



# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

## Tengan Pier

### Drinking Water System

#### Commander, Fleet Activities, Okinawa



Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installation Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.

## Introduction

Commander, Fleet Activities, Okinawa (CFAO) is pleased to provide our customers with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the CFAO Drinking Water System that supports Tengan Pier. CFAO occupied facilities on Kadena Air Base and Military Housing are covered under the Air Force CCR. The web site for accessing the Air Force CCR is listed in the “Additional Sources of Information” on page 3.

This report explains where our water comes from and summarizes the quality of water we received at Tengan Pier in 2024. Our goal is to continue providing safe, dependable and clean drinking water. The drinking water at CFAO Tengan Pier facilities meets all standards for safe drinking water.

## Source of Water

The drinking water for Tengan Pier comes from the following surface water sources: Fukuji Dam, Arakawa Dam, Aha Dam, Fungawa Dam, Benoki Dam, Kanna Dam, Yamashiro Dam, and rivers that are located in the northern area of the Main Island of Okinawa (Figure 1).

Water from these sources is filtered and disinfected at the Ishikawa Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The Ishikawa WTP, then, supplies the treated water to various municipalities. We purchase our drinking water from Uruma City for Tengan Pier.

## Water Distribution Systems

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command Far East Public Works Department Okinawa (PWD) operates the water distribution system servicing Tengan Pier.

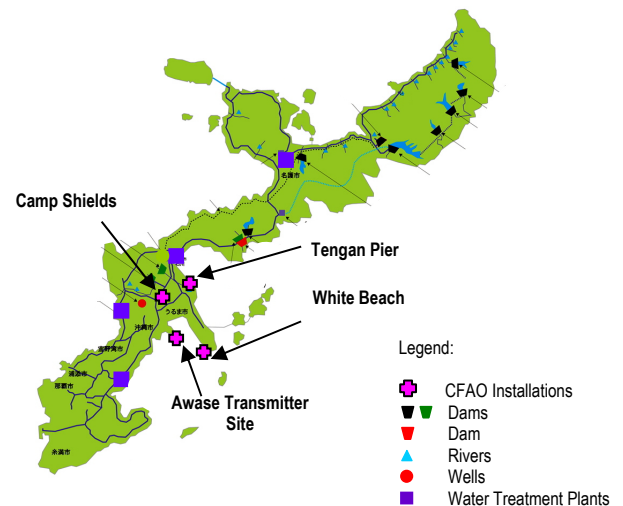


Figure 1 Water Sources and Water Facilities on Main Island of Okinawa

## Water Quality

Our drinking water is required to meet the water quality standards established in the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) and the U.S. National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR). The JEGS are Department of Defense (DoD) governing standards intended to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan protect human health and the environment and to ensure safe drinking water is provided to all DoD personnel. The U.S. Navy adopted the NPDWR in 2013 for the drinking water provided at overseas U.S. Navy installations to meet U.S. drinking water quality standards. To continually ensure that our water is safe to drink, the JEGS and the NPDWR require us to regularly monitor and test our water for contaminants.

In 2020 (revalidated in 2022) CFAO had a Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) study completed which determined our drinking water sources are in conformance with applicable U.S. Navy Overseas Drinking Water Surface Water Treatment standards.

## 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 health care providers. US Environmental Protection Agency (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 or visiting the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

## Possible Source of Contaminants

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It can also pick up other contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or human activities. 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>.

## Potential Contaminants

### Lead

Elevated levels of lead can cause adverse health effects, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and building plumbing. For low use taps or when water has been sitting in service lines for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water is available at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

[drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water).

### Nitrate/Nitrite

Nitrates are naturally present in soil, water, and food. They are used primarily to make fertilizer. Nitrates themselves are relatively nontoxic. However, when swallowed, they are converted to nitrites that can react with hemoglobin in the blood, creating methemoglobin. This methemoglobin cannot transport oxygen, causing shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Information on Nitrate in drinking water is available at

<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/chemical-contaminant-rules>

### Arsenic

Arsenic is odorless and tasteless. It enters drinking water supplies from natural deposits in the earth or from agricultural and industrial practices. People who over a period of many years drink water contaminated with arsenic in excess of the drinking water standards could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Information on Arsenic in drinking water is available at

<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/chemical-contaminant-rules>

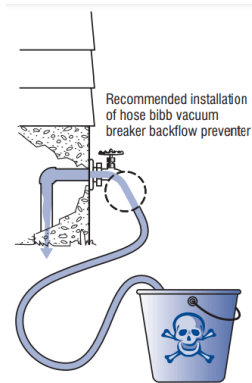
## Drinking Water Monitoring

We use Japanese and EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze our drinking water. We monitor our drinking water for the following contaminants at frequencies prescribed by the JEGS and the NPDWR.

Contaminants	Frequency
pH and Chlorine Residual	Daily
Total Coliform	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts (Bromate)	Monthly through June 2016, then Quarterly per regulations
Inorganic Chemicals (e.g. Nitrate/Nitrite & Arsenic), Organic Chemicals and Disinfection Byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids 5), Lead and Copper	Annually
PCBs, Herbicides and Pesticides	Once every 3 years
Radionuclides	Once every 3 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

The table on page 4 lists the results of the analysis performed in 2024. Only those contaminants detected are listed in the table.

## 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. In addition garden hoses must be detached from faucets when not in use.



## Additional Sources of Information

### USEPA:

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water> or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

<http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/>

### Kadena Air Force CCR:

<https://www.kadena.af.mil/About-Us/Consumer-Confidence-Reports/>

The Okinawa Prefectural Enterprise Bureau provides water monitoring results for the Water Treatment Plants (Only in Japanese):

<http://www.eb.pref.okinawa.jp/water/80/181>

## Frequently Asked Questions

### My water doesn't taste, smell or look good.

#### What's wrong with it?

Even when water meets standards, it still may have an objectionable taste, smell or appearance. These are aesthetic characteristics that do not pose health risks. Cloudiness is typically caused by air bubbles. A chlorine taste can be improved by letting the water stand exposed to air. Rusty colored water and metallic tastes are due to iron in the water. They are not a health risk and can be improved by running the tap until the water color clears. If you wish to improve the taste, smell or appearance of your water, you can also install a home water filter. Please keep in mind that the filters require regular maintenance and replacement.

### Will using a home water filter make the 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. Please keep in mind that filters require regular maintenance and replacement. If maintenance of water filters is ignored, then water quality problems may occur.

### What is a precautionary Boil Water Advisory?

If a problem is detected in the distribution system such as a drop in water pressure or a break in main water line, PWD puts out a precautionary Boil Water Advisory. It advises consumers that the water must be boiled to kill bacteria potentially present in the water before consumption. After the problem is resolved and water quality verified, PWD lifts the advisory.

## What should I do ?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation ever arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within no more than 24 hours.

## TENGAN PIER – DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN 2024

Contaminants	Unit of Measurement	Detected Level		Standard  (AL/ MCL/ MRDL)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		High	Low		Yes / No	
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Residual Chlorine	ppm	0.74	0.34	4.0 <sup>1</sup>	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	46	23	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	13	6.5	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Barium	ppm	0.0062	-	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	0.1	ND	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile (mg/L)	AL (mg/L)	Violation	Possible Sources of Contamination
Copper	0	January to June 2024	0.07	1.3 <sup>2</sup>	No	Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	0	July to December 2024	0.06	1.3 <sup>2</sup>	No	Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	1 <sup>3</sup>	January to June 2024	0.01	0.015 <sup>2</sup>	No	Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	0	July to December 2024	0.005	0.015 <sup>2</sup>	No	Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

CFAO monitors for many contaminants and only those detected by laboratory analysis or at sampling locations are listed above.

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

<sup>2</sup>Lead and Copper - The 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Action Level is exceeded if more than 10 percent of tap water samples collected during any monitoring period has a concentration greater than 0.015 mg/L for lead and a concentration greater than 1.3 mg/L for copper.

<sup>3</sup>The sample which exceeded the Action Level for lead was at an outside hose bibb on building 503. Actions taken included replacing the fixture with a certified lead free fixture and retesting a month later to confirm that the detection level was below AL. As required, educational information about lead and copper in drinking water (similar to information posted in 2023) was also posted above the hose bibb on building 503. A copy of the educational information is included with this 2024 Consumer Confidence Report.

### Abbreviations and Definitions:

**AL** (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant in water that establishes the appropriate treatment for a water system.

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

**MRDL** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment measured at the consumer's tap, which may not be exceeded without the unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

**MRL** (Method Reporting Limit): minimum measured concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99% confidence that measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results.

**N.D.** (Non-Detect) Contaminant not detected and if present below MRL reported.

**mg/L**: milligrams per liter.

**ppm**: parts per million

**ppb**: parts per billion

**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.

## PFAS

### 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. EPA Method 537.1 was also utilized to detect 14 of the 25 compounds detected by EPA Method 533 and to detect an additional 4 compounds not detected by 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 CFAO tested its water for PFAS in 2024?

Yes. In March 2024, water samples were collected from Camp Shields only. Sampling from Camp Shields was conducted, because the city water source that serves Camp Shields was changed in 2024. Water from Tengan Pier was not tested for PFAS in 2024. In January 2023 and December 2023 samples were collected from Camp Shields, White Beach, Awase Transmitter Site, and Tengan Pier.

### PFAS Detected

We are informing you that 3 of the 29 PFAS covered by the sampling methods were detected in your water system at Camp Shields in 2024. The results for Camp Shields are provided in the following table. EPA does not have an MCL for all of these compounds at this time. PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFBS, and Gen X were not detected. PFHxS was detected. However, the detected level of PFHxS falls below the EPA established MCL. PFAS were not detected in the Tengan Pier water system in 2023. Drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 29 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS in 2023. Initial monitoring of CFAO water for PFAS will begin in 2025.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	# Samples Exceeding MCL	Sample Date	EPA Test Method	Detected Level (ppt)	MCL (ppt)	Violation
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0	March 2024	EPA 537.1 EPA 533	<b>1.9</b> <b>ND</b>	10 10	<b>No</b> <b>No</b>
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0	March 2024	EPA 537.1 EPA 533	<b>2.2</b> <b>2.2</b>	N/A N/A	<b>No</b> <b>No</b>
Perfluoropentan-oic acid (PFPeA)	0	March 2024	EPA 537.1 EPA 533	<b>N/A</b> <b>2.1</b>	N/A N/A	<b>No</b> <b>No</b>

**Abbreviations and Definitions:**

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

**ND** (Non-Detect) Contaminant not detected and if present below MRL reported.

**ppt**: parts per trillion

**What is next?**

CFAO 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.

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**For more information on this report or water quality, please contact the Drinking Water Manager, NAVFAC FE PWD Okinawa Environmental Division at 622-1396.**

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

From: Commander, Fleet Activities Okinawa

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 Okinawa 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: DSN: 315-634-9628, Off Base: 098-961-9628, E-Mail: [Oki-Trouble-Desk@us.navy.mil](mailto:Oki-Trouble-Desk@us.navy.mil).

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 DSN 315-646-9355, Off Base: 098-971-9355.

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 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.cnmc.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Water-Quality-Information/Water-quality-reports/>.



# Lead and Copper Test Results for Drinking Water at Your Building

Commander, Fleet Activities, Okinawa



## Introduction

Lead and copper in drinking water is routinely monitored at all CFAO installations per Japan Environmental Governing Standards and CNICINST 5090.1 U.S. Drinking Water Quality Standards for U.S. Navy Installations Overseas. This notice is to provide the lead and copper test results for the sample(s) taken from your building during a sampling event in 2024.

## Test Results

Bldg. #	Sampling Location	Sample Date	Date sample Results Received	Lead (mg/L <sup>1</sup> )		Copper ( mg/L <sup>1</sup> )	
				Test Result	AL <sup>2</sup>	Test Result	AL <sup>2</sup>
503	Outside faucet	2/5/2024	3/4/2024	0.017 <sup>2</sup>	0.015 mg/L	0.042	1.3 mg/L

Notes:

1. mg/L – milligrams of contaminant in one liter of water.
2. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
3. ND – Non Detect

## Lead Test Results

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Navy set the **Lead Action Level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/L (or 15 ppb) and the Copper Action Level for Copper in drinking water at 1.3 mg/L (or 1,300 ppb)**. If either of these action levels is exceeded then treatment or other requirements must be followed to assure the safety of your drinking water. EPA has also established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for lead of 0 mg/L. The MCLG, established with a margin of safety, is a non-enforceable goal set at a level at which there is no known or expected risk to health.

## Health Effects of Lead and Copper

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our public water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult with their personal doctor.

## Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Exposure to Lead and Copper in Drinking Water

1. **Flushing your water is the simplest way to reduce exposure to lead and copper. Run water for about 1 to 2 minutes to flush lead and copper from interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady**



# Lead and Copper Test Results for Drinking Water at Your Building

Commander, Fleet Activities, Okinawa



temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it has not been used for several hours. If the water has not been used for extended period of time (e.g. several days or weeks), run it for a longer period of time.

2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
3. Do not boil water to remove lead and copper. Boiling water will not reduce lead and copper concentrations.
4. Consider alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or visit <http://www.nsf.org> for information on performance standards for water filters.
5. If you have specific health questions or concerns, contact your family doctor or pediatrician who can perform blood tests for lead.

**Where can I get more information?** For more information, call the Drinking Water Program Manager at 315-622-1395. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

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**For more information on this notice or water quality, please contact Bill Page, NAVFAC FE PWD Okinawa Environmental Division at 622-1395 or [William.p.page.civ@us.navy.mil](mailto:William.p.page.civ@us.navy.mil). For utilities information, please contact PWD Okinawa Requirements Branch at 634-9628.**

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

## Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Tengan Pier

Our water system violated drinking water requirements in 2023. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In August 2023, a 90<sup>th</sup> percentile lead concentration action level exceedance was not listed in the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report due to a miscalculation of the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile lead concentration. However, lead exceedance was addressed promptly, because there was a single sample (outdoor hose bibb at Bldg 503) that exceeded the action level in August 2023. A certified lead-free fixture was used to replace the fixture at the lead exceedance sampling site and retesting was promptly conducted to verify effective corrective action.

### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year at Tengan Pier, how often we are supposed to sample for lead, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when 90<sup>th</sup> percentile calculations should have been conducted, and when 90<sup>th</sup> percentile calculations were conducted.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile calculations should have been conducted	When 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile calculations were conducted
Lead	2 sampling events every year	5 samples every 6 months	Every 6 months	Annually

### What is being done?

The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile calculation was corrected and verified by the CFAO Overseas Drinking Water Program Manager in September 2023.

For more information, please contact Stephan Lee at DSN 622-1396/COMM 098-954-1396 or [stephan.g.lee.civ@us.navy.mil](mailto:stephan.g.lee.civ@us.navy.mil).

*Please share this information with all the other people at Tengan Pier who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by the CFAO Overseas Drinking Water Program Manager. Date distributed: June 2025.