

Naval Support Activity South Potomac
Naval Support Facility Indian Head and Stump Neck Annex
Indian Head, Maryland

Maryland Public Water Systems: MD0080058 and MD1080039



2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems 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 public water systems. 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 Environmental Office NSFIH 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>

To reduce water loss due to leakage and reduce costs associated with repairs, NSFIH is actively replacing the Installation's underground water distribution lines. Ongoing maintenance will continue to ensure the high quality of your drinking water.

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

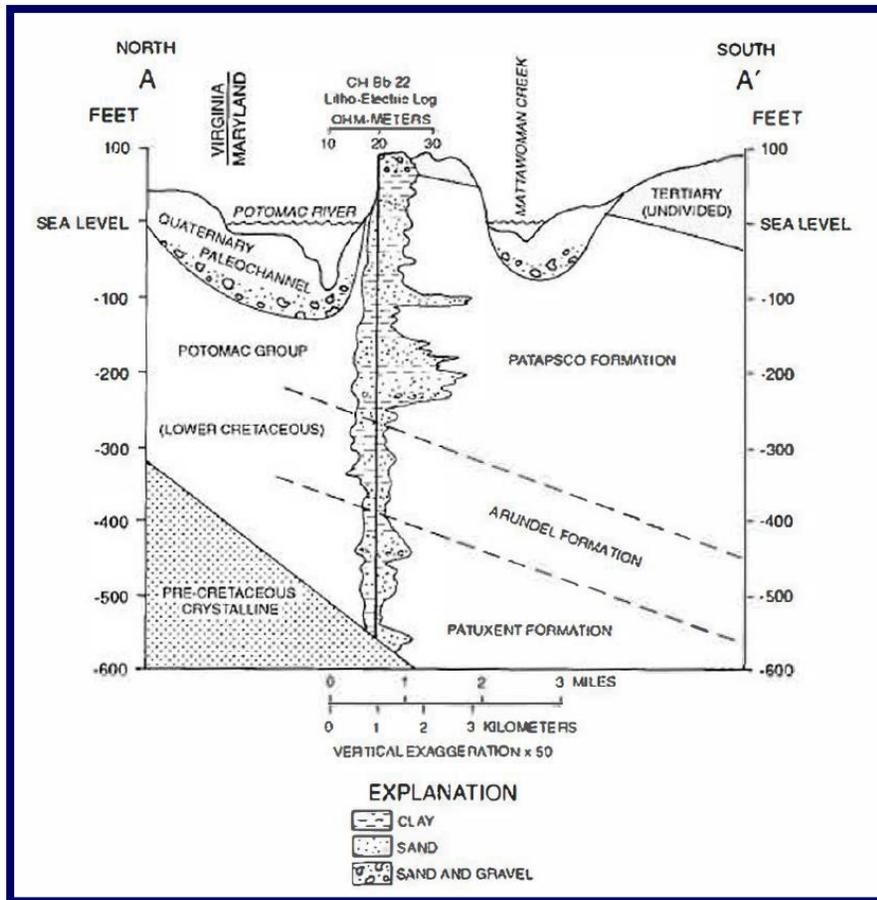
Water Source Information

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.

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, disinfection is considered one of the major public health achievements of the 20th century.

Maintaining a chlorine residual is important in protecting the water and the distribution system from bacteria and microorganisms.



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

Source Water Assessment

As of March 31, 2006, MDE completed source water assessments for all public water systems in the State. The required components of this report are:

- ◆ Delineation of an area that contributes water to each source,
- ◆ Identification of potential sources of contamination within the areas, and

- ◆ Determination of the susceptibility of each water supply system to contamination.

A Source Water Assessment was completed for both NSFII and Stump Neck Annex. It was determined that both water systems are not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. The NSFII 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. Contact the Environmental Office at (540) 295-2019 for a copy of the Source Water Assessment.

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 public water system.
- ◆ 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 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).

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. NSF/IAH is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water and you

wish to have your water tested, contact the NSF/IAH 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>.

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 that may come from 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 uses.*

- ◆ *Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes 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.

2022 Water Quality Monitoring

The 2022 NSF/ISH drinking water monitoring schedule required collecting routine monthly samples for bacteria at several sites approved by MDE, samples collected annually for nitrates, and disinfection byproducts including total trihalomethanes (TTHM) & haloacetic acids (HAA5). All sample results were under the maximum contaminant levels allowed by the EPA, MDE, and Navy regulations.

MDE allows public water systems to monitor for 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. To help you better understand terms used throughout this report, we have

provided definitions on page 6. Sample results are provided on pages 7 and 8.

Public Notices for Well 15A and 17A

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 your drinking water meets health standards. We did not complete the following testing: Well 15A – Phase II/V Metals, Arsenic, and Fluoride; Well 17A – Nitrate; therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

For the majority of the 2020 – 2022 triennial reporting period, Well 15A was offline for repairs; therefore the compliance samples could not be taken for the reporting period. Drinking water during that time came from Well 16A and Well 1 which are in compliance with MDE.

On March 6th and 31st, 2023, Well 15A received violations for monitoring and reporting requirements not completed within the 2020 – 2022 triennial reporting period for phase II/V metals, arsenic, and fluoride. Phase II/V metals, arsenic, and fluoride have been sampled for Well 15A in 2023 and the well is back in compliance.

For the majority of the 2022 annual reporting period, Well 17A was offline for repairs; therefore the compliance sample could not be taken for the reporting period. Drinking water during that time came from Well 16A and Well 1 which are in compliance with MDE.

On March 31st, 2023, Well 17A received a violation for monitoring and reporting requirements not completed for the 2022 annual reporting period for nitrate. Nitrate has been sampled for Well 17A in 2023 and the well is back in compliance.

What should I do? *There's nothing you need to do at this time. If you have any questions, contact the NSF/IAH Environmental Office at (540) 295-2019.*

See official Public Notifications on pages 14-17.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who do not receive this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place, distributing copies by hand, or mail.

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.*
- ◆ **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 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.*
- ◆ **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.*
- ◆ **mg/L:** *Milligrams per liter or parts per million; number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water.*
- ◆ **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).*
- ◆ **Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** *These levels represent reasonable goals for drinking water aesthetic quality and are not federally enforceable.*
- ◆ **Treatment Technique (TT):** *A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
- ◆ **Unregulated Contaminants:** *Substances that do not pose a threat to public health or are under consideration for further study to determine if a health risk exists.*

Water Quality Data
Naval Support Facility Indian Head: Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	2022	0.9	0.7 – 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	2	1.5 – 1.5	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	ND	N/A	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2022	1.3	0.88 – 1.3	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	2022	0.017	0 – 0.017	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Microbial Contaminants								
Total Coliform	2022	ND	N/A	0	1	Positive samples/month	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters	2020	5.9	4 – 5.9	0	50	pCi/ L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2021	1.6	1.6 – 1.6	0	5	pCi/ L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	2.2	2.2 – 2.2	0	15	pCi/ L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
Lead	2019	0	15	5	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	

Water Quality Data
Naval Support Facility Indian Head – Stump Neck Annex

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	2022	0.7	0.6 – 0.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	28.1	28.1 – 28.1	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	4.4	4.4 – 4.4	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2022	0.0089	0.0060 – 0.0089	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	1.2	1.1 – 1.2	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Microbial Contaminants								
Total Coliform	2022	ND	N/A	0	1	Positive samples/month	N	Naturally Present in the environment.
Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
Lead	2019	0	15	3	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	

What's New in the World of Water?

PFC/PFAS

SECNAV – Energy, Installations, & Environment

<https://www.secnav.navy.mil/eie/pages/pfc-pfas.aspx>

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., for decades. Due to their widespread use and environmental persistence, most people in the United States have been exposed to certain PFAS. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a federal or Maryland regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

There is currently no federal drinking water standard for any PFAS compounds. In May 2016, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established a lifetime drinking water health advisory (HA) level at 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). Both chemicals are types of PFAS.

In Maryland, there is not a PFAS drinking water regulation.

The Department of Defense (DoD) issued a policy in 2020 to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all DoD owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every three years. The DoD policy states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking

water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than the 2016 EPA HA level of 70 ppt, water systems would 1) take immediate action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFOA, to include providing alternative drinking water; and 2) undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope, and localized source of contamination.

Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. Our water system was not tested for PFAS in 2022. In March 2023, EPA announced proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of 4 ppt for PFOA and 4 ppt for PFOS, and a Group Hazard Index for four additional PFAS compounds. Future regulations would require additional monitoring as well as certain actions for systems above the MCLs. EPA will publish the final MCLs and requirements by the end of 2023 or beginning of 2024. Visit the link below for additional information about PFAS:

- ◆ mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx.



https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/water_quality

Simple Steps to Save WATER



By giving your bathroom a water efficiency makeover with WaterSense labeled toilets and faucets, you could save more than 11,000 gallons annually—and that's no drop in the bucket.

Get Flush With Savings

- Consider installing a WaterSense labeled toilet, which uses 20 percent less water while offering equal or superior performance. Compared to older, inefficient models, WaterSense labeled toilets could save a family of four more than \$90 annually on its water utility bill, and \$2,000 over the lifetime of the toilets.
- Check for toilet leaks by adding food coloring to the tank. If the toilet is leaking, color will appear in the bowl within 15 minutes. (Make sure to flush as soon as the test is done, since food coloring can stain the tank.)



Accessorize Your Faucet

- Installing a WaterSense labeled aerator is one of the most cost-effective ways to save water. Also consider replacing the

entire faucet with a WaterSense labeled model. Either way, you can increase the faucet's efficiency by 30 percent without sacrificing performance.

- Repair dripping faucets and showerheads. A drip rate of one drip per second can waste more than 3,000 gallons per year.

Clean Up With Savings

- A full bathtub can require up to 70 gallons of water, while taking a 5-minute shower uses only 10 to 25 gallons.
- Turning off the tap while you brush your teeth can save 8 gallons per day.

Lighten Your Loads

- Wash only full loads of dishes and clothes or lower the water settings for smaller loads.
- Replace your old washing machine with a high-efficiency, ENERGY STAR® labeled model, which uses up to 50 percent less water and electricity.

The average single-family suburban home uses at least 30 percent of its water for outdoor purposes such as irrigation and as much as 70 percent in dry climates. Some experts estimate that more than 50 percent of landscape water is wasted due to evaporation, wind, or overwatering.

Water When Needed

- Water your lawn or garden during the cool morning hours, as opposed to midday, to reduce evaporation.
- Look for sprinklers that produce droplets, not mist, or use soaker hoses or trickle irrigation for trees and shrubs.
- Set sprinklers to water lawns and gardens only. Check that you're not watering the street or sidewalk.
- Try not to overwater your landscaping. Learn plants' water needs and water different types appropriately.

roots, shades the root system, and holds soil moisture better than a closely cropped lawn.

Garden With Care

- Plant climate-appropriate species. Try plants that are native to where you live, which don't require as much water, and group plants together by water requirements.
- Use mulch around trees and plants to help reduce evaporation and control water-stealing weeds.

Grow Green Grass

- Don't overfertilize. You will increase the lawn's need for water.
- Raise your lawn mower blade to at least 3 inches. Taller grass promotes deeper

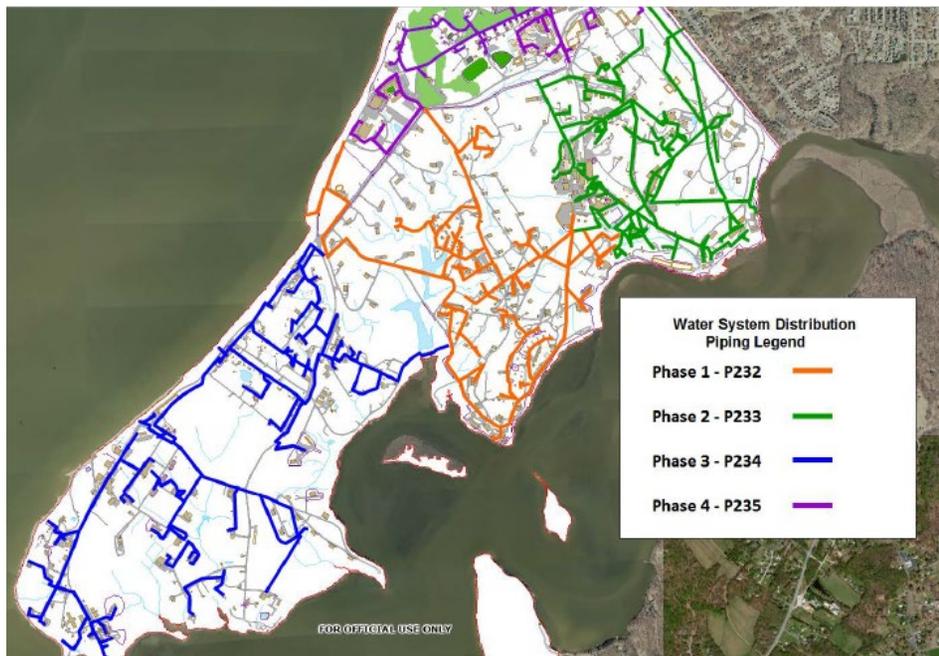
Outside the Home



<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-03/documents/ws-simple-steps-to-save-water.pdf>

Replacement of Potable Water Lines

The Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program (ERCIP) is a subset of the Defense-wide Military Construction (MILCON) Program specifically intended to fund projects that save energy and water. In 2014, NSFIIH identified resilience and redundancy concerns related to its potable water distribution system. A significant percentage of the distribution system was installed from 1940 to 1960. NSFIIH developed a project to replace the existing lines and add key equipment such as additional flushing hydrants and isolation valves. In 2019, NSFIIH received project approval totaling \$90 million dollars. The line replacement started in the beginning of 2023 and will continue for the next two years.



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 sewer 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.

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

Water Scarcity

NSFIH uses wells within the Patuxent and Lower Patapsco Aquifers as its source of fresh water. Permits issued by MDE regulate withdrawal rate and require various reports on utilization. NSFIH monitors, and reports to MDE, water utilization in various ways. One way is the annual water audit, which categorizes and documents known water use. NSFIH uses this information to estimate leak loss rates and identify potential locations for water conservation efforts. NSFIH also completes monthly operating reports and biannual water withdrawal reports to record the volume of water utilized from each well. MDE and United States Geological Survey (USGS) compile information throughout the region to ensure aquifer viability for all users.

Annual water withdrawal at NSFIH averages less than 80% of its permitted allocation but NSFIH proactively identifies water conservation efforts such as source water alternatives, commitment to the rapid repair of leaks and installation of low flow plumbing fixtures. An example of source water alternative is in industrial operations, such as fire suppression, cooling and steam generation, which utilize surface water from the Potomac River.

Based on known water availability and planned future operations, NSFIH water scarcity is a minimal risk to current or future base operations.

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, Youth Activity and Teen Centers every five years.

Between 29 June and 25 September 2019, NSFIH tested 86 water outlets for lead across the three centers in accordance with established sampling protocols. Of those outlets, four exceeded the EPA established 15 parts per billion (ppb) action level for lead. These outlets were in vacant rooms or not used as a source of drinking water. Personnel removed or replaced each fixture that exceeded the 15 ppb level with a new lead-free fixture to ensure the safety of children and staff. NSFIH plans to complete sampling again in 2024 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 link below:

💧 <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#schools>.



For more information on...

Utilities, water leaks, or related, please contact:

Water and Waste Water Branch Supervisor

Jeffrey Goldsmith, Utilities

4147 Lloyd Road, Building 3162

Indian Head, MD 20640-5157

Phone: (301) 744-4770

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



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements NOT met for the Triennial, January 1, 2020- December 31,2022 period At Naval Support Facility, Indian Head (NSFIH)

June 27, 2023

date of notice

*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 your drinking water meets health standards. During the **Triennial, January 1, 2020- December 31,2022 period**, we did not complete testing for **PHASE II/V METALS**, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time; a total of one (1) drinking water sample was to have been collected and tested for Phase II/V Metals.*

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Reason(s) for failure to collect, test, and report the Triennial January 1, 2020- December 31,2022 period results for Phase II/V Metals
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Reason(s) for failure to report the Triennial January 1, 2020- December 31,2022 period results for Phase II/V Metals

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done?

Additional testing will be/ has been completed in June 2023.

For additional information contact

 Linsey De La Rosa at 540-295-2019
contact name telephone number

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who do not receive this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place, distributing copies by hand, or mail.

Date Distributed: 6-27-2023

PWSID# **MD0080058**

Please check and complete when appropriate:

- Public notification will appear in our June 27, 2023 CCR.
DATE
- Other _____

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Naval Support Facility, Indian Head (NSFIH) Monitoring and Reporting Requirements not Met 2020-2022

June 27, 2023
date of notice

*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 your drinking water meets health standards. During 2020-2022, we did not complete testing for **ARSENIC**, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time; a total of one (1) drinking water sample was to have been collected and tested for arsenic.*

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A | Reason(s) for failure to collect, test, and report 2020-2022 results for arsenic. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B | Reason(s) for failure to report 2020-2022 Triennial results for arsenic. |

NSFIH was unable to collect a sample for Well 15A as the well was offline for repairs during the majority of 2020 to 2022. The repairs were completed and sample results were taken June 2023. The results were below the maximum contaminant levels.

Additional testing _____ was conducted in June 2023

For additional information contact

_____ at _____
contact name telephone number

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who do not receive this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place, distributing copies by hand, or mail.

Date Distributed: 6-27-2023

PWSID# **MD0080058**

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR January 2020 to December 2022

Monitoring and Reporting Violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act

Naval Support Facility, Indian Head (NSFIH)
June 27, 2023

date of notice

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 your drinking water meets health standards. During **January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022**, we did not complete testing for **Fluoride** and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.



A - Reason(s) for failure to collect, test, and report January 2020 to December 2022 results for fluoride:



B - Reason(s) for failure to report January 2020 to December 2022 test results for fluoride:

NSFIH was unable to collect a sample from Well 15A as the well was offline for repairs for the majority of 2020 to 2022. The repairs were completed and sample results were taken June 2023. The results were below the maximum contaminant levels.

Additional testing was conducted during 2023. For additional information contact

Linsey De La Rosa

at

540-295-2019

contact name

telephone number

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who do not receive this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place, distributing copies by hand, or mail.

Date Distributed: 6-27-2023

MD0080058

Please check and complete when appropriate:



Public notification was posted/distributed on June 27, 2023



Other _____

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR January 2022 to December 2022

Monitoring and Reporting Violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act

Naval Support Facility, Indian Head (NSFIH)

June 27, 2023

date of notice

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 your drinking water meets health standards. During **January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022**, we did not complete testing for **NITRATE** and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A - Reason(s) for failure to collect, test, and report January 2022 to December 2022 results for nitrate:
<input type="checkbox"/>	B - Reason(s) for failure to report January 2022 to December 2022 test results for nitrate:

NSFIH was unable to collect a sample from Well 17A as the well was offline for repairs for the majority of 2022. The repairs were completed and compliance samples were taken April 2023. The sample results were below the maximum contaminant levels.

Additional testing was conducted during 2023. For additional information contact

Linsey De La Rosa at 540-295-2019
contact name telephone number

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who do not receive this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place, distributing copies by hand, or mail.

Date Distributed: 6-27-2023

MD0080058

Please check and complete when appropriate:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public notification will appear in our <u>June 27, 2023</u> CCR. DATE
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____