

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification

CWS Name: **US ARMY GARRISON FORT DIX**

CWS Address: **DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS  
ATTN: AFRC-FA-PWN  
FORT DIX, NJ 08640-5501**

Public Water System ID. No.: **0325001**

The community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been mailed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

**System-specific detail on CCR distribution to customers are outlined below: (check all that apply)**

CCR was distributed by mail on (date (s)) 20 June 2000.

Good faith efforts were used to reach all installation water users. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at FORT DIX HOME PAGE.

Mailing the CCR to Postal Patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used).

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).

posting the CCR in public paces (attach a list of locations).

delivery of multiple copies to buildings serving several persons such as:

           other: \_\_\_\_\_

           Posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site for systems serving greater than or equal to 100,000 persons.

Delivered CCR to other agencies as specified by the primacy agency (attach a list).

Certified by: Name: **Malcolm F. Knighten** (Sign) \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: **Foreman, Water Filtration Plant**  
Phone No. **(609) 562-5040**  
Date: **23 June 2000**

1999

# Annual Consumer Report on the Quality of Tap Water Fort Dix, New Jersey

## Introduction

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by Fort Dix. Under the “Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule” of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), community water systems are required to report this water quality information to the consuming public. Presented in this report is information on the source of our water, its constituents and the health risks associated with any contaminants.

The sources of drinking water include river 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 picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from installation stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, installation stormwater runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, such as petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, installation stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) 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, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Fort Monmouth, Environmental Health, (732) 532-2667, or the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

**We continually monitor the drinking water for contaminants. Our water is safe to drink;** however, 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. 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**.

The drinking water being delivered to you is pumped from the Greenwood Branch of Rancocas Creek and Potomac–Raritan–Magothy (PRM) Aquifer System as well as Englishtown, Cohansey, and Wenonah–Mt. Laurel aquifers.

Fort Dix is currently permitted to divert raw water from the Greenwood Branch, Rancocas Creek. The water is transmitted from the intake and pumping station in New Lisbon (latitude 39 57' 22", longitude 74 37' 39") to the water filtration plant at Fort Dix via two 16-inch transmission mains.

The Greenwood Branch, Rancocas Creek is located immediately south of Fort Dix and flows westward into the Delaware River. The surface water diversion structure is situated on the northern embankment of Rancocas Creek, immediately upstream of the Four Mile Road Bridge. The sluiceway discharges to a 36-inch diameter pipe that empties into an open sump located in the pumping station. At this point, lime is added to the water and then it is pumped by the 1,000 gallons per minute ( GPM) submersible pumps through two 16-inch water transmission lines approximately 4 miles to the Fort Dix Water Filtration Plant.

Water diverted from the Rancocas Creek is restricted under Fort Dix's water allocation permit, which sets a maximum permissible diversion flow rate. Restrictions within the permit limits Fort Dix from withdrawing any surface water from the Rancocas Creek if the downstream flow rate falls below the minimum flow rate in the permit.

The waters of Rancocas Creek are classified as Fresh Waters, Category Two (FW-2), Non-Trout. The water classification declines from generally good to poor from the headwater segments of the Rancocas Creek to the main stream. Degradation takes place primarily around developed areas. Agricultural runoff and failing septic systems are the primary causes of pollution in the headwaters of North Branch, Rancocas Creek.

The Fort Dix Treatment Plant is a conventional rapid sand filter plant, which provides multi-media filters, rapid mixing, flocculation and sedimentation. The main source of raw water for the water filtration plant is from the North Branch, Rancocas Creek. Additionally, on a need-only basis, the water filtration plant receives groundwater from Well No. 4. In the past few years, several components of the water filtration facility along with the raw water transmission lines from the New Lisbon Pumping Station have been upgraded. Construction of a new sedimentation basin at the water filtration plant has augmented the detention time in order to increase the removal efficiency of the existing sedimentation facilities. The recently completed improvements of the water filtration plant have improved the potable water supply quality, but have not increased the treatment capacity of the facility. Improvements scheduled to occur this year include replacement of the water filtration plant main filters and lime feed equipment at both the plant and the New Lisbon pumping station.

Fort Dix is currently permitted to divert groundwater from five main wells, Well Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, as well as a number of range wells. Wells that are located within a depleted portion of the NJDEP's Water Supply Critical Area No. 2, the PRM aquifer, are subject to withdrawal limitations.

Groundwater supplies exhibit levels of iron, manganese and turbidity levels (established turbidity levels are for surface water) above the recommended limits. Wells No. 6 and No. 5 are equipped with pressurized green sand filters for the removal of iron and manganese. Well No.4 is piped to the inlet of the water treatment plant and is treated along with the surface water. Well No.1 and No.2 are used only intermittently as standby water sources.

Recent improvements to wells located on the installation include replacement of five range wells and the replacement of well meters. The recently completed improvements to the range wells have ensured a reliable water supply in areas not serviced by the water treatment plant, particularly for fire safety concerns. Planned improvements include installation of an auto-chlorine system for several of the main wells.

The following table identifies the well diversion sources:

### Range Wells

Well Location	Building No.	Year Constructed	Depth (feet)	Meter Type
Range Headquarters #3 New Hanover Township, Burlington County	9007	1934	457	Neptune Totalizer
Times Square Manchester Township, Ocean County	9509	1999	98	Kent Totalizer
Bivouac 18 Plumstead Township, Ocean County	9446A	1999	103	Neptune Totalizer
Bivouac 20 Plumstead Township, Ocean County	9433A	1999	118	Rockwell Totalizer
Bivouac 22A Plumstead Township, Ocean County	9336	1999	125	Neptune
Stratcom Site Manchester Township, Ocean County	9668	Unknown	135	Neptune
Brindle Lake Plumstead Township, Ocean County	9909	1999	300	Rockwell Totalizer
Range 14 New Hanover Township, Burlington County	9094	Unknown	290	N/A
Catesville Road Pemberton Township, Burlington County	1900	1942	180	N/A

### Deep Middle Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Main Wells

Well No.	Year Constructed	Depth (feet)	Meter Type
Well #1	1941	980	Sparling Totalizer
Well #2	1941	1050	Sparling Totalizer
Well #4	1943	1086	Sparling Totalizer
Well #5	1970	1104	Sparling Totalizer
Well #6	1970	1140	Sparling Totalizer

## Definitions of Key Terms

To gain a better understanding of the content of this report, several key terms must be defined. They are as follows:

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Level Found - Laboratory analytical result for a contaminant; this value is evaluated against an MCL or AL to determine compliance.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Primary Standards - National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs or primary standards) are legally enforceable standards that apply to public water systems. Primary standards protect drinking water quality by limiting the levels of specific contaminants that can adversely affect public health and are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems.

Range - The range of the highest and lowest analytical values of a reported contaminant. For example, the range of reported analytical detections for an unregulated contaminant might be 10.1 ppm (lowest value) to 13.4 ppm (highest value). EPA requires this range to be reported.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SCML) - The level of a contaminant in Drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Secondary Standards - National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs or secondary standards) 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. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, New Jersey DEP choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exemptions - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

For a complete discussion regarding variations and exemptions applicable to our water system, please see the section of this report entitled, "Variations and Exemptions." Please note that variations and exemptions are not the same as reduced monitoring provisions. Variations and exemptions are State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions. Reduced monitoring waivers may be granted if a system has consistently met MCLs.

## Additional Acronyms/Terms Used in This Report

Below is a listing of other acronyms and terms used in this Consumer Confidence Report.

- a. MFL - million fibers per liter; a measure of asbestos in water
- b. MGD - Million Gallons per Day
- c. mg/kg - milligrams per kilogram
- d. mg/L - Milligrams per Liter
- e. ml - Milliliter
- f. mrem/yr - millirem per year; a measure of radioactivity in water
- g. NJDEP - New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
- h. NTU - nephelometric turbidity unit; measure of turbidity in water
- i. pCi/L - picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity in water
- j. ppb - parts per billion
- k. ppm - Parts per Million
- l. TDS - Total Dissolved Solids
- m. T.O.C. - Total Organic Carbon
- n. TTHMs - Total Trihalomethanes
- o.  $\mu\text{g/L}$  - micrograms per liter
- p. USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

## Monitoring of Your Drinking Water

Fort Dix water system uses only EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze your drinking water. Fort Dix personnel take water samples from the distribution system and residents' taps; samples are then shipped to an accredited laboratory where a full spectrum of water quality analyses is performed. The following tables indicate the potential contaminants monitored are their MCL's.

## Federal and NJ State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards as of November 1996

### Volatile Organic Compounds

Contaminants	Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) (µg/l or ppb)
Benzene	1*
Carbon Tetrachloride	2*
meta-Dichlorobenzene	600*
ortho-Dichlorobenzene	600
para- Dichlorobenzene	75
1,1-Dichloroethane	50*
1,2- Dichloroethane	2*
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2*
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene	70
trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene	100
1,2-Dichloropropane	5
Ethylbenzene	700
Methyl tertiary Butyl Ether	70*
Methylene Chloride	3*
Monochlorobenzene	50*
Naphthalene	300*
Styrene	100
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethylene	1*
Tetrachloroethylene	1*
Toluene	1,000
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	9*
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	30*
1,1,2- Trichloroethane	3*
Trichloroethylene	1*
Vinyl Chloride	2
Xylenes (total)	1,000*

\* N.J. MCL (A-280)

### Inorganics

Contaminants	Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) (µg/l or ppb)
Antimony	6
Arsenic	50
Asbestos	7 X 10 <sup>6</sup> fibers/l > 10µm
Barium	2,000
Beryllium	4
Cadmium	5
Chromium	100

Copper	1,300**(AL)
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<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) Cont'd (<math>\mu\text{g/l}</math> or ppb)</b>
Cyanide	200
Fluoride	4,000
Lead	15**(AL)
Mercury	2
Nickel	+
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	10,000
Nitrite	1,000
combined nitrate/nitrite	10,000
Selenium	50
Thallium	2

\*\*AL - An action level is a trigger point at which remedial action is to take place. It is not an MCL.

+ No MCL – Monitoring only required.

### Synthetic Organic Compounds

<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) (<math>\mu\text{g/l}</math> or ppb)</b>
Alachlor	2
Aldicarb	+
Aldicarb Sulfone	+
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	+
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2
Carbofuran	40
Chlordane	0.5*
Dalapon	200
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	0.2
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6
Diquat	20
Endothall	100
Endrin	2
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	0.05
Glyphosate	700
Heptachlor	0.4
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.2
Hexachlorobenzene	1
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50
Lindane	0.2
Methoxychlor	40
Oxamyl	200
PCBs	0.5
Pentachlorophenol	1

<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) Cont'd (µg/l or ppb)</b>
Picloram	500
Simazine	3
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3 X 10 <sup>-5</sup>
2,4-D	70
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50

\* N.J. MCL (A-280)

+ No MCL – Monitoring Required

Fort Dix monitors the water distribution system for the contaminant groups listed in Column 1 of the following table using EPA approved methods. Column 2 of the table specifies the monitoring frequency.

### Secondary Standards

*(primarily aesthetic)*

<b>Physical Characteristics</b>	<b>Recommended Upper Limit or Optimum Range</b>
Color	10 color units (standard cobalt scale)
PH	6.5 to 8.5
Odor	3 Threshold odor number
Taste	No objectionable Taste

### Secondary Standards

*(primarily aesthetic)*

<b>Physical Characteristics</b>	<b>Recommended Upper Limit (mg/l or ppm)</b>
ABS/L.A.S.	0.5
Aluminum	0.2
Chloride	250
Fluoride	2
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	250
Iron	0.3
Manganese	0.05
Silver	0.1
Sodium	50
Sulfate	250
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	500
Zinc	5

## Analyte Groups and Monitoring Frequency Table

Analyte/Contaminant Group	Monitoring Frequency
pH	80 samples per year (as required)
Color	10 samples per week on Wed. of each week
Total Dissolved Solids	10 samples per week on Wed. of each week
Corrosivity – Alkalinity	10 samples per week on Wed. of each week and 40 additional samples per year, to be determined
Corrosivity – Hardness (as CaCo3)	10 samples per week on Wed. of each week
Iron	20 samples per week, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. of each week
Manganese	20 samples per week, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. of each week
Fluoride	30 samples per week, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. of each week
Turbidity	One sample every four hours, taken from the filter effluent. The minimum for a thirty-day month is 180 samples.
Total Coliform by membrane filtration	When Directed, 20 samples per week, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. of each week
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	8 samples per quarter on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of Jan. Apr. July and Oct.
Inorganics	6 samples per year on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of March
Asbestos, number of fibers using TEM testing	20 samples per year on 2 <sup>nd</sup> . Wed. of Jan. Only
Pesticides/Herbicides	10 samples per quarter on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of Jan. Apr. July and Oct.
Unregulated Organics/Regulated Organics	15 samples per quarter on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of Jan. Apr. July and Oct.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	15 samples per quarter on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of Jan. Apr. July and Oct.
Sodium	15 samples per year on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of March
Secondary Contaminants	15 samples per year on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of March
Zinc, Aluminum, Silver	15 samples per quarter on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of Jan. Apr. July and Oct.
Nitrate as N	15 samples per quarter on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of Jan. Apr. July and Oct.
Nitrite as N	15 samples per quarter on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of Jan. Apr. July and Oct.
Corrosivity, Alkalinity, Hardness	1 sample per year on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of May
Chlorides	6 samples per year on 1 <sup>st</sup> . Wed. of October
Copper	25 samples per week every Wed. in Feb. 15 samples per week every Wed. in Aug. Additional 30 samples as Needed
Lead	25 samples per week every Wed. in Feb. 15 samples per week every Wed. in Aug. Additional 30 samples as Needed
Calcium	40 samples per year, to be determined
Conductivity	40 samples per year, to be determined
Orthophosphate	40 samples per year, to be determined
Silica	40 samples per year, to be determined
Cryptococcs/Giardia Sporidium/Lambliia	4 samples per year, or as needed

## Results Table – Detected Secondary Contaminants

The following table presents the yearly average analytical results of Fort Dix's monitoring for the reporting period of 1999.

Contaminants	Filtration Plant	MCL*	Exceeded Standard?
Turbidity	0.379	0.5	No
Color	0.17	10.0	No
pH	7.76	6.5 to 8.5	No
Chlorine Residual	0.98	1.0	No
Manganese	0.0315	0.05	No
Iron	0.18	0.3	No
Fluoride	0.574	2.0	No
Hardness	60.54	50 to 250	No
Alkalinity	13.08	NA	No
TDS	113.25	500	No
Corrosivity	-1.258	NA	No
Coliform	0	0	No

\* Report applicable State, Local, or Federal MCL, TT, or AL value.

### Results Table – Detected Contaminants

The following table presents the analytical results of Fort Dix's monitoring for the reporting period of 1999.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Exceeded Standard?
Total Coliform	0	0	0	NA	No
Fecal Coliform	0	0	0	NA	No
Lead	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Arsenic	none	none	none	NA	No

\* MCL represents the presence of Coliform bacteria in one sample per month.

\*\* MCL represents Positive routine, plus positive repeat sample for total Coliform, and also positive for fecal Coliform.

\*\*\* This value represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value of the most recent round of sampling.

\*\*\*\* This value represents the total number of sampling sites, which exceed the action level.

### Variations and Exemptions

*NJDEP waived lead and copper monitoring for 1999* - Base monitoring was satisfactorily completed during the second half of 1992 and the first half of 1993, therefore, a monitoring reduction was granted from bi-annually to annually beginning in calendar year 1994. Annual monitoring is on record for 1994, 1995 and 1996. No monitoring is required for 1997 and 1998. The system is granted a monitoring reduction for the 1999-2000 compliance period. Monitoring for lead and copper (30 samples) must be performed once during the three-year compliance period.

## Detected Contaminants

Fort Dix samplers constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. The table lists only those contaminants that had some level of detection. Many other contaminants (Volatile Organic Compounds, Inorganic) have been analyzed also, but were not present or were below the detection limits of the laboratory equipment.

EPA requires different reporting methodologies for different contaminants. A brief explanation of Fort Dix's reporting methodologies for each detected contaminant is provided below.

- (1) *Total Coliform* – standard are based on the presence or absence of coliform bacteria in a sample. The number of samples collected by a public water system is determined by the size of the population served. A system collecting at least 40 samples per month can have coliform positive. Any number exceeding these amounts triggers a MCL exceedence. Since Fort Dix samplers collected fewer than 40 total Coliform samples per month, EPA requires Fort Dix to report the highest monthly number of positive samples. As presented in the Results Table above, Fort Dix had no positive samples for the year 1999.
- (2) *Fecal Coliform* – EPA requires that Fort Dix report the total number of positive samples of fecal Coliform for one year. As presented in the Results Table above, Fort Dix had no positive samples for the year 1999.
- (3) *Lead* – EPA requires that Fort Dix report 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value of the most recent round of sampling, as well as the total number of sampling sites exceeding the action level.
- (4) *Arsenic* – EPA requires that Fort Dix report the highest level of arsenic detected (28 ppb), and the range of all detected values for contaminant (0.1 ppb – 28 ppb).
- (5) *Trihalomethanes* – 100 µg/l (ppb) annual average.
- (6) *Radionuclides* – are elements such as radium and uranium. Combined radium 226 and radium 228 has an MCL of 5 picocuries/l (pCi/l). The MCL for gross alpha particle activity (including radium 226 but excluding radon and uranium) is 15 pCi/l.
- (7) *Turbidity* – is measured by use of an instrument called a nephelometer, and expressed as nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU). No more than 5% of the samples may exceed 0.5 NTU, nor any sample exceed 5 NTU.

## Compliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

Since Fort Dix did not exceed MCLs for fecal and total Coliform, no reporting is required at this time.

## Information on Arsenic, Nitrate, and Lead

Fort Dix did not exceed the MCL for *arsenic*. EPA did not require Fort Dix to report on arsenic because the installation did not detect this contaminant at any level.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline ( **1-800-426-4791**).

### **Source Water Assessment**

A source water assessment has been performed for the source of your drinking water (Greenwood Branch, Rancocas Creek and Potomac–Raritan–Magothy (PRM) Aquifer System as well as Englishtown, Cohansey, and Wenonah–Mt. Laurel aquifers). A source water assessment is performed to determine the quality of water before it is treated and distributed throughout the installation. Additionally, source water assessments help us to identify ways to better protect Fort Dix's water source. A source water assessment performed in 1998 indicated that Potomac–Raritan–Magothy Aquifer is not located near any significant sources of contamination.

### **Public Involvement**

Fort Dix will hold regular public meetings to address the comments and questions raised by our installation population. The 2000 board meeting will be held some time in the near future.

All questions and/or comments should be in writing and addressed to Regional Directorate of Public Works (RDPW).