

# Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)



**2022 Water Quality Report**

**Marine Corps Installations Pacific**

**Combined Arms Training Center, Camp Fuji, Japan**

### Introduction

This is an annual report about the quality of tap water delivered to Combined Arms Training Center, Camp Fuji. The purpose of this report is to provide customers with information about the quality of the drinking water.

### About Consumer Confidence Reports

In 1996, the United States Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), requiring all community water systems in the U.S. to provide customers with an annual water quality report called a Consumer Confidence Report. In 2020, the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), also started requiring the U.S. Marine Corps to prepare an annual water quality report modeled after the SDWA.

### Safe Drinking Water

Regulations require all installations to test water supply systems for a variety of contaminants. In 2022, CATC Camp Fuji’s drinking water met JEGS health-based water quality standards. Camp Fuji personnel are committed to providing safe drinking water. The installation’s routine monitoring program ensures optimal water quality on CATC Camp Fuji, strictly following JEGS water quality standards and monitoring requirements.

### Contaminants in Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of contaminants. The presence of trace amounts of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, naturally occurring radioactive material, and can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, like salts and metals, may occur naturally or originate 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 agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can occur naturally or as the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates water provided by public water services, dictating the amount of acceptable contaminant levels in public water. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates bottled water content, which must provide the same level of protection for public health. The Government of Japan (GOJ) and U.S. Forces, Japan both regulate drinking water in Japan.

### CATC Camp Fuji’s Water System

Camp Fuji’s installation facilities maintenance division operates and maintains the base drinking water system. Water is supplied by a Gotemba-City water tank which is sourced by well water under the direct influence of surface water. The Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force, Camp Takigahara’s water section maintains the water tank.

### Monitoring Drinking Water

In calendar year (CY) 2022, Fuji personnel collected samples from various locations in the installation water distribution system and residential taps. They sent the collected samples to an accredited laboratory for a full-spectrum water quality analysis. Lab workers analyzed the water using EPA and GOJ approved laboratory methods verifying that CY 2022 levels did not exceed JEGS maximum contaminant levels.

### Special Considerations

The base’s monitoring program minimizes potential health impacts that may occur from drinking unsafe water. However, some people may be more sensitive to contaminants than the general public. For example, the elderly, infants, immuno-compromised individuals such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, and people living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), or other immune system disorders may be more sensitive to exposure to trace amounts of contaminants in drinking water. People with concerns about contaminants in drinking water, especially the groups of people previously mentioned, should seek medical advice from their healthcare providers.

**CY 2022 Water Quality Table for CATC Camp Fuji**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Inorganic Contaminants1** | **Violation?**  **Yes/No** | **Units** | **Highest Level Detected** | **MCL** | | **AL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Sodium | No | mg/L | 6 | N/A2 | | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | No | mg/L | 0.002 | 2.0 | |
| Nitrate | No | mg/L | 0.57 | 10 | | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching septic tanks/sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Nitrate/Nitrite | No | mg/L | 0.57 | 10 | |
| **Microbial Contaminants** | **Violation?**  **Yes/No** | **Units** | **Highest Level Detected** | **MCL** | | **AL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Total Coliform Bacteria**3** | No | N/A | N/A | >1 positive sample per month, or any repeat sample is positive | | N/A | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Volatile Organic Compounds4** | **Violation?**  **Yes/No** | **Units** | **Highest Level Detected** | **MCL** | | **AL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| No exceedances in 1Q CY2023**6** | | | | | | | |
| **Synthetic Organic Contaminants5** | **Violation?**  **Yes/No** | **Units** | **Highest Level Detected** | **MCL** | | **AL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| No exceedances in 3Q, 4Q CY2022 and 1Q CY2023**6** | | | | | | | |
| **Radionuclides7** | **Violation?**  **Yes/No** | **Units** | **Highest Level Detected** | **MCL** | | **AL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Gross Alpha | No | pCi/L | 1.17 ± 0.879 | 15 | | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium-226 and Radium-228 (combined) | No | pCi/L | 0.356 ± 0.796 | 5 | | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta Particle and Photon Radioactivity | No | mrem/year | 0.235 ± 0.134 | 4 | | N/A | Decay of natural and manmade deposits |
| **Residual Disinfectants** | **Violation?**  **Yes/No** | **Units** | **Highest RAA** | **MRDL** | | **AL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Free Chlorine | No | mg/L | 0.65 | 4.0 | | N/A | Water additive use to control microbes |
| **Disinfectant / Disinfection Byproducts** | **Violation? Yes/No** | **Units** | **Highest LRAA** | **MCL8** | | **AL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Total Trihalomethanes | No | mg/L | 0.007 | 0.080 | | N/A | By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | No | mg/L | 0.008 | 0.060 | |
| **Lead and Copper** | **Violation? Yes/No** | **Units** | **90 % Pb/Cu Level (mg/L)** | **Sites Exceeding AL / No. of Sites** | | **AL9** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Lead | No | mg/L | <0.005 | 0 / 10 | | 0.015 | Corrosion from plumbing systems |
| Copper | No | mg/L | <0.050 | 0 / 10 | | 1.3 |
| **PFAS10** | **Violation? Yes/No** | **Units** | **Highest Level Detected** | **EPA HA** | | **AL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| PFOA | No | ng/L | 1.8 | 70 | | N/A | Industrial runoff and ground water contamination |
|  | | | | | | | |
| *Abbreviations:* | | | | | | | |
| **AL:** action level | | | | | **ng/L**: nanograms per liter | | |
| **CY:** calendar year | | | | | **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter | | |
| **LRAA**: locational running annual average | | | | | **PFAS**: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances | | |
| **MCL:** maximum contaminant level | | | | | **PFOA**: Perfluorooctanoic acid | | |
| **mg/L:** milligrams per liter | | | | | **PFOS**: Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid | | |
| **MRDL:** maximum residual disinfectant level | | | | | **Q**: Quarter | | |
| **mrem**: millirem, 1 mrem = 0.001 rem | | | | | **RAA**: running annual average | | |
| **N/A:** not applicable | | | | | **µg/L:** micrograms per liter | | |
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| ***Definitions:*** | | | | | | | |
| **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.  **MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.  **AL**: Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  **HA**: Health Advisory - Non-enforceable non-regulatory and provide technical information to states agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination. | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |
| ***Notes:*** | | | | | | | |
| 1. 12 other Inorganic Contaminants were monitored in CY22, and results were non-detectable.  2. No MCL established for Sodium. Monitoring is required so that levels can be made available upon request.  3. All test results are TC Negative  4. 21 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) were monitored in 3 & 4 Q FY23; however, all are re-sampled in 1Q CY23. All the results were non-detectable.  5. Sample ware taken and analyzed in 3 & 4 Q in CY2022, and 1Q in CY2023. Next sampling will be 3rd QTR CY2025.  6. Due to quality control issues and custom regulations while in transit to the U.S. lab, all samples had to be repeated several times.  7. Uranium was monitored in CY22, and result was non-detectable.  8. The MCL for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids is based on a locational running annual average of quarterly samples.  9. The AL for Lead and Copper is based on a 90th percentile value – i.e., no more than 10% of all sampled taps.  10. PFAS monitoring will be conducted again in 2023 in accordance with DoD policy. | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |

**Frequently Asked Questions**

**How do I know if my water is safe to drink?**

Water suppliers must notify you if your water does not meet standards or if there is a waterborne disease emergency. A notice will describe any precautions you need to take, such as boiling your water.

**Is it okay to drink from a garden hose?**

Water flowing through a hose is safe, but manufacturers treat garden hoses with special chemicals and may contain bacteria and other substances.

**Can I improve my drinking water’s quality?**

Running cold water through the tap for 30-seconds prior to use helps flush out small amounts of metals that may leach into water that has been sitting in metal pipes for long periods of time. Water used for consumption should always come from cold-water taps. Hot water has the potential to leach metals into tap water.

**Will a home water filter make water safer or healthier?**

Most filters improve the taste, smell, and appearance of water, but they do not necessarily make the water safer or healthier. If you use filters, keep in mind, they require regular maintenance and replacement or the filter itself can impact water quality.

**The water tastes / smells / looks odd. What’s wrong with it?**

Even when water meets standards, you may still not like its taste, smell, or appearance. The taste, smell, and appearance of water are known as aesthetic characteristics and do not pose adverse health risks. Cloudy water is a common aesthetic complaint. It is temporary and typically caused by air bubbles. Another aesthetic criticism is about that water may taste like chlorine. Allowing water to stand exposed to air for a moment may improve the taste.

**Why does the water sometimes look rusty?**

Rusty or reddish tinted water may occur because of a sudden change in water pressure due to fire hydrant flushing, water main breaks, or other interruptions changing normal water flow. Iron may cause discoloration but is not a health risk. Normal water flow usually clears the main lines within two-hours. If you live on or near the end of a long distribution line, it may take longer for lines to run clear. You can check your water by flushing a toilet bowl three-times every 15 to 20 minutes. Galvanized iron pipes or fittings within a home or building may also cause discolored water. Running the water will clear the piping system. If hot water is rusty, the water heater may need to be flushed.

**Who do I contact if my water smells, tastes, or appears odd?**

A change in your water’s taste, color, or smell is not necessarily a health concern. However, sometimes a change can be a sign of problems. If you notice a change in your water, contact the base environmental section.

**What is a Boil Water Notice?**

CATC Camp Fuji garrison may issue a Boil Water Notice any time there’s a drop in water pressure from a water main break or system maintenance and immediately begin testing requirements. Boil Water Notices, in these cases, are precautionary and do not necessarily mean that contamination has been detected or is suspected. During routine testing, if total coliform bacteria is detected, garrison staff will issue a Boil Water Notice, as a precaution while corrective actions are taken. In this case, staff test the water repeatedly until corrective measures conclude and garrison leaders certify that it’s safe for consumption.

**Does the water system have a lead problem?**

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Japan Environmental Governing Standards state that 90% of samples must be below the action level, and the base water system met that criterion in calendar year (CY) 2022. Camp Fuji’s water system continues to be sampled for lead, and the next samples will be collected in the 3rd quarter of CY 2023.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components

associated with service lines and home plumbing. When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap between 30-seconds to 2-minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking.

**What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?**

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. For decades, manufacturers have used PFAS in various industrial and consumer products around the globe, including the U.S. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, food packaging, and cookware. Some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires also contain PFAS. Due to widespread use of PFAS and environmental persistence, most Americans are likely to have already been exposed to certain PFAS.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has more information about PFAS on their website: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

### Is there a Japanese translation of the CCR?

The CCR is in English. Contact the Environmental Section at 224-8402 for a Japanese version.

CCRの全てが英文の文書です。日本語訳希望者は環境課までご連絡下さい。基地内： 224-8402 基地外から：0550-89-6102, Ext: 224-8402.

**Where can I find additional information?**

The CATC Camp Fuji, Environmental section webpage:

<https://www.fuji.marines.mil/Environmental/>