

Helpful Information

NSA Crane Public Works Department is pleased to present to you the 2024 annual Consumer Confidence Report. It is intended to provide important information about your drinking water including information on water quality, source water, and analytical results from the reporting period of January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

The source of NSA Crane's drinking water is the 812-acre Lake Greenwood.

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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.

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

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>.

PWD Crane Water Treatment Department

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Este informe contiene informacion muy importante
Sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien
Que lo entienda bien.



Naval Support
Activity Crane

PWS# IN5251003

2024

(Reporting year 2023)

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 2023

Microbiologicals	Collection Date	Highest Number of Positives	Maximum Contaminant Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	2023	0	0	N/A	N	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	2023	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2023	1.0	ppm	0.51 – 1.76	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected (LRAA)	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Based on Average	Likely Source of Contamination	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	B3318	34	2-41	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		B3422	33	22-37					
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	B3318	51	34-58	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		B3422	54	34-62					

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.02	0.02 – 0.02	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

* ALL OTHER INORGANICS WERE BELOW DETECTION LIMITS.

Volatiles	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Xylenes	2023	0.0009	0 – 0.0009	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.207	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2023	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity- A measure of the cloudiness of water caused by suspended particles. A good measure of the effectiveness of filtration.	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Units	Month Occurred	Source	Level Indicator
Percentage of Samples in Compliance with Standard = 100 %	12	N	0.09	NTU	January	Treatment Plant	Y

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Units	Violation	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon-Total removed measured monthly and system met all removal requirements.	2023	3.5	1.5 – 3.5	MG/L	N	Naturally present in the environment

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 1 drop of water in 10 gallons of water.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter, a measure of concentration. One part per billion is the same as 1 drop of ink in a 10,000 gallon pool.

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., since the 1940's. 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) currently used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes. 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 10, 2024, the US EPA established MCLs for a subset of PFAS chemicals. EPA requires implementation of sampling in accordance with the new MCLs within three years of the publication date and implementation of any required treatment within five years. These limits did not apply for the 2023 calendar year because they had not been published. However, the DoD proactively promulgated policies to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all service owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every two 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 health advisory (HA) level of 70 ppt, water systems must take immediate action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFAS. For levels less than 70 ppt but above the 4 ppt level (draft at the time of policy publication), DoD committed to planning for implementation of the levels once EPA's published MCLs take effect.

Proposed Drinking Water Standards	MCLG (ppt)	MCL (ppt)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0	4.0
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0	4.0
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)		10
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)		10
Hexafluoropropylene dimer acid (HFPO-DA) and its ammonium salt		10
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA and their salts		Hazard Index of 1

Has NSA Crane tested its water for PFAS in 2023?

Yes. In December 2023, 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 29 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 two years for your continued protection.