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APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORMNaval Construction Battalion Center
Public Water Supply Name0240060

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

Advertisement in local paper

On water bills

Other NCBC website, housing office

Date customers were informed: 6/25/2009

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Seabee Courier

Date Published: 06/05/2009

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.cnic.navy.mil/Gulfport/Service-Organizations/Environmental/index.htm

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

R/K PWO
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

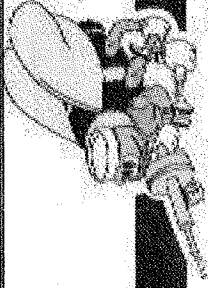
6/25/2009
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

www.cnmc.navy.mil/gulfport

Seabee Courier

HOME OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET SEABEES



Vol. 46 No.12

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi

June 25, 2009

2008 NCBC Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe? Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport has water quality sampling and laboratory analysis performed in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH). Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and state drinking water health standards. Local water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Throughout the year continuous sampling is performed on the drinking water system and the analysis is completed by the state water laboratory.

Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/Centers for Dis-

ease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Where does my water come from? NCBC Gulfport receives raw water from the Graham Ferry aquifer. The Graham Ferry aquifer is part of the Miocene aquifer system that consists of multiple layers of sand separated by beds of clay. The thickness of the Miocene aquifer ranges from 1,000 to 4,000 feet. A U.S. Geological Survey study of groundwater in Harrison County found that aquifers deeper than 500 feet were artesian. The groundwater for the NCBC Gulfport water supply is pumped from three wells. Each well is in excess of 700 feet.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment was prepared by the MSDH and is available for review. If you would like to review this report, please call the Environmental Division at 228.871.2485.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contami-

nants 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791). 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved? – The best mechanism to get involved consists of participating in Housing Residence meetings. The most current information about the meetings may be obtained by contacting the Hous-

See WATER page 24

From WATER page 17

ing Office at 228-871-2586. The consumer confidence report will not be mailed to NCBC customers, but is posted on the NCBC Environmental weedage at https://www.cnic.navy.mil/Gulfport/Service_Organizations/Environmental/index.htm. The Environmental Division encourages all customers that have concerns or questions to contact us directly.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the MSDH required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

**** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING ****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your

public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the MSDH Radiological Health Laboratory, the EPA suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Additional Information for 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. NCBC Gulfport 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 2 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>. The MSDH Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (Class is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.61	0.61	0.61	2008	No Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	30	11.09	NA		2008	No By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Ammonia (ppb)	6	6	0.3	0.3	0.3	2008	No Discharge from fire retardant, ceramic, electronics; solder, rest addition.
Argenic (ppb)	0	10	0.167	0.16	0.201	2008	No Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007699	0.00	0.009	2008	No Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint
Cesium (ppb)	100	100	0.3	0.3	0.3	2008	No Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free Cn) (ppb)	200	300	3	3	3	2008	No Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	0.10	0.12	2008	No Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which processes strong tooth
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrate) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrate) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2008	No Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	20	0.3	0.3	0.3	2008	No Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.3	0.3	0.3	2008	No Discharge from electronics, glass.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.3	NA		2008	No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2008	No Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	7	7	NA			2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	70	70	0.3	NA		2008	No	Discharge from vehicle washing facilities
1,3-Dichlorobutane (ppb)	0	5	0.3	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,3-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.3	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Bromoacetic Acid (ppb)	0	5	0.3	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and headfills
Chloroform (ppb)	0	5	0.3	NA		2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dibromochloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dibromomethane (ppb)	700	700	0.3	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.3	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.3	NA		2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from asphalt
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products					
Halocyclic Acids (HAA3) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unit Descriptions:					
Term	Definition				
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)				
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)				
NA	NA: not applicable				
ND	ND: Not detected				
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.				
Important Drinking Water Definitions:					
Term	Definition				
MCLG	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.				
MCL	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.				
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.				
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.				
Variance and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: Status of EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.				
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.				
MRDL	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.				
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated				
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level				

For more information please contact:

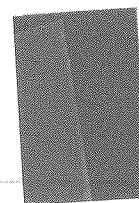
Environmental Division
2401 Upper Nixson
Culpton, MS 39301
228-871-2485

Seabee Courier June 25, 2009

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year Sample Date	Sample Value	# Sample Exceeding AL	Exceeding AL	Typical Source	
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	100	100	0.3	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	0	0.3	NA		2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.3	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - Action level as contaminant (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2008	0	NA	Corrosion of nonmetal plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level as contaminant (ppm)	0	15	0	2008	0	NA	Corrosion of brass/copper plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	



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Seabee Courier

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2008

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2008 NCBC Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality

Is my water safe? Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport has water quality sampling and laboratory analysis performed in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH). Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and state drinking water health standards. Local water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Throughout the year continuous sampling is performed on the drinking water system and the analysis is completed by the state water laboratory.

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Conservation Tips: — Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations — We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the MSDH required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. 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 change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG or MDLGL	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.61	0.61	0.61	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	11.09	NA	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.167	0.16	0.201	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007699	0.007699	0.009965	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free Cu) (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	0.10	0.12	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

<u>Contaminant:</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products					
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

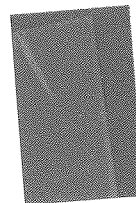
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variences and Exemptions	Variences and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information on the NCBC 2008 Consumer Confidence Report regarding the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, please contact:

**Lisa Noble
2401 Upper Nixon
Gulfport, MS 39501
(228) 871-2485
lisa.noble@navy.mil**



Programs



Programs

[Home](#) > [Programs](#) > [Environmental](#)



Environmental

Good Environmental Stewardship Promotes Healthy Recreation

Building: 117T

Hours: 7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Please click [here](#) to view page of maps, then select **Building 117T (Temp)Environmental**

Additional links for Environmental are located on the left under Menu.

2008 NCBC Consumer Confidence Report

Environmental Mission Statement

The Environmental Division at CBC, Gulfport is committed to enabling war fighter readiness in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. This commitment extends to all activities operating onboard NCBC Gulfport. Each individual, whether military, civilian or private contractor, regardless of rank or grade, is responsible for performing their duties in a manner that protects the environment, prevents pollution and exercises proper stewardship of our natural and cultural resources.

2009 JUN 30 AM 10: 12

2008 NCBC Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

Naval Construciton Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport has water quality sampling and laboratory analysis performed in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Department of Health. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Throughout the year continuous sampling is performed on the drinking water system and the analysis is completed by the state water laboratory.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

NCBC Gulfport receives raw water from the Graham Ferry aquifer. The Graham Ferry aquifer is part of the Miocene aquifer system that consists of multiple layers of sand separated by beds of clay. The thickness of the Miocene aquifer ranges from 1,000 to 4,000 feet. A U.S. Geological Survey study of groundwater in Harrison County found that aquifers deeper than 500 feet were artesian. The groundwater for the NCBC Gulfport water supply is pumped from three wells. Each well is in excess of 700 feet.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment was prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health and is available for review. If you would like to review this report, please call the Environmental Office at 228.871.2485.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 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, and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The best mechanism to get involved consists of participating in Housing Residence meetings. The most current information about the meetings may be obtained by contacting the Housing Office at 228-871-2586. The consumer confidence report will not be mailed to NCBC customers, but is posted on the NCBC Environmental webpage at

https://www.cnbc.navy.mil/Gulfport/Service_Organizations/Environmental/index.htm. The Environmental Division encourages all customers that have concerns or questions to contact us directly.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

******* A MESSAGE FROM MSHD CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING *******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSHD) Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Additional Information for 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. NCBC Gulfport 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 2 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>. The Mississippi state Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.61	0.61	0.61	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	11.09	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.167	0.16	0.201	2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007699	0.00	0.009	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	0.10	0.12	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass,
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Lisa Noble

Address:

2401 Upper Nixon

Gulfport, MS 39501

228-871-2485

228-871-3116

lisa.noble@navy.mil

Noble, Lisa L CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport

2009 JUN 30 AM 10: 12

From: Jeannie Stacks [JStacks@bbcgrp.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2009 1:30 PM
To: Noble, Lisa L CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport
Subject: RE: Drinking Water Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Will do. Thank you!

Jeannie Stacks
Resident Specialist/LifeWorks Coordinator Balfour Beatty Communities NCBC Gulfport | 3502
East Eighth Street | Building 452 | NCBC Gulfport, MS | 39501
P: 228-863-0424 | F: 228-863-0428

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-----Original Message-----

From: Noble, Lisa L CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport [mailto:lisa.noble@navy.mil]
Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2009 2:29 PM
To: Jeannie Stacks
Subject: Drinking Water Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Jeannie,

Attached is the Drinking Water Annual Consumer Confidence Report. It was published in the Seabee Courier, 25 June, and is available on the base website, https://www.cnic.navy.mil/Gulfport/Service_Organizations/Environmental/index.htm. You may also want to publish in the Military Housing Newsletter. Attached is a copy.

Regards,
Lisa

Lisa L. Noble
Air/Water Program Manager
Publics Works, Environmental Dept
NCBC Gulfport
228-871-2485 · DSN 868



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER
4902 MARVIN SHIELDS BLVD
GULFPORT, MS 39501-5001

APPROVED

IN REPLY REFER TO:
June 26, 2009

Mrs. Karen Walters
Compliance and Enforcement Branch
Mississippi State Department of Health
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215-1700

RE: Notice of Monitoring Violation – Maximum (Chlorine) Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

Mrs. Walters,

The U.S. Navy, Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC), PWS ID # 0240060, has complied with reporting requirement for the Notice of Monitoring Violation during Apr 2004. Public notice delivery Option 2, delivery notice through Consumer Confidence Report, was selected and is attached for your verification. The Consumer Confidence Report was published in the base paper, Seabee Courier, available on the NCBC Seabee Courier and Environmental Websites, and posting at the military family housing office. If you have questions or require additional information, please contact Lisa Noble at 228-871-2485 or by email at lisa.noble@navy.mil.

Sincerely,

Jeff Muehlmann
NCBC Environmental Director

Attachments:

1. Confirmation of Notice
2. Calendar Year 2008 Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form
3. Consumer Confidence Report

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUN 30 AM 10: 14

CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE

Community
(C)

Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

PWS Name: Naval Construction Battalion Center

PWS ID #: 0240060

For Violation: Maximum (Chlorine) Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)


Occurring on: Apr 2004

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines given by method(s) indicated below:

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(hand or direct delivery) (date)

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill) (date)

Notice distributed by Consumer Confidence Report on June 25, 2009
(alternate method if applicable) (date)



(Signature)

Environmental Director 6/26/09
(Title) (Date)

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUN 30 AM 10:14

2009 JUN 30 AM 10:14

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Naval Construction Battalion Center
Public Water Supply Name

0240060
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other NCBC website, housing office

Date customers were informed: 6/25/2009

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Seabee Courier

Date Published: 06/25/2009

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.cnbc.navy.mil/Gulfport/Service-Organizations/Environmental/index.htm

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

R/K PWO
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/25/2009
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518



Newsroom



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Seabee Courier

HOME OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET SEABEES

2009

- [June 25](#)
- [June 11](#)
- [May 21](#)
- [May 7](#)
- [April 9](#)
- [March 12](#)
- [Feb. 26](#)
- [Feb. 12](#)
- [Jan. 29](#)
- [Jan. 15](#)

2008

This Is An Official US Navy Website | 5200 2nd St, Gulfport, MS 39501, USA

2009 JUN 30 AM 10: 14

2008 NCBC Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality

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CAL SAMPLING **

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Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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See WATER page 16 15

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. 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 change frequently.

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<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.61	0.61	0.61	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	11.09	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.167	0.16	0.201	2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007699	0.00	0.009	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
				7699	963			
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Cyanide (as Free Cn) (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	0.10	0.12	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;
				2				
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

From WATER page 16

1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories;
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories;
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories;
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories;
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills;
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities;
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories;
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories;
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries;
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories;
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories;
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills;
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners;
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories;
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories;
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories;
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories;
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories;

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminant:							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits;
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits;

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products					
Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information on the NCBC 2008 Consumer Confidence Report regarding the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, please contact:

**Lisa Noble
2401 Upper Nixon
Gulfport, MS 39501
(228) 871-2485
lisa.noble@navy.mil**



Programs



Programs

[Home](#) > [Programs](#) > [Environmental](#)



Environmental

Good Environmental Stewardship Promotes Healthy Recreation

Building: 117T

Hours: 7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Please click [here](#) to view page of maps, then select Building 117T (Temp)Environmental

Additional links for Environmental are located on the left under Menu.

2008 NCBC Consumer Confidence Report

Environmental Mission Statement

The Environmental Division at CBC, Gulfport is committed to enabling war fighter readiness in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. This commitment extends to all activities operating onboard NCBC Gulfport. Each individual, whether military, civilian or private contractor, regardless of rank or grade, is responsible for performing their duties in a manner that protects the environment, prevents pollution and exercises proper stewardship of our natural and cultural resources.

2008 NCBC Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport has water quality sampling and laboratory analysis performed in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Department of Health. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Throughout the year continuous sampling is performed on the drinking water system and the analysis is completed by the state water laboratory.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

NCBC Gulfport receives raw water from the Graham Ferry aquifer. The Graham Ferry aquifer is part of the Miocene aquifer system that consists of multiple layers of sand separated by beds of clay. The thickness of the Miocene aquifer ranges from 1,000 to 4,000 feet. A U.S. Geological Survey study of groundwater in Harrison County found that aquifers deeper than 500 feet were artesian. The groundwater for the NCBC Gulfport water supply is pumped from three wells. Each well is in excess of 700 feet.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment was prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health and is available for review. If you would like to review this report, please call the Environmental Office at 228.871.2485.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 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, and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The best mechanism to get involved consists of participating in Housing Residence meetings. The most current information about the meetings may be obtained by contacting the Housing Office at 228-871-2586. The consumer confidence report will not be mailed to NCBC customers, but is posted on the NCBC Environmental webpage at

https://www.cnic.navy.mil/Gulfport/Service_Organizations/Environmental/index.htm. The Environmental Division encourages all customers that have concerns or questions to contact us directly.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

******* A MESSAGE FROM MSHD CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING *******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSHD) Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Additional Information for 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. NCBC Gulfport 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 2 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>. The Mississippi state Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.61	0.61	0.61	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	11.09	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.167	0.16	0.201	2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007699	0.00	0.009	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
				7699	965			
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	0.10	0.12	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;
				2				
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass,
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Lisa Noble

Address:

2401 Upper Nixon

Gulfport, MS 39501

228-871-2485

228-871-3116

lisa.noble@navy.mil

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUN 30 AM 10: 15

Noble, Lisa L CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport

From: Jeannie Stacks [JStacks@bbcgrp.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2009 1:30 PM
To: Noble, Lisa L CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport
Subject: RE: Drinking Water Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Will do. Thank you!

Jeannie Stacks
Resident Specialist/LifeWorks Coordinator Balfour Beatty Communities NCBC Gulfport | 3502
East Eighth Street | Building 452 | NCBC Gulfport, MS | 39501
P: 228-863-0424 | F: 228-863-0428

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error, please notify us immediately by e-mail and delete the original message. Thank you.

-----Original Message-----

From: Noble, Lisa L CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport [mailto:lisa.noble@navy.mil]
Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2009 2:29 PM
To: Jeannie Stacks
Subject: Drinking Water Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Jeannie,

Attached is the Drinking Water Annual Consumer Confidence Report. It was published in
the Seabee Courier, 25 June, and is available on the base website,
https://www.cnic.navy.mil/Gulfport/Service_Organizations/Environmental/index.htm. You may
also want to publish in the Military Housing Newsletter. Attached is a copy.

Regards,
Lisa

Lisa L. Noble
Air/Water Program Manager
Publics Works, Environmental Dept
NCBC Gulfport
228-871-2485 DSN 868

240060

APPROVED

5/29/09

2008 NCBC Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

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Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Throughout the year continuous sampling is performed on the drinking water system and the analysis is completed by the state water laboratory.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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Where does my water come from?

NCBC Gulfport receives raw water from the Graham Ferry aquifer. The Graham Ferry aquifer is part of the Miocene aquifer system that consist of multiple layers of sand seperated by beds of clay. The thickness of the Miocene aquifer ranges from 1000 to 4000 feet. A U.S. Geological Survey study of groundwater in Harrison County found that aquifers deeper than 500 feet were artesian. The groundwater for the NCBC Gulfport water supply is pumped from three wells. Each well is in

excess of 700 feet.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment was prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health and is available for review. If you would like to review this report, please call the Environmental Office at 871-2485.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). All drinking water, including bottled water, will contain small amounts of contaminant. The presence of contaminants does not indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Conservation Tips

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We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING *****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Additional Information for 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. NCBC Gulfport 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 2 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>. The Mississippi state Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582.



Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> ,	<u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

✓ Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.61	0.61	0.61	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	11.09	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.167	0.167	0.201	2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007699	0.007699	0.009965	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	0.102	0.12	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass,

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical

							factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

	MCLG	MCL			
	or	or	Your		
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>

MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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Cockrell, Joan

From: Noble, Lisa L CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport [lisa.noble@navy.mil]
Sent: Friday, May 29, 2009 10:25 AM
To: Cockrell, Joan
Subject: Seabee Base CCR
Signed By: lisa.noble@navy.mil



NCBC Gulfport.htm

Joan,

Thanks for taking time to discuss the CCR with me this morning. As we discussed, I am requesting a review of our CCR prior to publication. Please let me know if changes are required.

Thanks,
Lisa

Lisa L. Noble
Air/Water Program Manager
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