

2003

Water Quality Report
NAVAL STATION MAYPORT

The Navy Public Works Center Jacksonville (PWC JAX), Water Utilities Division, Code 630, Building 103, NAS Jacksonville, Florida, is your water utility service provider. We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is three deep wells which draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our treatment of your water supply includes aeration for odor control and chlorination to properly disinfect. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

*For further information or questions concerning this report or PWC JAX Water Utility Division that serves you, it is requested: Navy on-base **housing residents** first contact their **Station Housing Office** and **activity employees** should first contact their **safety or environmental offices**. All questions will be answered through your activity or directly with the customer. In addition, Navy personnel who live in private residences can also contact PWC JAX for general questions on water quality or to understand the information provided in other utility CCRs. To contact your water utility, please call **Wally Holdstein**, PWC JAX Water Utilities, at (904) 542-3991, extension 4632. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please make that call.*

PWC JAX routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period January 1st to December 31st 2003. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) 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.

Not Applicable (N/A) - No value limit or restriction has been applied to this particular parameter.

TEST RESULTS TABLE – NAVSTA MAYPORT

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	5/02	N	0.027	N/A	N/A	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5/02	N	0.74	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite (ppm)	07/03	N	0.016	N/A	N/A	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	5/02	N	15	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

Note: The result in the Level Detected column for TTHMs is the highest of the four quarterly running annual averages of results from all sampling sites. The quarterly running annual averages were calculated during the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2003.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly 2003	N	44.7 avg.	25.2-70	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/2001	N	0.17	2 of 68 sites	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2001	N	3.1	0 of 68 sites	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

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, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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*"We at Navy Public Works Center Jacksonville work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap", said **Fred Burns**, Water/Wastewater Utilities Director. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.*