Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2024 Water Quality Report
Marine Corps Installations Pacific
Marine Corps Base Camp S.D. Butler, New Camp Lester
Okinawa, Japan

Introduction

This is an annual report on the quality of tap water delivered to Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp S.D. Butler, New Camp Lester Military Family Housing also known as Camp Lester, North. Although Camp Lester is one Camp, the Camp comprises two different water systems, and the pipelines are completely separate. The purpose of this report is to provide you, our customers, with general information about the quality of water you drink.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to require all community water systems in the United States to provide their customers with a brief annual water quality report called a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Last year, over 50 different drinking water contaminants were evaluated for compliance. Only contaminants measured in concentrations above their respective analytical methods' detection limits are reported in this CCR.

Safe Drinking Water

Drinking water regulations require that all installation water supply systems are sampled and analyzed for a variety of contaminants in drinking water. Last year (2024), your drinking water met health-based water quality standards contained in the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS). The primary purpose of the JEGS is to provide environmental compliance criteria and management practices to be used by United States Department of Defense installations in Japan. MCB Camp Butler, G-F, Environmental Affairs Branch (EAB) and Air Force 18th Medical Group, Bioenvironmental (BE) personnel are committed to providing safe drinking water to you and your family. Our routine monitoring program, which follows water quality standards and monitoring requirements set forth in the JEGS, enables us to maintain optimal water quality on New Camp Lester.

Information about Drinking Water Contaminants

All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of contaminants dissolved in the water. The presence of trace contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, naturally occurring radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from municipal wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They may also enter the environment from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants 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, the JEGS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Our monitoring program identifies contaminants in drinking water and allows us to avoid potential health impacts that might occur if we consume water containing contaminants over long periods of time above the standards set forth in the JEGS. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants than the general population. For example, immunocompromised individuals such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from contaminants. These individuals or their caretakers should seek medical advice about drinking water from their health care providers if they have questions.

New Camp Lester Water System Information

New Camp Lester drinking water system is operated and maintained by the 18th Civil Engineer Squadron. The water is distributed from the Chatan water treatment plant (WTP) to an Air Force-owned water storage tank on Camp Lester. The source water to the treatment plant is a combination of surface waters (reservoirs and rivers), groundwater wells, and a desalination plant fed by the East China Sea. Chatan WTP utilizes both biological and conventional water treatment processes and ozone as its disinfectant. In addition, chlorine residual is maintained in the distribution system for additional protection as water travels to the tap.

Monitoring of Your Drinking Water

BE is responsible for drinking water monitoring in New Camp Lester, which comprises primarily military family housing. Only United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and GOJ approved laboratory methods are used to analyze your drinking water. Trained personnel collect water samples from the distribution system and residential taps. Samples are then shipped to an accredited laboratory where a full spectrum of water quality analyses is performed. None of the routine monitoring samples collected in 2024 were at a level higher than the JEGS Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Frequently Asked Questions

Why does the water sometimes look rusty?

Rusty or reddish tinted water may occur because of a sudden change in pressure due to fire hydrant flushing, water main breaks, or other disturbances that result in a change to normal water flow. Iron causes the discoloration and is not a health risk. The normal flow of water will usually clear the mains within two hours or less. Check your water by flushing a commode bowl three times every 15 to 20 minutes. If you live on or near the end of a long distribution line, additional flushing may be required. Galvanized iron pipes or fittings within a home or building may also cause discolored water. Running the water will clear the piping system. If the hot water is rusty, the water heater may need to be flushed.

What is a Boil Water Notice?

Any time a drop in pressure occurs from a water main break or system maintenance, the G-F EAB will issue a Boil Water Notice and immediate sampling requirements go into effect. Boil Water Notices in these cases are precautionary and do NOT necessarily mean that contamination has been detected or is suspected. In other cases, if total coliform bacteria are detected as part of our routine sampling program, a Boil Water Notice will also go into effect as a precaution while corrective measures are taken. In this case, resampling continues until the corrective measures are completed.

Is it okay to drink from a garden hose?

The water that supplies the water hose is safe but a garden hose may be treated with chemicals and can contain bacteria and other substances. Drinking from a garden hose is highly discouraged.

Will using a home water filter make the water safer or healthier?

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

What can I do to improve the quality of my drinking water?

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

How will I know if my water is not safe to drink?

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

I don't like the taste/smell/appearance of my tap water? What's wrong with it?

Even when water meets standards, you may still object to its taste, smell, or appearance. Taste, smell and appearance are also known as aesthetic characteristics and do not pose adverse health effects. Common complaints about water aesthetics include: temporary cloudiness (typically caused by air bubbles) or chlorine taste (which can be improved by letting the water stand exposed to the air).

Does the water system have a lead problem?

The JEGS state that 90% of samples must be below the action level. The water system is monitored for lead and copper on a triennial basis by BE. 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. 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 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. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS are found in many consumer products, as well as in industrial products, like certain firefighting agents called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS are also found in essential use applications such as in microelectronics, batteries, and medical equipment. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment, and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) listed in Table 1 as a running annual average (RAA):

Table 1: New EPA PFAS MCLs.

Chemical	MCL (ppt)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	4.0
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	4.0
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	10
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	10
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	10
Mixture of two or more: PFNA, PFHxS, GenX, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	Hazard index of 1

Under future updated DoD policy governing PFAS at overseas installations, DoD public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, DoD PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. DoD PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the MCLs by April 26, 2029.

In order to provide safe drinking water to all DoD personnel, the expected overseas DoD policy extends this requirement to all DoD systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. Including the six regulated compounds, DoD-owned systems are required by current DoD policy to monitor for all 25 compounds using EPA Method 533 and 4 compounds using EPA Method 537.1.

Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoD is committed to complying with requirements of the DoD policy and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoD installations.

Has New Camp Lester tested its water for PFAS in 2024?

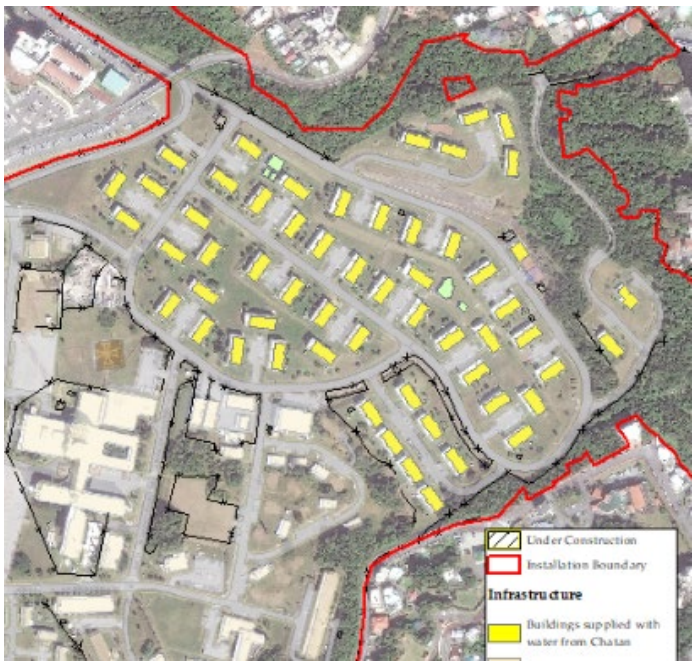
Yes. One set of PFAS samples were collected from the entry point to New Camp Lester. Six of the 28 PFAS analytes covered by the sampling methods were detected in your water system. DoD policy does not have an MCL for all of these compounds at this time. PFOA, PFOS, and PFHxS were detected. PFBS, and Gen X were not detected. See "2024 Water Quality Table".

What is next?

New Camp Lester will continue to monitor for PFAS in accordance with the DoD policy. Once required initial monitoring information is available, we will calculate the Running Annual Averages (RAA) for the regulated PFAS and will compare those numbers to the MCL and Hazard Index (HI) trigger levels. This will determine what our continuing monitoring requirements will be beginning in 2027, and if needed, we will plan operational or infrastructure changes to ensure our water complies with the PFAS MCLs and HI by April 2029 in accordance with the DoD policy.

What area is considered New Camp Lester or Camp Lester North?

Buildings highlighted in the below image are part of New Camp Lester, and water served to these buildings is supplied by Chatan WTP.



Is a Japanese translation of the CCR available?

All sections of the CCR are written in English. Please contact the G-F EAB for a Japanese translation.

CCR の全てが英文の文書です。日本語訳希望者は施設技術部環境保全課までご連絡下さい。基地内：645-5197 基地外から：098-970-5197.

Where can I go for additional information?

This CCR will be posted on the MCIPAC web page at https://www.mcipac.marines.mil/News-Center/Consumer-Confidence-Reports/.

G-F Environmental Affairs Branch
Drinking Water Program
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Abbreviations and Definitions

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

CY (Calendar Year): Period of time from January through December. Data reported in the consumer confidence report were for samples collected in the reported calendar year unless otherwise stated.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

µg/L (Microgram per liter): Unit of concentration often used to express the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water. Microgram is one millionth of a gram.

mg/L (Milligram per liter): Unit of concentration often used to express the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water. Milligram is one thousandth of a gram.

ND (Non-detect): Concentration of contaminant below the detection limit or reporting limit of analytical method.

ng/L (Nanogram per liter): Unit of concentration often used to express the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water. Nanogram is one billionth of a gram.

N/A (Not Applicable): Not applicable for this contaminant.

PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances): A group of manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s.

PFAS AL (PFAS Action Level): Per Department of Defense policy issued on 11 July 2023, when the concentration of PFOA, PFOS, or the sum of PFOS and PFOA exceeds 70 parts per trillion (ppt), DoD components will provide alternative drinking water and take actions to lower PFOS and/or PFOA concentrations to below 70 ppt.

PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid): A chemical subset of PFAS.

PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid): A chemical subset of PFAS.

ppt (parts per trillion): Unit of concentration often used to express the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water. Also expressed as nanograms per liter (ng/L).

RAA (Running Annual Average): Average of all the samples collected calculated within a 12 month period.

2024 Water Quality Table

New Camp Lester						
Inorganic Chemicals	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	No	mg/L	0.007	2.0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	mg/L	28	N/A[1]		
Nitrate (as N)	No	mg/L	0.4	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching septic tanks/sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate/Nitrite (as N)	No	mg/L	0.4	10		
Microbial Contaminants	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Number of Positive Samples**	**MCL[2]**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	N/A	0	>1 positive sample per month, or any repeat sample is positive	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic Compounds	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Various	No	µg/L	ND	Various	N/A	Manmade compounds
Synthetic Organic Compounds	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Various	No	µg/L	ND	Various	N/A	Manmade compounds
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest RAA** / **Range**	**MRDL[3]/MCL[4]**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Free Chlorine	No	mg/L	0.25 / 0.04-0.70	4.0	N/A	Drinking water disinfectant for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	No	µg/L	52 / 29-57	80	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	No	µg/L	4.5 / 1.0-8.3	60		
Lead and Copper	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Sites Exceeding AL / No. of Sites**	**AL[5]**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead	No	mg/L	0.0024	0 / 10	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems
Copper	No	mg/L	0.13	0 / 10	1.3	
Radionuclides	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Gross alpha	No	pCi/L	2.6 ± 0.79	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + Radium 228	No	pCi/L	1.8 ± 0.88	5		
Beta Particle and Photon Radioactivity	No	mrem/year	0.19±0.089	4		Decay of natural and manmade deposits
PFAS	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MCL[6]**	**PFAS AL[6]**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
PFOA	No	ng/L	2.3	N/A	70	Runoff from industrial processes and fire-retarding foams
PFOS	No	ng/L	2.4		70	
PFOS + PFOA	No	ng/L	4.7		70	
PFHxS	No	ng/L	2.4		N/A	
PFBA	No	ng/L	2.4			
PFHxA	No	ng/L	2.8			
PFPeA	No	ng/L	2.3			
Chatan Water Treatment Plant[7]						
Parameter	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Free Chlorine Residual	N/A	mg/L	1.0	N/A	N/A	Drinking water disinfectant for treatment
Standard Plate Count Bacteria	N/A	# of colonies/mL	0	100	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N/A	degree	< 0.1	2	N/A	Soil runoff

Notes:

1. No MCL established for Sodium. Monitoring is required so concentration levels can be made available upon request.
2. This is the total coliform-related operational evaluation level (OEL). The MCL for *E. coli* is exceeded when routine and repeat samples for total coliform are positive or when a system fails to take repeat samples following positive samples. Some samples were not collected due to operational constraints, and corrective actions have been taken. All other routine samples were negative for total coliform, and the public water system continued to meet all water quality standards.
3. The MRDL for Free Chlorine is based on a running annual average of monthly averages.
4. The MCLs for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are based on a locational running annual average of quarterly samples.
5. The AL for Lead and Copper is based on a 90th percentile value – i.e., no exceedance in the AL in more than 10% of all sampled taps.
6. Expected DoD PFAS policy for overseas installations will enforce new PFAS MCLs starting April 2029. DoD PFAS AL was in effect in 2024.
7. Water quality data regarding Chatan Water Treatment Plant obtained from the Okinawa Prefectural Enterprise Bureau website.

Monitoring Violations

1. Nitrate and nitrite were not sampled quarterly.
2. Diquoat, a synthetic organic compound, was sampled in January 2025 instead of December 2024 as required. The concentration was non-detect.
3. Bromate, a disinfection by-product, was not sampled in May 2024. The requirement is monthly sampling and analysis. All other bromate values were non-detect.
4. One time sample of N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA), N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), and Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA) exceeded method holding time. Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) was not analyzed.

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Introduction

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Old Camp Lester Water System Information

The Old Camp Lester drinking water system is jointly operated and maintained by the G-F Facilities Maintenance Branch and the 18th Civil Engineer Squadron. The water is distributed from the Camp Lester water treatment plant (WTP) to the southern part of Camp Lester. The source water is a combination of surface waters (springs and rivers). Lester WTP utilizes conventional water treatment and free chlorine as its disinfectant. In addition, chlorine residual is maintained in the distribution system for additional protection as water travels to the tap.

Beginning in February 2024, initial source water *Cryptosporidium* monitoring was conducted by sampling the two source waters for this organism twice a month and for 12 consecutive months. Based on the results, the requirement for *Cryptosporidium* removal is 99 percent (2.0-log).

Lester WTP has met the *Cryptosporidium* removal requirements as prescribed in the JEGS.

Monitoring of Your Drinking Water

G-F EAB is responsible for drinking water monitoring of Marine Corps-owned infrastructure including all non-housing areas on Camp Lester. BE is responsible for maintaining the water quality of Air Force-managed military family housing on Camp Lester. Together, G-F EAB and BE are committed to providing safe drinking water to you. We use only United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and GOJ approved laboratory methods to analyze your drinking water.

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Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) listed in Table 2 as a running annual average (RAA):

Table 2: New EPA PFAS MCLs.

Chemical	MCL (ppt)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	4.0
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	4.0
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	10
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	10
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	10
Mixture of two or more: PFNA, PFHxS, GenX, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	Hazard index of 1

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Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoD is committed to complying with requirements of DoD policy and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoD installations.

Has Old Camp Lester tested its water for PFAS in 2024?

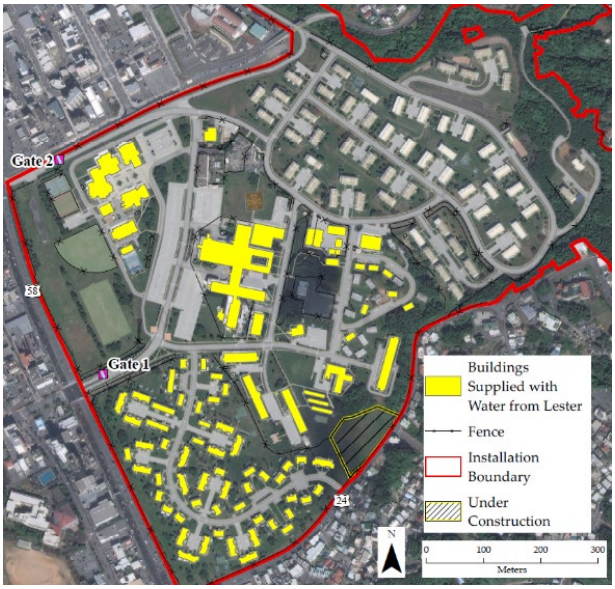
Yes. Quarterly samples were collected from the entry point to Old Camp Foster. Eight of the 29 PFAS covered by the sampling methods were detected in your water system. DoD policy does not have an MCL for all of these compounds at this time. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS and PFBS were detected. See "2024 Water Quality Table".

What is next?

Old Camp Lester's initial monitoring for PFAS in accordance with future updated DoD policy is complete. Based on these results, the installation will continue quarterly monitoring. The installation will continue to investigate if operational or treatment controls are needed to produce water that complies with the new PFAS MCLs

What area is considered Old Camp Lester or Camp Lester South?

Buildings highlighted in the below image are part of Old Camp Lester, and water served to these buildings is supplied by Lester WTP.



Is a Japanese translation of the CCR available?

All sections of the CCR are written in English. Please contact the G-F EAB for a Japanese translation.

CCR の全てが英文の文書です。日本語訳希望者は施設技術部環境保全課までご連絡下さい。基地内： 645-5197　基地外から：098-970-5197.

Where can I go for additional information?

This CCR will be posted on the MCIPAC web page at https://www.mcipac.marines.mil/News-Center/Consumer-Confidence-Reports/.

G-F Environmental Affairs Branch
Drinking Water Program
DSN: 645-1425
Comm: 098-970-1425
基地内：645-1425
基地外から：098-970-1425
mcbb.gf.envwater@usmc.mil

18 OMRS/SGXB
Bioenvironmental
DSN: 634-4752
Comm: 098-938-1111 ext. 634-4752
基地内：634-4752
基地外から：098-938-1111 ext. 634-4752

Abbreviations and Definitions

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

CY (Calendar Year): Period of time from January through December. Data reported in the consumer confidence report were for samples collected in the reported calendar year unless otherwise stated.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

µg/L (Microgram per liter): Unit of concentration often used to express the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water. Microgram is one millionth of a gram.

mg/L (Milligram per liter): Unit of concentration often used to express the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water. Milligram is one thousandth of a gram.

ND (Non-detect): Concentration of contaminant below the detection limit or reporting limit of analytical method.

ng/L (Nanogram per liter): Unit of concentration often used to express the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water. Nanogram is one billionth of a gram.

N/A (Not Applicable): Not applicable for this contaminant.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity unit): Unit of measurement for turbidity.

PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances): A group of manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s.

PFAS AL (PFAS Action Level): Per Department of Defense policy issued on 11 July 2023, when the concentration of PFOA, PFOS, or the sum of PFOS and PFOA exceeds 70 parts per trillion (ppt), DoD components will provide alternative drinking water and take actions to lower PFOS and/or PFOA concentrations to below 70 ppt.

PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid): A chemical subset of PFAS.

PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid): A chemical subset of PFAS.

ppt (parts per trillion): Unit of concentration often used to express the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water. Also expressed as nanograms per liter (ng/L).

RAA (Running Annual Average): Average of all the samples collected calculated within a 12 month period.

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

2024 Water Quality Table

Old Camp Lester						
Surface Water Treatment	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**	**TT**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	No	NTU	0.70 100% samples ≤ 0.3	1.0 95th percentile of samples ≤ 0.3	N/A	Soil runoff
Inorganic Chemicals	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	No	mg/L	0.0078	2.0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	mg/L	0.005	0.001		
Selenium	No	mg/L	0.006	0.05		
Sodium	No	mg/L	88	N/A[1]		
Nitrate (as N)	No	mg/L	2.2	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching septic tanks/sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate/Nitrite (as N)	No	mg/L	2.2	10		
Microbial Contaminants	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Number of Positive Samples**	**MCL[2]**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	N/A	0	>1 positive sample per month, or any repeat sample is positive	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic Compounds	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Various	No	µg/L	ND	Various	N/A	Manmade compounds
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest RAA** / **Range**	**MRDL[3]/MCL[4]**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Free Chlorine	No	mg/L	0.54 / 0.06-1.15	4.0	N/A	Drinking water disinfectant for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	No	µg/L	50 / 22-63	80	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	No	µg/L	13 / 5.7-21	60		
Lead and Copper	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Sites Exceeding AL / No. of Sites**	**AL[5]**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead	No	mg/L	0.0015	0 / 10	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems
Copper	No	mg/L	0.063	0 / 10	1.3	
Radionuclides	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Gross Alpha	No	pCi/L	ND	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
PFAS	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest RAA** / **Range**	**MCL[6]**	**PFAS AL[6]**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
PFOS	No	ng/L	16 / 12 - 16	N/A	70	Runoff from industrial processes and fire-retarding foams
PFOA	No	ng/L	5.7 / 4.4 - 6.1		70	
PFOS + PFOA	No	ng/L	N/A[7] / 16 - 22		70	
HFPO-DA	No	ng/L	0 / ND		N/A	
PFHxS	No	ng/L	10 / 9.7 - 13			
PFNA	No	ng/L	0 / ND			
PFBS	No	ng/L	N/A[7] / 2.1 - 2.7			
Hazard Index	No	-	1 / 1.0 – 1.3			
PFBA	No	ng/L	N/A[7] / 3.3 – 3.6			
PFHpA	No	ng/L	N/A[7] / ND – 1.8			
PFHxA	No	ng/L	N/A[7] / 3.0 – 3.6			
PFPeA	No	ng/L	N/A[7] / 2.2 – 2.6			

Notes:

1. No MCL established for Sodium. Monitoring is required so concentration levels can be made available upon request.
2. This is the total coliform-related operational evaluation level (OEL). The MCL for *E. coli* is exceeded when routine and repeat samples for total coliform are positive or when a system fails to take repeat samples following positive samples. Some samples were not collected due to operational constraints, and corrective actions have been taken. All other routine samples were negative for total coliform, and the public water system continued to meet all water quality standards.
3. The MRDL for Free Chlorine is based on a running annual average of monthly averages.
4. The MCLs for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are based on a locational running annual average of quarterly samples.
5. The AL for Lead and Copper is based on a 90th percentile value – i.e., no exceedance in the AL in more than 10% of all sampled taps.
6. Expected DoD PFAS policy for overseas installations will enforce new PFAS MCLs starting April 2029. DoD PFAS AL was in effect in 2024.
7. N/A used here to denote no calculation of running annual average due to lack of established MCL.