

FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION

Consumer Confidence Report – 2015

Covering Calendar Year – 2014

Is NAS Fallon Water Safe?

This Annual Consumer Confidence Report shows the results of our water quality monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2014.

Last year, Naval Air Station Fallon (NASF) drinking water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. NASF vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. The City of Fallon slightly exceeded the maximum contaminant level for arsenic in the fourth quarter of 2014; however, the water was still completely safe to drink. This is further explained in the section titled *Health Information About Water Quality*.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that was provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are continually being made to improve their water systems. If you have any questions, please contact **BECKY KURTZ, NAVFAC ENVIRONMENTAL** at 775-426-2243.

NASF owns three groundwater wells located outside the main installation perimeter. Groundwater from these deep wells comes from the Basalt Aquifer over 500 feet below the surface. Water is drawn from these wells and delivered via pipeline to the City of Fallon-owned water treatment plant, where it is combined with water drawn from the City of Fallon-owned groundwater wells. The City of Fallon owns four groundwater wells, which also tap the Basalt Aquifer, and are located throughout central portions of the city. This combined raw well-water is treated at the City of Fallon Water Treatment Plant to remove arsenic prior to distribution to base personnel and city residents. The arsenic treatment mechanism consists of the addition of ferric chloride (for adsorption) followed by filtration and disinfection.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the source water assessment, please contact us.

Message from EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants,

people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 storm water 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 storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, may also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is tested a minimum of 8 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their

presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1- December 31, 2014. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Water Quality Data

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2014 calendar year.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5

Running Annual Average (RAA): arithmetic average of the quarterly averages of four (4) consecutive quarters of monitoring.

90th Percentile: The EPA established an action level of 1.3 mg/L (1300 ppb) for copper based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means no more than 10 percent of your samples can be above either action level (AL). If copper levels are found above the action levels, it does not signal a violation but can trigger other requirements that include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): the “Maximum Allowed” MCL for secondary standards for drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology. They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor.

TON: A value indicative of the maximum dilution which can be made of a sample with its odor remaining detectable. A higher TON indicates a stronger odor.

Testing Results for FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2014				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range	RAA	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2014	ppb	60	0	3.6 - 4.8	5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2014	ppb	80	0	11.8 - 17	17	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	90 TH Percentile	Typical Source
COPPER	2014 - 2016	ppm	1.3	0	0.19	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Testing Results for CITY OF FALLON

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range	Highest Value	Typical Source
ARSENIC	11/26/2014	ppb	10	0	5 - 12	12*	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
FLUORIDE	1/6/2012	ppm	2	4	0.7	0.7	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	3/13/2014	ppm	10	10	0.34	0.34	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

* See note below in "Health Information About Water Quality"

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG
ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	1/6/2012	170	170	mg/L		
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	1/6/2012	170	170	mg/L		
CALCIUM	1/6/2012	1.8	1.8	mg/L		
CHLORIDE	1/6/2012	93	93	mg/L	400	
COLOR	1/6/2012	10	5 - 10	CU	15	
IRON	1/6/2012	0.11	0.11	mg/L	0.6	
LANGELIER INDEX (PH(S))	1/6/2012	105	105	LANG		
MAGNESIUM	1/6/2012	0.54	0.54	mg/L	150	
MANGANESE*	1/6/2012	0.11	0.11	mg/L	0.1	
ODOR	1/12/2012	1	1	TON	3	
pH	1/6/2012	8.18	8.18	pH	8.5	
SODIUM*	1/6/2012	230	230	mg/L	200	20
SULFATE	1/6/2012	190	190	mg/L	500	
TDS	1/6/2012	680	680	mg/L	1000	

* See note below in "Health Information About Water Quality"

Health Information About Water Quality

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over MANY years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

*ARSENIC: In late October of 2014, the City of Fallon treatment plant slightly exceeded the MCL for arsenic. The MCL for arsenic is 10 ppb and the fourth quarter sample was 12 ppb. While this level is above the MCL, the State of Nevada determined it was an anomaly and that the water was still safe for consumption and that public notification was not required. However, if the high level of arsenic had persisted, a public notification would have been issued. This exceedance led the City of Fallon to monitor the arsenic levels weekly until the root cause of the issue was identified. The City of Fallon determined by the end of November that the cause of the exceedance was due to the primary and secondary chemical pumps not correctly injecting the chemicals needed to remove arsenic.

The City immediately replaced the old pumps with new pumps which ultimately achieved successful compliance. These actions have corrected the issue and the treatment continues to provide safe drinking water under the 10 ppb standard.

*SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS: National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. For further information regarding these secondary contaminants, please refer to the EPA web page: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/secondarystandards.cfm>

Violations

During the 2014 calendar year, FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION is required to include an explanation of the violation(s) in the table below and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2014			