



Consumer Confidence Report

2018 FLCY Hachinohe Drinking Water



Naval Air Facility Misawa is pleased to provide you with this annual report on drinking water quality for FLCY Hachinohe. This report provides information about the water delivered to FLCY Hachinohe in 2018. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. **The drinking water at FLCY Hachinohe is safe to drink.** Our goal is to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

Source of Water

Each of the three FLCY Hachinohe sites (Terminal, Pump Station 2, and Pump Station 3) receives its drinking water from a metered connection to the Hachinohe Regional Water Supply Authority (HRWSA). HRWSA is the Japanese municipal authority which owns and operates the water sources, treatment facility, and storage and regional distribution systems. Drinking water at FLCY Hachinohe is comprised of surface water from the Mabechi River and the Niida River. The raw water is pumped to the Hakusan Water Treatment Plant (HWTP) where it receives full conventional treatment and chlorine disinfection. HWTP was assessed in FY16 and found to meet the water quality standard of safe and good quality. A schematic of the HRWSA system serving FLCY Hachinohe is shown below.

together as one water distribution system because all three sites receive treated water from the same source. The Naval Air Facility Misawa Public Works Department (PWD) operates the water distribution system within the bounds of FLCY Hachinohe and manages compliance actions with all water quality requirements.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. military installations in Japan are required to meet all criteria established in the 2016 Japan Environmental Governing Standards, which are intended to ensure DoD activities and installations protect human health and the natural environment through specific environmental compliance criteria. Since 2013, all U.S. Navy installations are also required to meet or exceed U.S. National Primary Drinking Water regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, which ensures overseas drinking water systems are meeting the same water quality standards required in the U.S. These standards require monitoring and testing of the drinking water for contaminants on a regular basis, ensuring it is safe to drink. PWD regularly performs compliance audits and an external team conducts a sanitary survey every three years. The one outstanding compliance discrepancy is found at the bottom of the last page of this report.



Water Distribution System

Water distribution networks at the three FLCY Hachinohe sites are administratively managed

Important Health Information

Certain individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Center for Disease Control and Prevention establish guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. This



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information can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA website at

<https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

Possible Sources of Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain trace 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA website at

<https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations>

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. It can also pick up other contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or 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, or 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, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, 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 activities.

Other Potential Contaminants

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The source of lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. PWD Misawa 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 more than six hours, you can further minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at

<https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

Disinfection Byproducts

Chlorine or other chemicals are added to drinking water during the treatment process to disinfect it from microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria.

These chemicals also react with dissolved organic matter to produce chemical byproducts that may be harmful. As with other contaminants, these are carefully monitored to ensure consumer health.



Drinking Water Monitoring

PWD Misawa uses Japanese and EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze our drinking water and monitors drinking water for the following constituents.



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Constituent	Frequency
Coliform Bacteria, pH, Chlorine, Temperature	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts, Inorganic Chemicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals	Annually
Lead, Copper, PCBs, Herbicides, and Pesticides	Every 3 years
Radionuclides	Every 4 years
Asbestos	Every 9 years

The table on the last page of this report lists constituents detected during the most recent round of required sampling. Only those constituents detected are listed. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Drinking water samples were collected from each of the three sites, and the only concern identified was a low level of chlorine disinfectant during the warmest months. Although low, chlorine was consistently present to provide disinfecting action throughout the water system, and no bacteria were present during monthly testing. **FLCY Hachinohe drinking water remains safe and fit for human consumption.**

Frequently Asked Question

Does the annual Consumer Confidence Report indicate there is something wrong with the water, or that it's unsafe?

No, the water is safe to drink. Each U.S. Navy overseas installation is required by CNIC to provide its customers with a water quality report also known as a Consumer Confidence Report. This report is a general overview of the water quality delivered by your community water system. This report lists the regulated contaminants the community water system detected in the treated water and the level at which they were found for the preceding calendar year.

Public Participation Opportunities and Contacts

The Installation Commanding Officer has established an Installation Water Quality Board tasked with ensuring there is a reliable supply of drinking water for all persons using FLCY Hachinohe facilities.

Installation Water Quality Board (IWQB)	
Commander	226-3005
FLCY Hachinohe Fuel Director	226-5777
Public Works Officer	226-3592
Navy Clinic Preventive Medicine	243-2616
Public Affairs Officer	226-4363
Environmental Program Director	226-2497

To conserve valuable water, we encourage our water consumers to turn off water when not in use.



Additionally, keeping vacuum breaker or backflow preventer on hose bib is necessary to protect our drinking water from tainted water.

Please contact the NAF Misawa Public Affairs Office at 226-4363 or Jan.Mercado@fe.navy.mil for questions on drinking water in general.



Backflow Preventer



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Detected Chemicals in Drinking Water

Contaminant and Unit	Range	MCL	MRDL	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Inorganic Chemicals					
Barium (ppm)	0.0047	2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	< 0.1	4	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive
Nitrate (ppm)	1.1	10	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	8.2	None	NA	No	Salt present in the water that is generally naturally occurring
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts					
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	0.2 – 0.56	4	4*	No**	Disinfectant water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	0.0169 – 0.0240	0.08	NA	No	By-product of chlorination
Halo Acetic Acids [HAA5] (ppm)	0.0076 – 0.0114	0.06	NA	No	By-product of chlorination
Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile Level	AL	Samples > AL	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	0.91	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	0.0036	0.015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

*Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

**Chlorine residual should be maintained at a minimum of 0.2 mg/L to ensure against bacteriological growth in the distribution system. No bacteria has ever been detected in the drinking water.

Abbreviations and Definitions:

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant in water that establishes the appropriate treatment for a water system. AL is based on a 90th percentile value.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant 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 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 adding a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

ND: Not Detected.

ppm: Parts per million. One liter in 1,000,000 liters, or one drop in 50 liters

Summary of Compliance Discrepancy		
Discrepancy	Consumer Health Impact	Corrective Action
Laboratory used for bacteriological analysis does not meet Navy certification requirements	Very unlikely – although the laboratory does not meet Navy certification requirements, it does have a Japanese certification that meets other DoD requirements, and therefore the analytical results provided are highly reliable.	Navy authorities are working to reconcile US and Japanese laboratory standards in order to address this issue for all installations in Japan