

## Helpful Information

The PWD Crane water treatment plant had no violations for 2022.

This Consumer Confidence Report is an annual requirement of the 1996 update to the Safe Drinking Water Act

Seven Total Coliform samples are collected every month throughout the distribution system. All results were negative for 2022.

The source of NSA Crane's drinking water is the 812 acre Lake Greenwood. The watershed for Lake Greenwood is 14.8 square miles in size and lies almost completely within the boundaries of the base. The watershed is 77% forested and the PWD Crane Forestry Group utilizes Best Management Practices to manage the forest within the source water area. The Source Water Threat Minimization and Response Plan (formerly the Source Water Protection Plan) was updated in 2020.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic (NAVFAC MIDLANT) Public Works Department Crane is pleased to present to you the 2022 annual consumer confidence report (CCR). This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water, including information on water quality, source water, and analytical results from the reporting period of January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022.

## PWD Crane Water Treatment Department

### Utilities Branch Manager

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### Operator in Responsible Charge

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### 24-hour Contact

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Naval Support  
Activity Crane  
PWS# IN5251003

2023

(Reporting year 2022)

## Consumer Confidence Report



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

# Crane Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2022

Micro biologicals	Collection Dates	Highest No. of Positive	Maximum Contaminant Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	2022	0	0	N/A	N	Naturally present in the environment.
E Coli	2022	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected (LRAA)	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Based on average	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1.25	0.3 – 2.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	32	8 - 43	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	46	28 - 61	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.021	0.021 - 0.021	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2022	0.5	0.51 – 0.51	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.079	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	<1.0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.15 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon—(Total removed measured monthly and system met all removal requirements.)	Required Removal by Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)	Total Removed by Crane Water Treatment Plant	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
TOC	35%	48.36%	N	Natural plant land animal life
<b>* ALL OTHER INORGANICS WERE BELOW DETECTION LIMITS</b>				

## Definition of Terms:

**(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level:** 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.

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

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

**(BDL) Below Detectable Limit:** Is less than the lowest amount of analyte in a sample that can be detected.

**Highest Level Detected:** The single highest result of all samples collected during the Water Quality Report (WQR) calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

**Range of Levels Detected:** The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the WQR calendar year.

**90th Percentile:** 90% of samples had lower values than the values indicated.

## Units of Measurement:

**ppm:** Parts per million, or milligrams per liter, a measure of concentration. One part per million is the same as 1 inch in 16 miles.

**ppb:** Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter, a measure of concentration. One part per billion is the same as 1 second in 32 years.

**ppt:** Parts per trillion or about 3 seconds every hundred thousand years.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

**CFU:** Colony Forming Unit.

## 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 Indiana regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

There is currently no established federal water quality regulation for any PFAS compounds. In May 2016, the 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. 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.

## What about the EPA's 2022 Interim Health Advisories or proposed regulations?

EPA issued interim Health Advisories for PFOS and PFOA in 2022. However these newer levels are below quantifiable limits (i.e., below detection levels). EPA is expected to issue a proposed regulation on PFAS drinking water standards for public comment in the next few months. DoD looks forward to the clarity that a nationwide regulatory standard for PFOS and PFOA in drinking water will provide. In anticipation of this EPA drinking water regulation and to account for emerging science that shows potential health effects of PFOS and PFOA at levels lower than 70 ppt, DoD is evaluating its efforts to address PFAS in drinking water, and what actions we can take to be prepared to incorporate this standard, such as reviewing our current data and collecting additional samples where necessary. DoD remains committed to communication and engaging with our communities throughout this process.

## Has NSA Crane tested its water for PFAS? Yes.

In December 2020 samples were collected from the NSA Crane Water Treatment Plant. We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 18 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS. This means that PFAS were not detected in your water system. In accordance with DoD policy, the water system will be resampled every three years for your continued protection.

## Health Information

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 building plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting unused 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.