



2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Naval Support Activity South Potomac

Naval Support Facility Indian Head

and Stump Neck Annex

Indian Head, Maryland

Maryland Public Water Systems:

MD0080058 and MD1080039

Naval Support Facility Indian Head (NSFIH) is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.



Throughout the report, italicized text reflects required information by the EPA or MDE.

Water Source Information

Groundwater from four Indian Head wells and two Stump Neck wells drilled to the Patapsco and Patuxent Aquifers supply the water for both NSFIH and Stump Neck Annex (SN). Throughout this report, the use of “NSFIH” refers to NSFIH main side as well as Stump Neck Annex.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems (PWSs) and the contaminants found in water through the implementation of the SDWA. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA. MDE routinely conducts inspections and provides a yearly monitoring schedule for all PWSs. Monitoring schedules include the collection of monthly bacteria samples, annual nitrate samples, monitoring of chlorine disinfectant residuals, and other parameters sampled in multi-year intervals. In addition to the EPA and MDE, the NSFIH Public Works Department conducts routine inspections and sampling to ensure the highest water quality is provided to the consumer.

There are many different ways for you to get involved in the safety of your drinking water. If there are issues or concerns with your drinking water, contact the NSFIH Environmental Office at (540) 295-2019. Reporting issues immediately can help prevent any problems from escalating. Your input is important to us! Check the MDE and EPA websites linked below to stay up to date with the newest SDWA regulations and topics.

- <https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/water>
- <https://www.epa.gov/environmental-topics/water-topics>

An aquifer is an underground geologic formation of sand, gravel, or rock through which water can pass and is stored. Because the layers of sand, gravel, and rock provide natural filtration, groundwater is usually clear when it is pumped out of the ground; thus, it can be disinfected without prior treatment. NSFIH wells are deep wells and are protected by these layers from most contaminants and bacteria.

Your water is treated by disinfection with sodium hypochlorite. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), disinfection is considered one of the major public health achievements of the 20th century.

Source Water Assessment

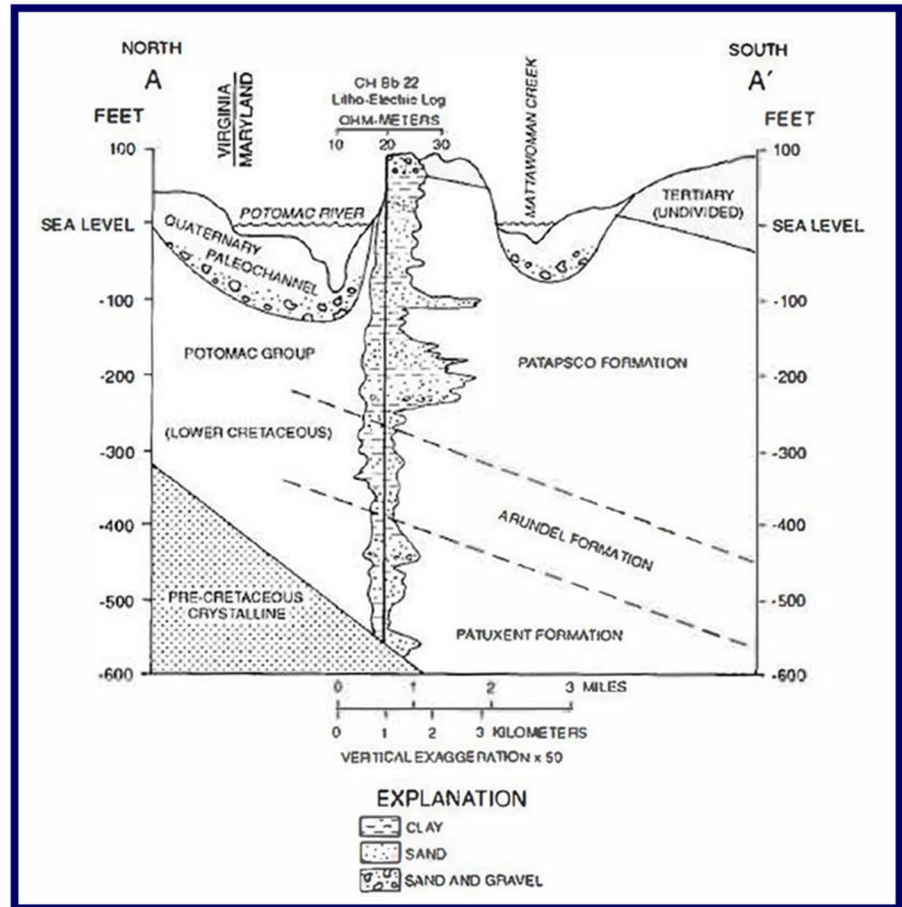
As of March 31, 2006, MDE completed source water assessments for all PWSs in the State. The source water assessment is available at MDE's website:

- https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

The Source Water Assessment completed for both NSFIH and Stump Neck Annex determined that both water systems are not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. The NSFIH water system was determined to be susceptible to naturally occurring radiological contaminants. Your water is routinely sampled for radiological and other possible contaminants to ensure they are below levels of health concern.

Protecting your source water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a PWS.
- Dispose of chemicals properly. Charles County Department of Public Works hosts a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day the first Saturday of each month. Visit the link below for more details.
<https://www.charlescountymd.gov/services/environmental-resources/trash-hazardous-material-disposal/household-hazardous-waste>
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization



U.S. Geological Survey – Water Resources Investigations Report 91-4059

in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one.

- Organize a storm drain-stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste: Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water."
- Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



Source: <https://www.boisestatepublicradio.org/2016-06-24/are-your-pipes-made-of-lead-heres-a-quick-way-to-find-out>

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. NSFIIH is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and you wish to have your water tested, contact the NSFIIH Environmental Office at (540) 295-2019. 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



Lead exposure from drinking water pipes, fittings or faucets is a particular concern for children. The EPA recommends schools and childcare facilities test the lead content of drinking water. The Navy adopted the recommendation as policy and tests the Child Development Centers, Youth Centers, and Teen Centers every five years.

Between 9 November 2024 and 29 March 2025, NSFIIH tested 75 water outlets for lead across the three centers in accordance with established sampling protocols. Of those outlets, seven exceeded the Navy screening level of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for lead. Personnel removed or replaced each fixture that exceeded the 10-ppb level and retested until fixtures were below the screening level to ensure the safety of children and staff. NSFIIH plans to complete sampling again in 2029 and will provide advance notification to parents, caregivers and staff. To learn more about lead in drinking water in schools and day care centers visit the following EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#schools>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

The EPA Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires all Community Water Systems (CWS) and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNCWS) to develop a pipe material service line inventory. NSFIIH investigated each building with a potable water connection to determine the pipe material and sent the inventory to MDE on October 16, 2024. As a result, the service line

inventory requirement was fulfilled. Lead was not found during the investigation but several buildings were classified as unknown or galvanized requiring replacement due to inaccessibility of the service line. NSFIIH will continue to investigate this matter. Contact the NSFIIH Environmental Office at (540) 295-2019 for a copy of the NSFIIH or SN lead service line inventory.



CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Sources of **LEAD** in Drinking Water



Copper Pipe with Lead Solder: Solder made or installed before 1986 contained high lead levels.

Faucets: Fixtures inside your home may contain lead.

Galvanized Pipe: Lead particles can attach to the surface of galvanized pipes. Over time, the particles can enter your drinking water, causing elevated lead levels.

Lead Service Line: The service line is the pipe that runs from the water main to the home's internal plumbing. Lead service lines can be a major source of lead contamination in water.

Lead Goose Necks: Goose necks and pigtails are shorter pipes that connect the lead service line to the main.

MAIN WATER LINE

Reduce Your Exposure To Lead



Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula.
Boiling water does not remove lead from water.



Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).



Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead and know when it's time to replace the filter.



Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Sampling and Monitoring

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.



Source: <https://www.teledyneisco.com/water-and-wastewater/pfas>

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 26, 2024, EPA published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the SDWA. The rule establishes the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) shown on page 10.

Under the NPDWR, regulated PWSs 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.

MDE conducted a PFAS monitoring program for CWSs from 2020 to 2022. The results are available on MDE's website:

<https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx>

Has NSFIIH tested its water for PFAS in 2024?

Yes. In March and September 2024, samples were collected from Wells 15, 16A, and 17A. In July 2024 and January 2025, samples were collected from Well 1. We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results for all 29 PFAS covered by the sampling method, including six regulated PFAS, were not detected in your water system.

What is next?

NSFIH 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.

Why are there substances in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The 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, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential use.*
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

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

2024 Water Quality Monitoring



The 2024 NSFIH drinking water monitoring schedule required collecting routine monthly samples for bacteria at buildings throughout NSFIH, collecting annual samples for nitrates, and disinfection byproducts, and collecting other parameters sampled in multi-year intervals. All sample results were under the maximum contaminant levels allowed by the EPA, MDE, and Navy regulations.

MDE allows public water systems to monitor

certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old but represent the most recent testing done in accordance with drinking water regulations. Sample results are provided on pages 8 – 10. To help you better understand terms used throughout this report, we have provided definitions on page 11.

PROTECT YOUR PIPES

No FOG



Never pour
FATS, OILS
or **GREASE**
down the drain.

Three Ps



Flush **only**
PEE, POOP,
and
toilet **PAPER.**

wsscwater.com • #ProtectPipes

55°+



Keep 'em warm!
Make sure
temperature
stays above **55°.**

Keep the Wipes out of the Pipes!

Only flush the three Ps: Pee, Poop, and (toilet) Paper. Unfortunately, many wipes labeled “flushable” do not disintegrate. If wipes come into contact with fats, oils, and grease in the sewer lines, they can congeal and form fatbergs that can cause sewage backups and sanitary sewer overflows into the environment. Dryer sheets, dental floss, feminine products, facial tissues, diapers, and paper towels can also cause backups and overflows. Sewage overflows or backups into homes and offices create a health risk due to increased levels of bacteria and disease-causing pathogens. Clogs can also do costly damage to infrastructure, including sewage lines and our wastewater treatment plant.

DO FLUSH

The following can be flushed down the toilet.

Toilet paper

DO NOT FLUSH

The following cannot go in the toilet as they can clog pipes and septic systems.

Paper towels

Cigarette butts

Disposable diapers

Wipes
(Baby or flushable)

Feminine hygiene
products

Plastics

Medications

Cotton
(Cotton swabs or balls)

Dental floss

Toxic Substances

Dispose these items in the trash.

Source: <https://www.carolstream.org/departments/public-works/sanitary-sewage-collection-treatment/wipes-clog-pipes>

Tips to Save Water



TAKE A SHORT SHOWERS



CHECK REGULARLY
FOR LEAKS AT HOME



REUSE EXTRA WATER



RUN THEM FULLY LOADED



USE ECO-FRIENDLY
CLEANING CHEMICALS



TURN OFF WATER
WHEN BRUSHING TEETH

vect
cons-

save-

Source: <https://www.wsscwater.com/wipes>

Naval Support Facility Indian Head: Water Quality Results								
Detected Regulated Contaminants								
Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Substance
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine ¹	2024	1.1	0.13 – 2.27	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ²	2024	17.9	17.9 – 17.9	0	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HHA5) ²	2024	2.0	1.6 – 2.0	0	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Microbial Contaminants								
Total Coliform ³	2024	2	N/A	0	5%	Positive Samples /month	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2024	0.94	0.82 – 0.94	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories.
Barium	2024	0.016	0.011 – 0.016	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	2023	0.54	0.54 – 0.54	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2024	5.3	5.3 – 5.3	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2021	1.6	0.3 – 1.6	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-226	2021	0.6	0.6 – 0.6	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper								
Substance	Collection Date	90th Percentile	Range of Detection	# Sites Over AL	AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Substance
Copper	8/4/2022	0.19	0.0089 – 0.25	0	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/4/2022	0.0029	0.0029 – 0.0067	0	0.015	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

¹ Running Annual Average is shown in the Highest Level Detected column.

² Locational Running Annual Average is shown in the Highest Level Detected column.

³ Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliform were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. This occurred due to the replacement of the potable water distribution system in that area. The building and surround pipes were flushed, and the issue was resolved.

Naval Support Facility Indian Head: Water Quality Results

Detected Unregulated Substances

Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Units	Likely Source of Substance
Chloroethane	2023	0.63	0.58 – 0.63	ppb	Naturally present in the environment.
Radon	2019	207.7	207.7 – 207.7	pCi/L	Naturally present in the environment.
Sodium	2024	183	141 – 183	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.

Lithium Average from MDE's Database

Substance	Collection Date	Average	Range of Detection	Units	Likely Source of Substance
Lithium	2024	4.95	ND – 16.4	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.

Naval Support Facility Indian Head - Stump Neck Annex: Water Quality Results

Regulated Contaminants

Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Substance
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Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine ¹	2024	0.72	0.6 – 1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ²	2022	28.1	28.1 – 28.1	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HHA5) ²	2022	4.4	4.4 – 4.4	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Microbial Contaminants

Total Coliform	2024	ND	N/A	0	5%	Positive Samples /month	No	Naturally present in the environment.
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Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride	2022	1.2	1.1 - 1.2	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	2022	0.0089	0.006 – 0.0089	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper

Substance	Collection Date	90th Percentile	Range of Detection	# Sites Over AL	AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Substance
Copper	8/11/2022	0.24	0.057 – 0.41	0	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/11/2022	0.0038	0.057 – 0.41	0	0.015	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

¹ Running Annual Average is shown in the Highest Level Detected column.

² Locational Running Annual Average is shown in the Highest Level Detected column.

Naval Support Facility Indian Head - Stump Neck Annex: Water Quality Results

Detected Unregulated Substances

Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Units	Likely Source of Substance
Sodium	2024	168	66.6 – 168	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.

EPA Finalized MCL and MCLG for PFAS in Drinking Water

Compound	Final MCLG	Final MCL (enforceable levels)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0 ppt	4.0 parts per trillion (ppt also expressed as ng/L)
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	0 ppt	4.0 ppt
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX)	10 ppt	10 ppt
HI MCL for PFHxS, PFNA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and GenX	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

Meet the Team



Photographed above are some of the NSFIH members that dedicate their time and expertise to deliver clean, safe water to your tap. The picture on the left shows our Drinking Water and Wastewater Operators, Greg Gomez and Eric Jones, Treatment Plant Supervisor, Josh Day, and Operator David Boswell. The picture on the right shows our Operators: Mike Wehausen, Will Street, and Josh Willey.

Water Quality Definitions

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

Action level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Average: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Chlorine Disinfectant Residual: Concentration of chlorine remaining in the distribution system, which prevents growth of microbes.

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

N/A: Not applicable.

ND: Non-Detection. Laboratory analysis indicates the contaminate is not present.

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity in water).

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



For more information on...

Utilities, water leaks, or related, please contact:

Water Works Utilities Supervisor

Jeffrey Goldsmith, Utilities

4120 Lloyd Road, Building 3162

Indian Head, MD 20640-5157

Phone: (301) 744-4320

Email: Jeffrey.S.Goldsmith.civ@us.navy.mil

**The Consumer Confidence Report, water quality,
or related, please contact:**

Drinking Water Program Manager

Linsey De La Rosa, Environmental

3972 Ward Road, Building 289

Indian Head, MD 20640-5157

Phone: (540) 295-2019

Email: Linsey.delarosa.civ@us.navy.mil