



Is our water safe to drink?

Yes. Naval Support Activity (NSA) Souda Bay's drinking water system provides water that is safe and Fit For Human Consumption (FFHC, or potable) as initially determined by the Installation Commanding Officer's Record of Decision dated December 13, 2013, and as consistently confirmed by laboratory sampling results (received monthly, quarterly, and yearly).

Our drinking water fully complies with the Department of Defense's (DoD) Greece Environmental Final Governing Standards (FGS) which are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Greek drinking water standards. When Greek and U.S. standards are different, the FGS adopts the *most protective* requirement. This assures U.S. personnel and Greek employees receive drinking water that meets or is above both nation's requirements.

Where does our water come from and how is it treated?

NSA Souda Bay purchases drinking water from the Chania Water Authority (DEYACh). The sources of the drinking water are deep wells and natural springs at the foot of the White Mountains. DEYACh chlorinates the water prior to distribution. NSA Souda Bay provides additional chlorination before distributing water around the base.

Why are there contaminants in drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, since the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) are groundwater and natural springs. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, that can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. It is important to note that the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Regular sampling may detect the level of contaminants in the water system. The sampling frequency defines the level of risk for each contaminant and by how often and at what levels it has appeared in prior sampling events. If the results are above regulatory limits, notifications go out by e-mail and public notification. A detailed list of contaminants found in our drinking water is included in this report, along with a comparison to the maximum levels considered safe for the public by these standards.

Although the drinking water is fit for human consumption, there is always the risk for contaminants to be present. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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.





For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, see the Safe Drinking Water website, <u>www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa</u> and the EPA's Drinking Water Standards web site: <u>https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water</u>.

Source water assessment

In May 2021, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC), together with the Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center (NMCPHC) and technical support staff, conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the NSA Souda Bay drinking water system. Sanitary surveys performed every three years provide an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. NSA Souda Bay closed two out of four significant findings from the 2021 report and is continuously improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations of the report.

Do I need to use special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Some people who drink trihalomethanes in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lower the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking website, <u>www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa</u>.

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. NSA Souda Bay Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water on base, and ensures that materials used in plumbing components are lead free. At home, 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Tables

During 2021, NSA Souda Bay performed more than 260 tests for over 40 contaminants. Unless otherwise noted, the table below (Table 1) only lists the contaminants detected during calendar year 2021. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. All contaminants detected in NSA Souda Bay drinking water are below the MCL allowed by FGS and EPA applicable requirements.





Table 1. Detected compounds under FGS and EPA rules.

Parameter	<u>FGS</u> <u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Your</u> Water	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.32	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Antimony (ppb)	5	0	0.67	2021	No	Discharge from fire retardants, electronics, solder
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.187	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	50	50	0.8	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	No limit	NA	37	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2	NA	0.0051	2021	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	10	NA	0.4	2021	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems.
Nickel (ppb)	20	NA	0.82	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Sodium (ppm)	No limit	NA	9.35	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate/Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.504	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	NA	12.1	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>FGS</u> MCL	Your Water	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	0.13±6.8	2020	No	Naturally Occurring
Gross Beta Activity (pCi/L)	50	0.72±0.69	2020	No	Naturally Occurring
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	5	0.5850	2020	No	Naturally Occurring

Parameter	FGS <u>AL</u>	MC LG	<u>90th percen</u> <u>tile</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Samples</u> Exceeding <u>AL</u>	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.269	Sep 2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	15	0	8.3	Sep 2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.





Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	Definition
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μ g/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ng/L	Nanogram per Liter
NA	NA: not applicable

Important Drinking Water Definitions				
<u>Term</u>	Definition			
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	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.			
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.			

Points of Contact

For more information, please contact the Public Works Environmental Office, who are members of the Installation Water Quality Board, at DSN 314-266-1973, or commercial 28210-21973