

WHY IS THE NAVY SAMPLING FOR PFCS?

Background

- time in Public Water Systems
- US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water ° Monitoring is required for public water systems serving > 10,000 persons
- ° Data collection began in 2013 and will continue through 2016
- safe drinking water regulatory limits are needed
- EPA issued Provisional Health Advisories (PHAs) for the PFCs, PFOS and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) in 2009
 - to reduce exposure
- [°] Laboratories were only recently capable of analyzing for these contaminants

The PHA for PFOS is 0.2 ug/L or 0.2 parts per billion **:** The PHA for PFOA is 0.4 ug/L or 0.4 parts per billion :

Navy Response

- 2014-2015 In an abundance of caution, recent Navy policy required drinking water sampling and testing for PFCs be done at Navy installations world-wide
- area, Fentress Landfill, and a former aircraft crash site
- December 2015 Environmental monitoring wells were installed and sampled. Water level gauging was conducted to evaluate the groundwater flow direction.
- 30 December 2015 NALF Fentress drinking water sampled for PFCs
- 19 January 2016 Validated drinking water and groundwater results provided by contractor
- 20 January 2016 PFC test results were communicated to NALF personnel and alternate drinking water source was provided

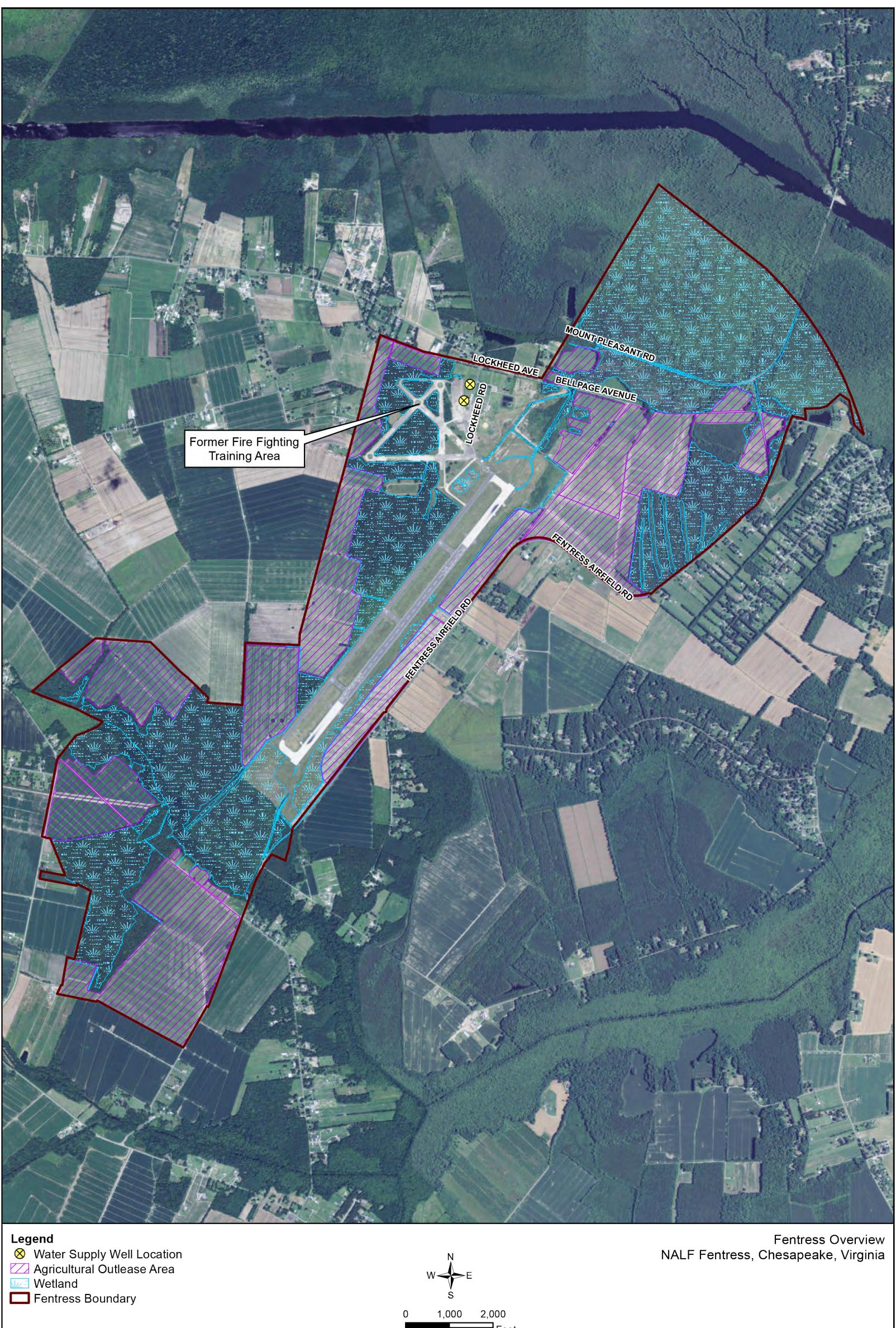
Parameter	Drinking Water Concentrations	EPA PHA Level	Exceeds EPA PHA Level	Unit	Corrective Actions
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)	1	0.2	Yes	ppb*	The Navy will provide bottled water until levels are reduced below PHA. All base personnel will be notified prior to future sample events and notified of the results.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	1.8	0.4	Yes	ppb*	
*1 part per billion (ppb) = 1 microgram p	er liter (ug/L)			
				Navy	Drinking water produced at NALF Fentre PFC testing and response goes beyond th /

• Perfluorinated Compounds (PFCs) are unregulated contaminants that are being sampled for the first

• EPA is working to improve its understanding of the prevalence and toxicity of PFCs to determine if

° The PHAs are reasonable health based hazard concentrations, above which actions should be taken

• November 2015 - Review of site history revealed a fire fighting training area used by the base from 1969 to mid-1980s. Other potential source areas identified include the Fire Fighting Equipment Test



1 inch = 2,000 feet Imagery Source: ©2015 Esri

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Drinking Water website http://1.usa.gov/1QbwtwN

ets all Federal and State Requirements. quirements to protect our sailors and civilians. ch2m:

EPA Emerging Contaminants Fact Sheet http://1.usa.gov/1QbweBl