence Report on the Quality of
Naval Base Kitsap Keyport Drinking Water

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the drinking water system at Naval Base Kitsap Keyport. Presented in this report is information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants. Please read on for a full explanation of the quality of our water.

Our water is safe to drink.

Source of our Water

Our water system provides drinking water to the residents and employees at Naval Base Kitsap Keyport. Until October 29th, 2020, drinking water was pumped from a groundwater source known as the “Lower Aquifer” through an 800 foot well located on base. The well was referred to as well #5, source ID S02. Groundwater wells are safeguarded through wellhead protection efforts. All water facilities are monitored and patrolled. Access to the water system within the Naval Base Kitsap Keyport boundaries is secured and limited to water supply activities. Additionally, unlike a surface water source, our aquifer is not exposed to air and is not subject to direct pollution and contamination. The aquifer is recharged by rainfall that falls on the Kitsap Peninsula and slowly percolates through the ground.

On October 29th, 2020 Naval Base Kitsap Keyport activated an intertie with Kitsap Public Utilities District (KPUD). KPUD now provides all drinking water to Naval Base Kitsap Keyport. KPUD’s water source for Keyport consists of groundwater from a production well located in Kitsap County. The source is managed per Washington State Department of Health (WDOH) requirements, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, and best management practices for water supply systems. The well is safeguarded through their wellhead protection efforts. Further information about the KPUD’s water system can be found at their website at <https://www.kpud.org/consumerConfidence.php>.

The both KPUD and Naval Base Kitsap Keyport water systems are operated and maintained by experienced personnel licensed by the State of Washington. Treatment of the drinking water consists of chlorine disinfection to control microbes that could be present in the water.

Information from EPA

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are referred to as contaminants by the EPA.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- a. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- b. 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;
- c. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- d. 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;
- e. 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, the EPA and the WDOH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Washington State Department of Agriculture (WDOA) 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 some 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 at 800-426-4791.

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Household Cross Connection Protection

A cross connection happens when your drinking water plumbing is connected or in contact with a non-drinking water system such as a lawn sprayer, soap dispenser, sprinkler system, swimming pool, irrigation system, or water heating and cooling system. When water flows back from the non-drinking water system into your drinking water plumbing system, your drinking water becomes contaminated. Signs of contamination include discolored water and unusual smells. See attached pamphlet titled *Help Protect Your Drinking Water from Contamination* for more information on how to protect your drinking water from cross connections.

Additional Information for Lead

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children.

To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap for thirty seconds to two minutes, or until the water is noticeably colder, before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Compliance (Action Level) for lead and copper samples is based on a 90th percentile. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected. In other words, out of every 10 locations sampled, 9 were at or below the Action Level.

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Water Quality Summary

Your drinking water is regularly tested per applicable federal and state regulations for both the water source and the distribution system. The water system uses only EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze your drinking water. Samples are drawn from the sources and designated sample sites in the distribution system by licensed Water Shop personnel. The samples are then transported to an accredited laboratory where a full spectrum of water quality analyses are performed for the parameters listed below.

Sampling Schedule	
Parameter	Frequency
Coliform Monitoring ¹	Monthly
Lead and copper	Every 3 years
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	Annually
Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA5)	Annually
Volatile Organic (VOC)	Annually
Complete Inorganics (IOC) ²	Every 9 years
Iron	Every 3 years
Nitrates	Annually
Herbicides	Every 9 years
Pesticides	Every 9 years
Gross Alpha	Every 6 years
Radium 228	Every 6 Years
Residual Chlorine	Daily ³

- ¹ Parameters in this group include total coliform.
- ² Parameters in this group include metals, nitrate, and asbestos.
- ³ Samples taken on weekdays only.

Detected Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and WDOH prescribe regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The tables below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2020 calendar year. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done in the 2020 calendar year. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In these tables, you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the tables.

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Primary Contaminant Monitoring for Water Source S02								
Contaminates	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
				Low	High			
Radioactive Contaminates								
Contaminates	MCLG	MCL	Your Water			Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha activity (pCi/L)	0	15	1.1			2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0	5	1.0			2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Complete Inorganic (IOC)								
Sodium (ppm)	20 ¹	None ¹	24.9			2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Although no MCL is established for sodium, the EPA has established a recommended level of 20 ppm as a level of concern for those consumers that may be restricted for daily sodium intake in their diets.

Distribution Monitoring for Disinfectant Byproducts						
Contaminates	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
Disinfection Byproducts						
Halo acetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	N/A	60	15	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	32	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Distribution Monitoring for Lead and Copper							
Contaminates	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90 th %)	Sample Date	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Typical Sources
Inorganic Contaminates							
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2 ¹	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	0	1.3	0.29 ¹	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

¹ This is the 90th% value from the most recent testing, which is below the AL showing our system is in compliance with the Lead & Copper Rule.

Secondary Contaminant Monitoring for Water Source S02							
Contaminates	Source	MCLG	SMCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Exceedance	Typical Sources
Complete Inorganic (IOC)							
Manganese (ppb)	S02	50	50	30	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (µS/cm)	S02	700	700	228	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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Definitions and Abbreviations

AL (Action Level) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment techniques or other requirements, which must be followed.

Level Detected – Laboratory analytical result for a contaminant; this value is evaluated against an MCL or AL to determine compliance.

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. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA establishes these MCLs for compliance purposes.

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.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level) – These standards are developed primarily to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water but are not federally enforced. Exceeding an SMCL requires notification to the state Department of Health.

N/A – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected. The compound was not detected above the Lab's Method Detection Limit

ppb – 1 part per billion (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000).

ppm – 1 part per million (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000).

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter. A measurement of radioactivity in water.

µS/cm – micro-Siemens per centimeter. A standard measurement of conductivity in water.

Range – Represents the end values recorded from the highest and lowest analytical results of a reported contaminant.

Public Involvement

Drinking water system information can be obtained by contacting the Naval Base Kitsap Public Affairs Office, at 360-627-4031.

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PFAS Information

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the United States, since the 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes because they rapidly extinguish fires, saving lives and protecting property. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water? ¹

There is currently no established federal water quality regulation for any PFAS compounds. In May 2016, the EPA established a health advisory (HA) level at 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). Both chemicals are types of PFAS.

Out of an abundance of caution for your safety, the Department of Defense's (DoD) PFAS testing and response actions go beyond EPA Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. In 2020 the DoD promulgated a policy to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all service owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every three years.

The EPA's health advisory states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than 70 parts per trillion, water systems should quickly undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope, and localized source of contamination to inform next steps.

Has Naval Base Kitsap Keyport tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In November 2020, samples were collected from Well 5.

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 18 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS. This means that PFAS were not detected in your water system. In accordance with DoD policy, the water system will be resampled every three years for your continued protection.

Common Household Hazards

Chemical Spray Applicators

The chemicals used on your lawn and garden can be toxic or fatal if ingested. These chemicals include pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Even strong cleaning chemicals sprayed on cars, house siding, etc., may cause health problems if ingested.

Submerged Hoses

Water held in pools, ponds or other vats open to the air and exposed to humans or animals may contain microbiological contaminants. Hoses submerged in buckets or containers can act as a conduit for contaminants under backflow conditions.

Underground Lawn Irrigation Systems

Underground irrigation systems often have puddles of standing water around the ground-level sprinkler heads. The sprinkler heads **are not** designed to be drip-tight under backflow conditions. The puddles of water may contain microbiological contaminants, such as excrement from animals or chemical residue from fertilizer and herbicides sprayed on the lawn.



For further
information
contact your
local water
purveyor or the
PNWS/AWWA
Cross-Connection
Control Committee
through the
PNWS office at
(877) 767-2992
or on the web at
www.pnws-awwa.org

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Help protect your
Drinking Water
from
Contamination

Household Hazards



American Water Works Association
Pacific Northwest Section

How Contamination Occurs

Water normally flows in one direction, from the public water system through the customer's cold or hot water plumbing to a sink tap or other plumbing fixture. The plumbing fixture is the end of the potable water system and the start of the waste disposal system.

Under certain conditions water can flow in the reverse direction. This is known as **backflow**. Backflow occurs when a backsiphonage or backpressure condition is created in a water line.

Backsiphonage may occur due to a loss of pressure in the water distribution system during a high withdrawal of water for fire protection, a water main or plumbing system break, or a shutdown of a water main or plumbing system for repair. A reduction of pressure below atmospheric pressure creates a vacuum in the piping. If a hose bib was open and the hose was submerged in a wading pool during these conditions, the non-potable water in the pool would be siphoned into the house's plumbing and back into the public water system.

Backpressure may be created when a source of pressure, such as a pump, creates a pressure greater than that supplied from the distribution system. If a pump supplied from a non-potable source, such as a landscape pond, was accidentally connected to the plumbing system, the non-potable water could be pumped into the potable water supply.

How to Prevent Contamination of Your Drinking Water

Protect your drinking water by taking the following precautions:

Don't:

- Submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs, sinks, ponds, etc.
- Use spray attachments without a backflow prevention device.
- Connect waste pipes from water softeners or other treatment systems to the sewer, submerged drain pipe, etc.
- Use a hose to unplug blocked toilets, sewers, etc.

Do:

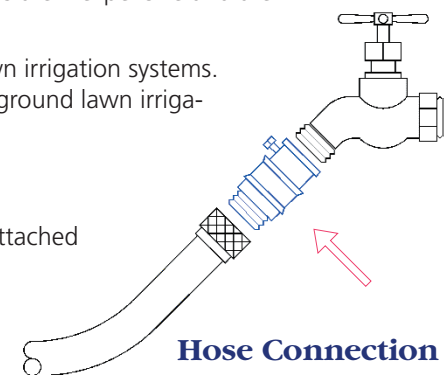
- ✓ Keep the ends of hoses clear of all possible contaminants.
- ✓ If not already equipped with an integral (built-in) vacuum breaker, buy and install hose bib type vacuum breakers on all threaded faucets around your home. These devices are inexpensive and are available at hardware stores and home improvement centers.
- ✓ Install an approved backflow prevention assembly on all underground lawn irrigation systems. Remember, a plumbing permit is required for the connection of an underground lawn irrigation system to your plumbing system.

Hose Connection Vacuum Breaker

Hose connection vacuum breakers are specifically made for portable hoses attached to threaded faucets. Their purpose is to prevent the flow of contaminated water back into the drinking water. These devices screw directly to the faucet outlet. They can be used on a wide variety of installations, such as service sinks, hose faucets near a wading pool, laundry tub faucets, etc.

Some units are designed for manual draining for freezing conditions. Some are furnished with breakaway set screws as a tamper proof feature.

These device are not intended for operation under continuous pressure.



Hose Connection Vacuum Breaker

Protection of the Water Purveyor's Distribution System

In general, the installation of plumbing in compliance with the plumbing code will provide adequate protection for your plumbing system from contamination.

However, the water purveyor may require (as a condition of service) the installation of a backflow prevention assembly on the water service to provide additional protection for the public water system. A backflow prevention assembly will normally be required where a single-family residence has special plumbing that increases the hazard above the normal level found in residential homes, or where a hazard survey cannot be completed.

To help determine if a backflow prevention assembly is required, the water purveyor may send residential customers a Cross Connection Control Survey Questionnaire. The water purveyor will evaluate the returned questionnaires to assess the risk of contamination to the public water system. Based on the results of the evaluation, the installation of backflow prevention assemblies may be required on services to some customers.