2024 Consumer Confidence Report
Drinking Water Systems
Commander, Fleet Activities Yokosuka

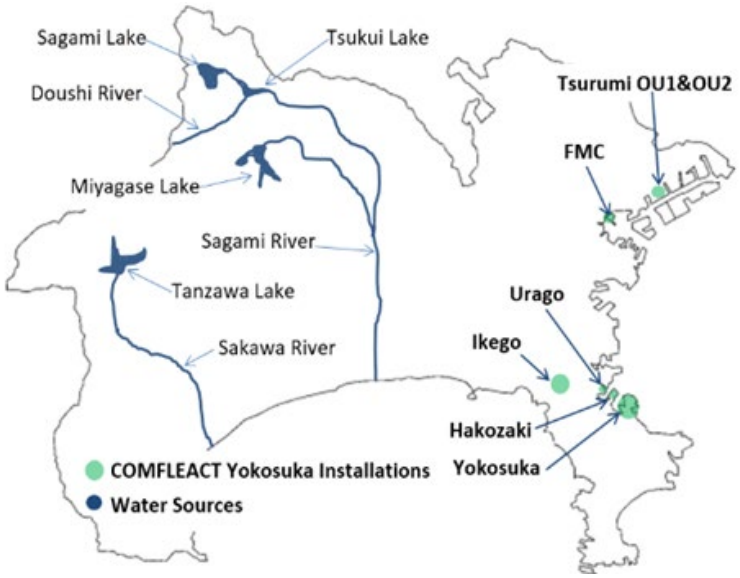
Issued per Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) Instruction 5090.1B, 15 Mar 2021.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2024 and is updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of the Drinking Water System that supports *Main Base, Ikego Housing Area, Hakozaki Fuel Terminal, Tsurumi Fuel Terminal OU-1 & OU-2, Fleet Mail Center and Urago Ordnance Storage Area*. This report provides information about the water delivered to Commander, Fleet Activities (FLEACT) Yokosuka area of responsibility in 2024. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. **The drinking water at FLEACT Yokosuka is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.**

Source of Water

Yokosuka Main Base • Hakozaki Fuel Terminal • Urago Ordnance Storage Area
Drinking water at Yokosuka Main Base, Hakozaki Fuel Terminal, and Urago Ordnance Storage Area is combined surface water from the Sagami River and the Sakawa River purchased from the Yokosuka City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration system before providing to Yokosuka Main Base.

Ikego Housing Area
Drinking water at Ikego Housing Area is surface water from the Sagami River purchased from the Kanagawa Prefectural Waterworks. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration system before providing to Ikego Housing Area.



Fleet Mail Center (FMC) •
Tsurumi Fuel Terminal OU-1 & OU-2
Drinking water at FMC and Tsurumi is surface water from the Sagami River purchased from the Yokohama Waterworks Bureau. The supplier filters and chlorinates the drinking water with a conventional rapid sand filtration system before providing to FMC and Tsurumi OU-1 & OU-2.

Water Distribution Systems

Commander, FLEACT Yokosuka Public Works Department (PWD) operates the water distribution system. In Yokosuka Main Base, Ikego Housing Area, and Hakozaki Fuel Terminal, purchased water is temporarily stored in tanks, and the water provided to housing areas is fluoridated prior to distribution. Purchased water is directly distributed throughout FMC, Tsurumi OU-1 & OU-2, and Urago without any treatment by the PWD.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. Navy overseas installations are required to meet or exceed National Primary Drinking Water regulations promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, which were adopted by CNIC Instruction 5090.1B and are the same standards used in the U.S. to ensure safe drinking water. Commander, FLEACT Yokosuka is also required to meet all criteria established in the most recent Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), intended to ensure Department of Defense (DoD) activities and installations in Japan protect human health and the natural environment through the promulgation of specific environmental compliance criteria.

The Installation Commanding Officer has established an Installation Water Quality Board (IWQB) tasked with ensuring a reliable supply of drinking water for all persons using FLEACT Yokosuka facilities. IWQB is currently taking steps to meet all requirements of the Navy's Overseas Drinking Water (ODW) program, and the Regional Water Quality Board granted Commander, FLEACT Yokosuka Conditional Certificate to Operate (CTO) for its water systems. Commander, FLEACT Yokosuka is expected to receive a Full CTO when all significant deficiencies identified during the sanitary survey are corrected. All deficiencies either have been corrected or are in the process of implementing corrective actions.

Source Water Assessment

Sanitary Survey

The Navy Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducts a comprehensive sanitary survey of the FLEACT Yokosuka drinking water systems every three years. This survey provides an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. In addition to sanitary surveys, PWD regularly conducts environmental audits to verify compliance. The last comprehensive sanitary survey was conducted in August 2024. FLEACT Yokosuka is continually improving the drinking water system based on recommendations in the report.

Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)

CNIC Instruction 5090.1B, Navy ODW Program Ashore policy document, 15 March 2021 and CNIC M-5090.1A, Navy ODW Program Ashore Manual, 15 March 2021 adopted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) SWTR. However, in situations where the U.S. Government has no control of the off-base water treatment systems that supply water to Navy installations overseas, full compliance with U.S. EPA SWTR for Navy ODW systems is not always feasible.

CNIC issued the Navy ODW Program Ashore Manual, which provided alternative SWTR compliance requirements for overseas installations. CNIC has acknowledged that alternative compliance in lieu of full U.S. EPA SWTR compliance could provide a similar level of protection of human health. An initial compliance assessment was developed in 2021, which provided a pathway for alternative compliance, if information on source monitoring and treatment processes is available. In 2024 an engineering site-

specific case study for compliance was conducted to identify and evaluate SWTR compliance gaps. The case study consisted of inspections and interviews with local waterworks authorities to evaluate water treatment methods. If any compliance gaps are determined, FLEACT Yokosuka will implement corrective actions to mitigate any public health risks, as required. A final report has been provided to Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) for concurrence with SWTR requirements. SWTR compliance will be reviewed and confirmed with each future sanitary survey at FLEACT Yokosuka.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 healthcare providers. U.S. EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Possible Source Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain trace amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA website at https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up other contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which 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, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and JEGS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in US-sourced bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

EPA established a three-tier public notification plan for drinking water, summarized in **Table 1**. FLEACT Yokosuka follows this outline to ensure you are notified in a timely manner, when necessary.

Table 1: Three Tiers of Public Notification*		
	Required Distribution Time	Distribution Method
Tier 1: Immediate Notice	Any time a situation occurs where there is the potential for human health to be immediately impacted, water suppliers have 24 hours to notify people who may drink the water of the situation	All Hands E-mail message and Facebook post
Tier 2: Notice as Soon as Possible	Any time a water system provides water with levels of a contaminant that exceed EPA or state standards or that hasn't been treated properly, but that does not pose an immediate risk to human health, the water system must notify its customers as soon as possible, but within 30 days of the violation	All Hands E-mail message and Facebook post
Tier 3: Annual Notice	When water systems violate a drinking water standard that does not have a direct impact on human health (for example, failing to take a required sample on time), the water supplier has up to a year to provide a notice of this situation to its customers	Published annually in this document, the Consumer Confidence Report

*Definitions from EPA website.
See http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/publicnotification/basicinformation.cfm for more information.

Other Potential Contaminants

Lead

If present, 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 further minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. Drinking water samples are collected from consumer taps, including family housing units, to analyze for lead every three years. FLEACT Yokosuka lead sampling results meet the requirements for drinking water set forth in the JEGS and the EPA Lead and Copper Rule. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Lead in Priority Areas (LIPA)

In an effort to reduce children's potential exposure to lead, drinking water in priority area facilities was tested in 2014 to establish a baseline at all DoD Schools, Child Development Centers (CDCs) and Youth Centers (YCs). In July 2024, the WQOC issued a new LIPA policy that lowered the lead screening level from 15 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb. Effective July 2024, the policy required corrective actions for any outlets that previously tested greater than 10 ppb.

In 2020, the U.S. EPA required, for the first time, testing for lead in drinking water in schools and daycare centers. Navy leadership has adopted the U.S. EPA guidelines for sampling and testing for lead in schools and childcare facilities as policy. This proactive approach to the identification and elimination of potential sources of lead in facilities that cater to children shows our commitment to the safety and well-

being of our Navy families. FLEACT Yokosuka samples all drinking water faucets for Lead in Priority Areas every five years in an effort to reduce children's potential exposure, as required by Navy policy. In May 2022, LIPA sampling was conducted at Ikego Housing Area facilities including Ikego Elementary School, Ikego CDC, Ikego Youth Center and the Ikego School Age Care Center. Five year LIPA sampling was conducted at Yokosuka Main Base priority area facilities including Sullivans Elementary School (March 2023), Yokosuka Middle School (February 2023) and Kinnick High School (February 2023). In April 2023 sampling was conducted at Gridley CDC, Duncan CDC, Yokosuka School Age Care Centers and the Youth Sports Center. All corrective actions have been completed and results are below the 10 ppb lead screening level. Results are available on the CNIC website: https://cnrj.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Water-Quality-Information/Lead-in-Priority-Area-Sampling-Program/

STEPS TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND MINIMIZE POTENTIAL LEAD EXPOSURE

1. FLUSH ALL DRINKING WATER OUTLETS.

Before using any water for drinking or cooking, flush the cold water faucet to remove stagnate water by allowing the water to run. Flushing can be a tool to improve water quality, especially after long holidays or weekends.

2. USE ONLY COLD WATER FOR COOKING AND DRINKING

Hot water dissolves lead more quickly than cold water and is therefore more likely to contain greater amounts of lead. If hot water is needed, it should be taken from the cold water faucet and heated on a stove or in a microwave oven

3. CLEAN DEBRIS OUT OF ALL WATER OUTLET SCREENS ON A REGULAR BASIS.

Small screens on the end of a faucet (aerators) can trap sediment containing lead.

Faucet Aerator

4. MAINTAIN POINT OF USE FILTER

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for filter use and replacement.

Per- and Polyfluoralkyl Substances

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 is 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):

- perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) = 4 ppt
- perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) = 4 ppt
- hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX) = 10 ppt
- perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) = 10 ppt
- perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) = 10 ppt
- HI MCL for PFHxS, PFNA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and GenX = 1 (unitless)

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029.

In order to provide safe drinking water to all Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoD systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoD-owned systems are required by DoD policy to monitor for all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533.

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 NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoD installations.

Has FLEACT Yokosuka tested its water for PFAS in 2024?

Yes. In October 2024 samples were collected from Main Base (Bldg. C3), Ikego Housing Complex (Bldg. 657), Hakozaki (Bldg. 8600378), FMC (Bldg. 106), Tsurumi (Bldg. 33), Urago (Bldg. 8700800).

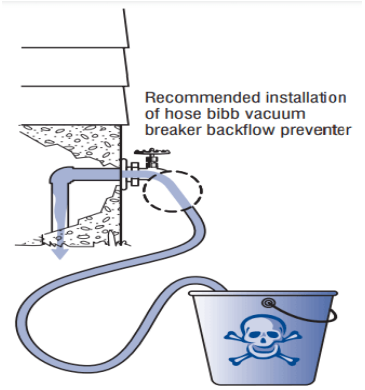
PFAS Detected
We are informing you that 2 of the 29 PFAS covered by the sampling method were detected in your water system but were well within the current EPA standards (EPA Method 533). The results are provided in **Table 3** and **Table 4**. EPA does not have an MCL for all of these compounds at this time. PFOS was detected.

What is next?
FLEACT Yokosuka will continue to monitor for PFAS in accordance with the EPA regulation and 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 SDWA.

Cross-connection and Backflow Prevention

Did you know that any connection between a public drinking water system and a separate source of questionable quality is considered a cross-connection?

For example, an ordinary garden hose submerged in a bucket of water, car radiator, or swimming pool can result in backflow contamination. To protect our water supply, a simple screw-on vacuum breaker must always be attached to the faucet when a garden hose is used.



VACUUM BREAKER

Drinking Water Monitoring

FLEACT Yokosuka uses Japanese and U.S. EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze and monitor drinking water. **Table 2** lists the contaminants and required sampling frequency.

Table 2: Monitoring Frequency						
Contaminant	**Main Base**	**Ikego**	**Hakozaki**	**Tsurumi**	**FMC**	**Urago**
pH, Residual Chlorine, Turbidity	Hourly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Hourly	Monthly
Total Coliform	Monthly					
Fluoride	Daily / Monthly [1]		N/A			
Disinfection Byproducts	Quarterly		Annually			
Lead and Copper	Once Every 3 Years					
Inorganic Chemicals	Annually / Quarterly [2]					
Toluene (Increase monitoring)	Quarterly					N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds	Annually					
Synthetic Organic Compounds	Once Every 3 Years					
Radionuclides	Once Every 4 Years		N/A			
Asbestos	Once Every 9 Years					
PFAS	Once Every 2 Years [3]					

Notes:

1. Fluoride is analyzed and collected on a monthly basis in conjunction with bacteriological (Total Coliform) samples.
2. Surface water baseline monitoring frequency for Total Nitrate/Nitrite.
3. Initial PFAS sampling was conducted in 2022 (Method 573.1) and in 2023 (Method 533). Most current sampling (Method 533 and 537.1) was collected in October 2024.

Water Quality Data

FLEACT Yokosuka conducts extensive monitoring to ensure your water meets all water quality standards. The results of the monitoring are reported on the following tables:

Table 3: FLEACT Yokosuka PFAS Results – EPA Method 533
Table 4: FLEACT Yokosuka PFAS Results – EPA Method 537.1
Table 5: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Yokosuka Main Base)
Table 6: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Ikego Housing Area)
Table 7: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Hakozaki Fuel Terminal)
Table 8: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Tsurumi OU-1 & 2)
Table 9: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Fleet Mail Center)
Table 10: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Urago Ordnance Storage Area)

Tables 5-10 only list the results of contaminants detected. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. As such, FLEACT Yokosuka's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Table 3: FLEACT Yokosuka PFAS Results – EPA Method 533							
Contaminant	**MCL (ppt)**	**Results (ppt)**					
		Main Base Bldg. C3	**Ikego** Bldg. 657	**Hakozaki** Bldg. 8600378	**FMC** Bldg. 106	**Tsurumi** Bldg. 33	**Urago** Bldg. 8700800
1. 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2. 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
3. 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
4. 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
5. 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
6. 4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7. Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX) [1]	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
8. Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
9. Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) [1]	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
10. Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
11. Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
12. Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	-	3	3	3	2	3	3
13. Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
14. Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid (PFHpS)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
15. Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
16. Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
17. Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
18. Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
19. Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
20. Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
21. Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) [1]	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
22. Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) [1]	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
23. Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) [1]	4	2	2	3	ND	2	3
24. Perfluoro-octanoic acid (PFOA) [1]	4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
25. Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnDA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Notes:

1. Six regulated PFAS by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR).
2. FLEACT Yokosuka does not have any monitoring and testing violations for PFAS.

Table 4: FLEACT Yokosuka PFAS Results – EPA Method 537.1							
Contaminant	**MCL (ppt)**	**Results (ppt)**					
		Main Base Bldg. C3	**Ikego** Bldg. 657	**Hakozaki** Bldg. 8600378	**FMC** Bldg. 106	**Tsurumi** Bldg. 33	**Urago** Bldg. 8700800
1. 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2. 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
3. 4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
4. Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX) [1]	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
5. Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
6. Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) [1]	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7. Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
8. Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
9. Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
10. Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
11. Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) [1]	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
12. Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) [1]	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
13. Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) [1]	4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
14. Perfluoro-octanoic acid (PFOA) [1]	4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
15. Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnDA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
16. N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
17. N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
18. perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
19. perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Notes:

1. Six regulated PFAS by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR).
2. FLEACT Yokosuka does not have any monitoring and testing violations for PFAS.

Table 5: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Yokosuka Main Base)							
Contaminant	**Unit of Measure**	**Level Detected**		**Standard**		**Violation**	**Typical Source**
		Low	**High**	**Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)**	**Highest Level Allowed (MCL, TT, or MRDL)**		
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine [1]	ppm	0.07	0.8	4	4	No [2]	Disinfectant water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	9.8	15	N/A	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	15	31	N/A	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Barium	ppm	ND	0.0023	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppm	ND	0.0021	0.2	0.2	No	Discharge from metal mining and production; Discharge from chemical manufacturing; Discharge from wastewater treatment facilities; Leaching from landfills
Fluoride	ppm	0.071	0.68	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	0.73	1.2	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	7.9	8.1	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
RADIONUCLIDES [3]							
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	ND	3.66 [4]	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 and 228	pCi/L	ND	0.4	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	µg/L	ND	ND	0	30	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta particle and Photon Radioactivity	pCi/L	ND	4.29	0	50 [5]	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Notes:
1. Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
2. Chlorine residual should be maintained to ensure against bacteriological growth in the distribution system. Bacteria was not detected in the drinking water.
3. Radionuclides are sampled every 4 years. Compliance is based on the running annual average of four samples. Results were from the last sampling period, October 2020-July 2021. The next sampling period was started in October 2024.
4. If the results had been above 5 pCi/L additional testing for radium would have been required. Results were below 5 pCi/L, therefore no additional testing for radium was required.
5. The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. Beta particle results were below 50 pCi/L, therefore no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required.

Contaminant	**Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th percentile**	**Sample Date**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Exceeds AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm) [6]	1.3	1.3	0.022	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) [6]	0	15	2.4	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
6. Lead and Copper sampling is conducted every 3 years.

Table 6: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Ikego Housing Area)							
Contaminant	**Unit of Measure**	**Level Detected**		**Standard**		**Violation**	**Typical Source**
		Low	**High**	**Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)**	**Highest Level Allowed (MCL, TT, or MRDL)**		
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine [1]	ppm	0.28	0.69	4	4	No [2]	Disinfectant water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	11	16	N/A	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	12	20	N/A	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Barium	ppm	N/A	0.0025 [3]	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppm	N/A	0.0022 [3]	0.2	0.2	No	Discharge from metal mining and production; Discharge from chemical manufacturing; Discharge from wastewater treatment facilities; Leaching from landfills
Fluoride	ppm	0.053	0.72	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	0.77	1.2	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	N/A	8.2 [3]	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Ethylbenzene	ppm	N/A	0.00021 [3]	0.7	0.7	No	Discharge from petroleum factories and spills; Discharge from chemical manufacturing; Leaching from contaminated soil
Toluene	ppm	ND	0.00057	1	1	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
RADIONUCLIDES [4]							
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	ND	2.4 [5]	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 and 228	pCi/L	ND	0.3	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	µg/L	ND	0.96	0	30	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta particle and Photon Radioactivity	pCi/L	ND	2.9	0	50 [6]	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Notes:
1. Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
2. Chlorine residual should be maintained to ensure against bacteriological growth in the distribution system. Bacteria was not detected in the drinking water.
3. A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.
4. Radionuclides are sampled every 4 years. Compliance is based on the running annual average of four samples. Results were from the last sampling period, October 2020-July 2021. The next sampling period was started in October 2024.
5. If the results had been above 5 pCi/L additional testing for radium would have been required. Results were below 5 pCi/L, therefore no additional testing for radium was required.
6. The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. Beta particle results were below 50 pCi/L, therefore no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required.

Contaminant	**Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th percentile**	**Sample Date**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Exceeds AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm) [7]	1.3	1.3	0.015	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) [7]	0	15	0	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
7. Lead and Copper sampling is conducted every 3 years.

Table 7: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Hakozaki Fuel Terminal)							
Contaminant	**Unit of Measure**	**Level Detected**		**Standard**		**Violation**	**Typical Source**
		Low	**High**	**Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)**	**Highest Level Allowed (MCL, TT, or MRDL)**		
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine [1]	ppm	0.51	0.75	4	4	No [2]	Disinfectant water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	22 [3]	N/A	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	N/A	21 [3]	N/A	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Cyanide	ppm	N/A	0.002	0.2	0.2	No	Discharge from metal mining and production; Discharge from chemical manufacturing; Discharge from wastewater treatment facilities; Leaching from landfills
Fluoride	ppm	N/A	0.06 [3]	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	0.73	1.3	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	N/A	7.3 [3]	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Notes:
1. Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
2. Chlorine residual should be maintained to ensure against bacteriological growth in the distribution system. Bacteria was not detected in the drinking water.
3. A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.

Contaminant	**Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th percentile**	**Sample Date**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Exceeds AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm) [4]	1.3	1.3	0.019	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) [4]	0	15	0.9	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
4. Lead and Copper sampling is conducted every 3 years.

Table 8: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Tsurumi OU-1 & 2)							
Contaminant	**Unit of Measure**	**Level Detected**		**Standard**		**Violation**	**Typical Source**
		Low	**High**	**Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)**	**Highest Level Allowed (MCL, TT, or MRDL)**		
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine [1]	ppm	0.49	0.71	4	4	No [2]	Disinfectant water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	17 [3,4]	N/A	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	N/A	21 [3]	N/A	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Fluoride	ppm	N/A	0.063 [3]	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	0.74	1.1	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	N/A	7.2 [3]	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Toluene	ppm	ND	0.00019	1	1	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Notes:
1. Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
2. Chlorine residual should be maintained to ensure against bacteriological growth in the distribution system. Bacteria was not detected in the drinking water.
3. A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.
4. Sample location was historically collected at building S39. The water outlet at building S39 is no longer in use and has been shut off. The new sampling location is building 4200152.

Contaminant	**Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th percentile**	**Sample Date**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Exceeds AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm) [5]	1.3	1.3	0.036	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) [5]	0	15	1.3	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
5. Lead and Copper sampling is conducted every 3 years.

Table 9: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Fleet Mail Center)							
Contaminant	**Unit of Measure**	**Level Detected**		**Standard**		**Violation**	**Typical Source**
		Low	**High**	**Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)**	**Highest Level Allowed (MCL, TT, or MRDL)**		
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine [1]	ppm	0.55	0.74	4	4	No [2]	Disinfectant water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	20 [3]	N/A	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	N/A	18 [3]	N/A	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Barium	ppm	N/A	0.0025 [3]	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppm	N/A	0.0018 [3]	0.2	0.2	No	Discharge from metal mining and production; Discharge from chemical manufacturing; Discharge from wastewater treatment facilities; Leaching from landfills
Fluoride	ppm	N/A	0.063 [3]	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	0.84	1	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	N/A	7.5 [3]	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Ethylbenzene	ppm	N/A	0.00019 [3]	0.7	0.7	No	Discharge from petroleum factories and spills; Discharge from chemical manufacturing; Leaching from contaminated soil
Toluene	ppm	ND	0.0006	1	1	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Notes:
1. Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
2. Chlorine residual should be maintained to ensure against bacteriological growth in the distribution system. Bacteria was not detected in the drinking water.
3. A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.

Contaminant	**Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th percentile**	**Sample Date**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Exceeds AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm) [4]	1.3	1.3	0.038	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) [4]	0	15	2.4	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
4. Lead and Copper sampling is conducted every 3 years.

Table 10: Contaminants Detected in 2024 (Urago Ordnance Storage Area)							
Contaminant	**Unit of Measure**	**Level Detected**		**Standard**		**Violation**	**Typical Source**
		Low	**High**	**Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)**	**Highest Level Allowed (MCL, TT, or MRDL)**		
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Residual Chlorine [1]	ppm	0.57	0.85	4	4	No [2]	Disinfectant water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	24 [3]	N/A	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	N/A	27 [3]	N/A	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Fluoride	ppm	N/A	0.062 [3]	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	0.73	1.2	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	N/A	7.4 [3]	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Notes:
1. Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
2. Chlorine residual should be maintained to ensure against bacteriological growth in the distribution system. Bacteria was not detected in the drinking water.
3. A single sample was used to determine compliance and no range is reported.

Contaminant	**Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th percentile**	**Sample Date**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Exceeds AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm) [4]	1.3	1.3	0.057	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) [4]	0	15	3.6	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
4. Lead and Copper sampling is conducted every 3 years.

Monitoring Violations

No violations to report.

Abbreviations and Definitions

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant in water that establishes the appropriate treatment for a water system. AL is based on a 90th percentile value.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion (ng/L)

QL: Quantitation Limit

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

90th percentile: Represents the highest value found out of 90 percent of the samples taken. If the 90th percentile value is greater than the AL, a treatment evaluation and/or mitigation actions must be conducted on the water system.

Point of Contact

For additional information or questions please contact FLEACT Yokosuka Public Affairs Office at CFAY-N00P-PublicAffairs@us.navy.mil or PWD Environmental at DSN 315-243-3814.

Notice of Failure to Develop Initial Inventory of Drinking Water Service Lines

From: Commander, Fleet Activities Yokosuka
To: Drinking Water Consumer

Subj: Notice of Failure to Develop Initial Inventory of Drinking Water Service Lines

1. Our public water system is focused on protecting the health of every person living and working in our facilities and housing (family and unaccompanied) on our installations. This notice contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with anyone who consumes water (drinking, showering, bathing, dishwashing, cooking, oral hygiene) at this location. In addition to the people directly served at this property, this should include people in barracks, family housing, military treatment facilities, schools, Child Development Centers, and workplaces.

2. We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. Our system failed to submit this initial inventory of service lines to Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC). The inventory must identify the service line materials as galvanized, lead, non-lead or unknown. We are working diligently to identify and ultimately remove lead and galvanized service lines as soon as possible. This an important way to protect public health.

3. Because your service line material is unknown, there is the potential that some or all of the service line could be made of lead or galvanized pipe that was previously connected to lead.

4. Galvanized service lines that have adsorbed lead can contribute to lead in drinking water.

5. People living in homes with a galvanized service line, that has adsorbed lead, may have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

6. Commander, Fleet Activities Yokosuka's current water quality is in compliance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) lead and copper rule action levels, but we are committed to further investigation to determine if these lines require replacement.

7. If you have questions concerning any of the information provided in this notice, or if you have information that could help us better describe your service line, contact us via Public Works Trouble Desk at (315) 243-5555.

8. **Health effects of lead:** Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have an increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney, or nervous system problems.

9. **Steps you can take to reduce lead in drinking water:** Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list also includes where you may find more information and is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

a) ***Use your filter properly.*** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, visit EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead.

b) ***Clean your aerator.*** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.

c) ***Use cold water.*** Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

d) ***Run your water.*** The more time water has been sitting in pipes the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home. It is recommended to flush for at least 3 to 5 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, especially if the water hasn't been used for several hours. For water that has been sitting overnight, flushing for 5 minutes or longer is advisable.

10. **Get your child tested to determine lead levels in their blood.** If you have any health-related questions or concerns about lead exposure or a blood lead test, you are encouraged to contact your health care provider, or if you are a TRICARE beneficiary, use the REGION Appointment Center to schedule an appointment with your primary care provider at (315) 243-5352.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Navy recommend public health actions when the level of lead in a child's blood is 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or more. For more information and links to the CDC's website, please visit https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

11. For more information on reducing lead exposure from your drinking water and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at *http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

To learn more about the quality of the drinking water on this installation, visit our Annual Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report at: https://cnrj.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Water-Quality-Information/Water-quality-reports/#CFAY.