



Consumer Confidence Report 2025

U.S. Naval Air Facility Misawa Drinking Water System



Defense Fuel Support Point Hachinohe, Japan

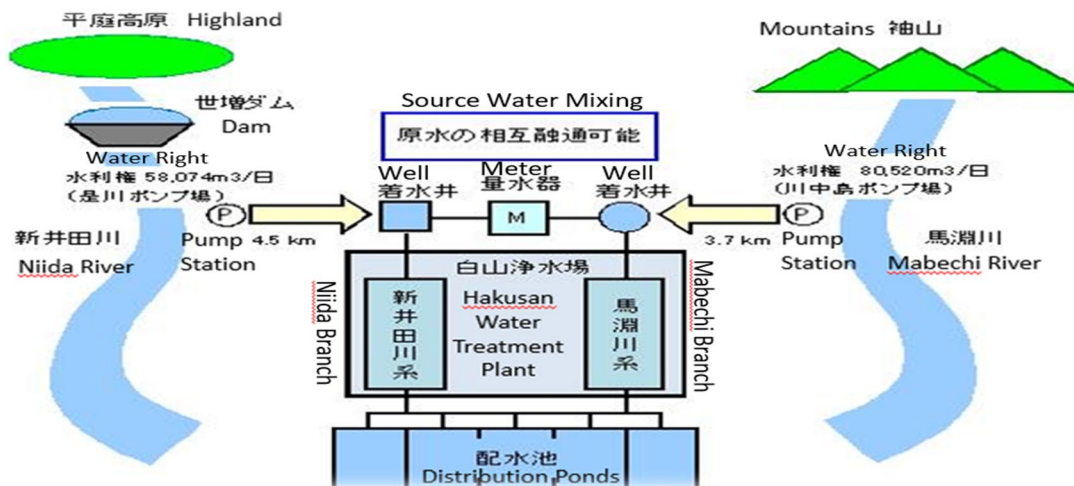
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This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2025 and will be updated annually.

U.S. Naval Air Facility Misawa is pleased to provide you with this annual report on drinking water quality for Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) Hachinohe. This report provides information about the water delivered to DFSP Hachinohe in 2025. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by the U.S. Navy's Overseas Drinking Water Program and the Japanese Environmental Governing Standards.

Source of Water

Drinking water at DFSP Hachinohe is purchased from the Hachinohe Regional Water Supply Authority (HRWSA), which owns and operates the Hakusan Water Treatment Plant (HWTP). HWTP treats surface water from the Mabechi River and the Niida River with conventional treatment and chlorine disinfection processes. In 2019, HWTP was visited by the Navy Water Quality Oversight Council. A schematic of the HRWSA system serving DFSP Hachinohe is shown below.

Water Distribution System



Water distribution networks at the three DFSP Hachinohe pump stations are administratively managed together as one water distribution system because all three stations receive treated water from the same source. The U.S. Naval Air Facility (NAF) Misawa Public Works Department (PWD) operates the water distribution system within the bounds of DFSP Hachinohe and manages compliance actions with all water quality requirements.

Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

U.S. military installations overseas are required to meet all criteria established in the latest Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS), which are intended to ensure Department of War (DoW) activities and installations in Japan protect human health and the environment through specific environmental compliance criteria.

U.S. Navy installations are required to meet or exceed U.S. National Primary Drinking Water regulations, under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, to ensure overseas drinking water systems meet the same water quality as required in the U.S. These standards require monitoring and testing of the drinking water for contaminants on a regular basis to ensure it is safe to drink. NAF Misawa PWD regularly conducts environmental audits to verify compliance, and an external team conducts a Sanitary Survey every three years. The previous sanitary survey conducted in May 2023 identified 13 deficiencies, 12 of which were resolved with only 1 remaining open. As a result, the Regional Water Quality Board granted DFSP Hachinohe a Conditional Certificate to Operate (CTO). A full CTO will be awarded after the next Sanitary Survey, scheduled for June 2026, and closure of all significant deficiencies.

Important Health Information

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention have established guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. This information can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Possible Source 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>

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, or 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established a three tier public notification plan for drinking water, which is summarized in Table 1 below. NAF Misawa PWD follows this outline to provide timely notification. Ensuring that you are notified in a timely manner if notifications are necessary.

Table 1. The 3 Tiers of Public Notification*		
	Required Distribution Time	Notification Delivery 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.	Notification will be made via e-mail message and At-Hoc alert for impacted personnel.
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 doesn't 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.	Notification will be made via e-mail message for all impacted personnel.
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.	Tier 3 notifications are published annually in the Consumer Confidence Report.

*Definitions taken 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 annually. 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>

Disinfection By Products

Chlorine or other chemicals are added to drinking water during the treatment process to disinfect it from microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria. These chemicals also react with dissolved organic matter to produce chemical byproducts that may be harmful. As with other contaminants, these are carefully monitored to ensure consumer health.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl 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 DoW personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoW systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoW-owned systems are required by DoW 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. DoW is committed to complying with requirements of the NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoW installations.

Has NAF Misawa, DFSP Hachinohe tested its water for PFAS in 2024?

Yes. In February, May, and August 2025 samples were collected from Bldg. 6100104.

PFAS Below MRL

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results for all 25 PFAS covered by the sampling method, including the six regulated PFAS, were not detected in your water system.

What is next?

NAF Misawa, DFSP Hachinohe has completed initial monitoring for PFAS in accordance with the EPA regulation and DoW policy. Initial monitoring information is available. The Running Annual Averages (RAA) for the regulated PFAS were calculated and compared those numbers to the MCL and Hazard Index (HI) trigger levels. Based on this comparison, continuing monitoring requirements will be conducted triennially beginning in 2028.

Drinking Water Monitoring

PWD Misawa uses Japanese and EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze our drinking water, and monitors drinking water for the following constituents. Table 2 lists the contaminant and required sampling frequency.

Table 2: Monitoring Frequency	
Constituent	Frequency
Coliform Bacteria, pH, Chlorine, Temperature	Monthly
Nitrate, Nitrite, Total Nitrate and Nitrite	Quarterly
PFAS	Triennially
Inorganic Chemicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Disinfection Byproducts, Pesticides/PCBs	Annually
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Triennially
Lead and Copper	Triennially
Asbestos	Once every nine years

Water Quality Data

The following section lists constituents detected during the latest round of required sampling. Only those constituents detected are listed in Table 3. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. As such, DFSP Hachinohe drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption.

Table 3: Detected Constituents in Drinking Water					
Inorganic Chemicals					
Contaminant and Unit	Range	MCL	MRDL	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Barium (ppm)	0.019	2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	0.91 - 1.4	10	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	12.3	None	NA	No	Salt present in the water that is generally naturally occurring
Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts					
Contaminant and Unit	Range	MCL	MRDL	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	0.27-0.55	4	4*	No**	Disinfectant water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	0.037-0.045	0.08	NA	No	By-product of chlorination
Halo Acetic Acids [HAA5] (ppm)	0.011-0.013	0.06	NA	No	By-product of chlorination
Lead and Copper (2023 Data)					
Contaminant and Unit	90 th Percentile	AL	Samples > AL	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	0.0037	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	0.0	0.015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

*Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

**Chlorine residual should be maintained at a minimum of 0.2 ppm to ensure against bacteriological growth in the distribution system. No bacteria has ever been detected in the drinking water.

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.

- NA:** Not applicable.
- ND:** Not Detected.
- ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
- ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
- ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
- 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.

Frequently Asked Questions

Why is this Consumer Confidence Report needed?

Each U.S. Navy overseas installation is required to provide its customers with a water quality report also known as a Consumer Confidence Report. This report is a general overview of the water quality delivered by your drinking water system. This report lists the regulated contaminants detected in the treated water and the level at which they were found for the preceding calendar year. Any exceedances of applicable regulations or guidance will be reported.

Why does the water sometimes look rusty?

Rusty or reddish tinted water may occur when a sudden change in pressure in the water distribution system causes rust in the distribution pipes to become dislodged. Iron causes the discoloration and is not a health risk. If the water looks rusty, flush your tap for three minutes, or until clear, before using the water. If hot tap water is rusty, the water heater may need to be flushed.

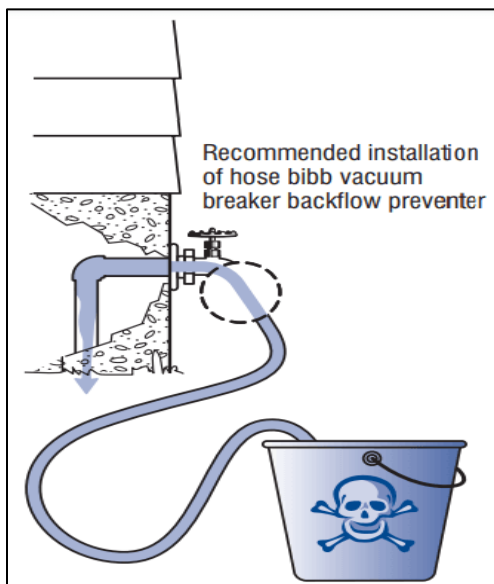
I don't like the taste/smell/appearance of my tap water. What is wrong with it?

Even when water meets standards, you may still object to its taste, smell, or appearance. Taste, smell, and appearance are aesthetic characteristics and do not pose health risks. Common complaints about water aesthetics include temporary cloudiness (typically caused by air bubbles) or chlorine taste (which can be improved by letting the water stand exposed to the air). If you want to improve the taste, smell, and appearance of your water, you can install a home water filter. Please keep in mind that filters require regular maintenance and replacement, and if ignored, these aesthetic characteristics may return

What is 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.



Monitoring Violations

In September 2025, NAF Misawa PWD was notified that the annual samples for total trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Total Organic Carbon (TOC), and Cyanide were delayed due to recent updates to the U.S. import customs protocols. The temperature of the samples upon arrival at the laboratory had exceeded the range for the required method of analysis. In accordance with the JEGS, the annual samples for TTHM and HAA5 are required to be collected during the month of warmest water temperature which is August for Misawa. The water was sampled again on 16 September and the test results were below the MCL. The drinking water sampling contractor has updated their procedures to ensure that they meet all the new U.S. import customs protocols.

In February 2025, the laboratory detection limit for glyphosate did not meet the JEGS requirement for the maximum detection limit. The data could not verify that glyphosate results were below the JEGS requirement. In May 2025, the laboratory corrected the detection limit for glyphosate to meet the JEGS requirements.

During June 2025, the Chlorine Residual in-line monitoring systems at DFSP Hachinohe pump station 2 and 3 had a system outage from 21-24 June and 23-4 June, respectively. The maintenance contractor serviced the in-line monitors on 24 June to resolve the issue.

During July 2025, the Chlorine Residual in-line monitoring system at pump station 2 had a system outage from 1-31 July. The maintenance contractor replaced identified damaged parts on 08 August.

During September 2025, the Chlorine Residual in-line monitoring system at pump station 1 had a system outage from 3-16 September. The maintenance contractor serviced the in-line monitor on 16 September.

Public Participation Opportunities and Contacts

The Installation Commanding Officer established an Installation Water Quality Board who is tasked with ensuring there is a reliable supply of drinking water for all people using DFSP Hachinohe facilities.

Please contact the NAF Misawa Public Affairs Office at DSN 226-4363 or the NAF Misawa Environmental Division at DSN 226-2497 for questions about drinking water.