Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2025 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 (CATC), 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. 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

Regulations require all installations to test water supply systems for a variety of contaminants. In 2025, CATC Camp Fuji's drinking water met the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (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 animals 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 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. 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. A Gotemba-City water tank supplies the water andits source is groundwater 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

We 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. 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. The contracted personnel collected all required routine monitoring samples in 2025, none of which were at a level higher than the JEGS Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Special Considerations

Camp Fuji'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 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.

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 was for samples collected in the reported calendar year unless otherwise stated.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): Average of analytical results for samples collected at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of 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 contaminants 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 analytical results for the samples collected during the previous four calendar quarters.

TL (Trigger Level): A specific concentration of contaminants that, when exceeded, triggers required actions to ensure public health.

CY 2025 Water Quality Table for CATC Camp Fuji

Inorganics	Violation? Yes/No	Units	Highest Level Detected		MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	mg/L	0.002		2.0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	mg/L	4		N/A[1]		
Nitrate (as N)	No	mg/L	0.46		10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching septic tanks/sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate/Nitrite (as N)	No	mg/L	0.46		10		
Bacteriological	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**		**MCL[2]**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	N/A	1 Positive[3]		>1 positive sample per month, or any repeat sample is positive	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest RAA/ LRAA**	**Range**	**MRDL[4]/MCL[5]**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Free Chlorine	No	mg/L	0.71	0.35-1.02	4.0	N/A	Drinking water disinfectant for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	No	µg/L	8.0	4.0-10	80	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	No	µg/L	6.8	1.0-9.0	60		
Lead and Copper	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**90th Percentile Value**		**Sites Exceeding AL / No. of Sites**	**AL[6]**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead	No	mg/L	Scheduled in 2027		NA	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems
Copper	No	mg/L	Scheduled in 2027		NA	1.3	Corrosion from household plumbing systems
Radionuclides	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Unit**	**Highest Level Detected**		**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Gross Alpha	No	pCi/L	1.36 ± 0.713		15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
PFAS[7]	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Unit**	**Highest RAA**	**Range**	**MCL**	**TL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
PFOS	NA	ppt		NA	4.0 ppt	2.0 ppt	Runoff from industrial processes and fire-retarding foams
PFOA	NA	ppt		NA	4.0 ppt	2.0 ppt	
PFHxS	NA	ppt		NA	10 ppt	5 ppt	
HFPO-DA (GenX)	NA	ppt		NA	10 ppt	5 ppt	
PFNA	NA	ppt		NA	10 ppt	5 ppt	
PFBS	NA	ppt		NA	n/a	n/a	
Hazard Index (HI) [8]	NA	Unitless		NA	HI of 1	0.5	
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [9]	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**		**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Various	No	µg/L	ND		Various	NA	Manmade compounds
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) [10]	**Violation? Yes/No**	**Units**	**Highest Level Detected**		**MCL**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Various	No	µg/L	ND		Various	NA	Manmade compounds

Notes:

1. No MCL established for Sodium. Monitoring is required so that 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.
3. 1 of initial sample collected 27/Oct/2025 was Positive for Total Coliforms on duplicate sample NOT original sample. Repeat sampling (Original/Upstream/Downstream) were all Negative. Therefore, No JEGS OEL and MCL were violated.
4. The MRDL for Free Chlorine is based on a running annual average (RAA) of monthly averages, computed quarterly.
5. The MCLs for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are based on locational running annual averages (LRAA) of quarterly samples.
6. 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.
7. The new PFAS MCLs was established by DoD PFAS policy memo on 28 September 2025. Overseas installations must comply with new PFAS MCLs by April 2029.
8. Hazardous Index will be calculated as a mixture of two or more: PFHxS, PFNA HFPO-DA (GenX), and PFBS.
9. 21 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) were monitored in 3rd Q in CY2025. Next sampling will be 3rd Q in CY2026.
10. 30 Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) were monitored in 3rd Q in CY2025. Next sampling will be CY2028.

Frequently Asked Questions

How do I know if my water is not 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 before 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.

My water tastes / smells / looks odd. What's wrong?

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 at DSN: 224-8401 / 8402.

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) 2024. Camp Fuji's water system continues to be sampled for lead, and the next samples will be collected in the 3rd quarter of CY 2027. 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. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, food packaging, and cookware. They are also used in some fire-fighting foams such as aqueous film-forming foam, or AFFF, used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a federal regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

Yes. On April 10, 2024, the EPA announced a final rule on drinking water standards for certain PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). These standards were established for overseas installations on September 28, 2025 through the DoD policy memo titled *Policy for Monitoring and Treatment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Department of Defense Drinking Water Systems outside the United States*. The standards within this memo apply to all DoD-operated water systems and all drinking water purchased from Host Nation treatment plants. The standards set maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for several PFAS in drinking water, mandate initial monitoring to be completed by April 26, 2027, establish routine monitoring and notification requirements, and require compliance for all regulated drinking water purveyors to comply with the specified MCLs by April 26, 2029. The DoD has sampled your drinking water for PFAS since 2017 and we will continue We are working to protect the drinking water on our installation and ensure compliance with standards in advance of the deadline. The DoD policy memo establishes the following 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, HFPO-DA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	Hazard index of 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 CATC Camp Fuji completed initial monitoring of PFAS in 2024?

Yes. PFAS monitoring test was completed at the entry point to the drinking water distribution system on February, May, September and November 2024 at facility #190, at water tank. One sample results exceedance of the PFOA drinking water Trigger Level (TL) set by the EPA Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) and reinforced in DoW Policy. However, the results were below the Practical Quantitation Level (PQL = 4.0 ppt) and they were treated as zero in the running annual average (RAA) calculation, resulting in the RAA of ZERO. There are no violations of the new MCLs.

What's next?

Based on these results, sample quarterly for all analytes beginning in Apr 2027 and graduate to annual monitoring if results remain below MCLs. If results remain above Trigger Levels but below MCLs, the system would be required to perform annual monitoring moving forward.

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/

CATC Camp Fuji Environmental Section
OBA Koji
DSN 224-8402
Comm: 0550-89-6102
基地内：224-402
基地外：0550-89-6102
koji.oba.ln@usmc.mil