



## NAVSTA ROTA DRINKING WATER

### 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

1<sup>st</sup> of JULY, 2020



#### Is our water safe to drink?

Yes. NAVSTA Rota's drinking water system provides water that is safe and Fit for Human Consumption (potable) as determined by the Installation Commanding Officer's Record of Decision dated 17 December 2013, and as routinely confirmed by laboratory sampling results (received monthly, quarterly, and yearly). We are proud to support the Navy's commitment to provide safe and reliable drinking water to our service members and their families. This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes general and mandatory information to educate everyone about our water source(s), treatment processes, standard requirements, and other details to help assure you that our water is safe to drink.

Our drinking water fully complies with the DOD's Final Governing Standards (FGS), which are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Spain drinking water standards. When Spain and U.S. standards differ, the *most protective* requirement is adopted into the FGS. A detailed list of constituents found in our drinking water is included in this report, along with a comparison to the maximum levels considered safe for the general public by these standards.

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

NAVSTA Rota purchases treated water from the *Agencia Andaluza del Agua*. This water comes from *Los Hurones* and *Guadalcaçin* reservoirs and is treated at the *Cuartillos* water treatment plant where contaminants and suspended solids are removed through sedimentation, sand filtration and disinfection with chlorine. The water then flows by gravity to the *San Cristóbal* ground storage facilities. NAVSTA Rota maintains drinking water storage capacity through reservoir tanks in our drinking water distribution system and also has long water distribution lines. Turbidity is measured continuously at the entrance of NAVSTA Rota and to ensure disinfection is sustained throughout the extra storage and distribution, additional chlorination is performed. To maintain disinfection by products under the required level, additional filtration is accomplished by using granular activated carbon (GAC) filters.

#### Why are there contaminants in drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. 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 contaminants.

Due to this, some substances may be present in source drinking water, such as:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from wildlife, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and livestock;
- **Disinfection products**, such as chlorine and chloramine used to remove pathogens from the water and disinfection by-products such as Trihalomethanes;
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;







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

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
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.
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.
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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Point of Contact**

If you have any questions regarding this report or about the drinking water processes, please contact the Public Affairs Office, LTJG John George at DSN 314- 727-1680 or +34-956-82-1680, [Lyndsi.Gutierrez@eu.navy.mil](mailto:Lyndsi.Gutierrez@eu.navy.mil) ; or the Installation Environmental Program Office, Amos Webb at DSN 314-727-1418 or +34-956-82-1418, [Amos.webb@eu.navy.mil](mailto:Amos.webb@eu.navy.mil).