# Langley Air Force Base
# Annual Water Quality Report
# For Calendar Year 2024

**ABOUT THIS REPORT**

Langley Air Force Base's goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This is our annual Consumer Confidence Report on the drinking water delivered to Langley AFB. This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and provides information such as to where your water comes from and information on *potential* contaminants. It is reviewed and approved by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), Office of Drinking Water in Norfolk. The quality of your drinking water must meet state and federal requirements administered by the VDH. The information contained in this report validates all requirements were met and the water is safe for consumption.

This report is written, prepared and distributed by 633d Operational Medical Readiness Squadron, Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. If you have questions about this report, please contact the Bioenvironmental Engineering Office by phone at (757) 764-7760/DSN: 574-7760 and or by email at usaf.jble.633-mdg.list.633-omrs-sgxb-personnel@health.mil.

**NEWPORT NEWS WATERWORKS (NNWW)**

Newport News Waterworks serves as a regional water provider for five jurisdictions: Hampton, Newport News, Poquoson, York County and part of James City County. NNWW is committed to providing a reliable supply of high-quality drinking water to our customers. Drinking water is treated and tested using state-of-the-art equipment and advanced procedures, and it meets or exceeds state and federal standards. Bottom line: The quality of your drinking water is excellent.

**WATER SOURCE**

The sole public water system for supplying drinking water to Langley AFB is NNWW. Surface water provides the source for our drinking water. Water is pumped from Diascund Creek Reservoir and/or the Chickahominy river above Walkers Dam and transferred through pipes to NNWW reservoirs for storage. NNWW owns and operates five reservoirs.

These reservoirs store and supply water to the treatment plants. Brackish (slightly salty) groundwater, which is mostly used for firefighting purposes, is pumped from deep wells in the Lee Hall area. The two source waters are treated separately then blended at Lee Hall water treatment plant (WTP) before distribution to the service area. Langley AFB receives very little groundwater as most of the water comes from Harwood's Mill WTP. Ground water from Langley is not part of this process and is never mixed with the drinking water.

**HOW THE WATER IS TREATED**

Water is treated at NNWW treatment plants where it passes through screens to remove large debris. Then aluminum sulfate (alum) and polymer are added. These chemicals cause tiny particles in the water to cling together (coagulation), making the particles easier to remove. After the water is clarified, ozone (disinfection) is added to kill microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses. The water is then sent through filters to remove any remaining particles (filtration). Lime is added to adjust the pH, fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay, and zinc orthophosphate is added to control corrosion inside the pipe system. Finally, chloramines are added (secondary disinfection) to maintain disinfection as it travels through the pipe system to your home or office.

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) prescribes regulations establishing limits for contaminants in bottled water and must provide the same level of protection for the consumers as available tap 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

NNWW updated its Source Water Assessment in 2020. Information on the NNWW source water assessment is available by calling NNWW Customer Service at (757) 926-1000.

**HOW WE TEST YOUR WATER: NNWW**

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish the limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. The water quality information listed here is based upon tests conducted by NNWW. Samples of treated water were taken at regular intervals from specific locations (the treatment plants, residences, and businesses) across the Waterworks service area.

Tables with the results of testing for Regulated and Unregulated substances conducted by NNWW can be found on pages 3, 4, and 5. The tables contain the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, and whether Waterworks meets state and federal standards. For help understanding the tables, please see the key terms on the next page and the footnotes at the bottom of the tables. An expanded version of the tables in this report (listing additional test results) can be found on the Waterworks website at www.nnva.gov/waterqualityreport.

**HOW WE TEST YOUR WATER ON LANGLEY AFB**

BE collects treated water samples in accordance with EPA SDWA, VDH, Office of Drinking Water, and Air Force Instruction 48-144, *Drinking Water Surveillance Program*. Samples of treated water were collected at regular intervals from specific locations (i.e., water system entry points, pump stations) that have been established by VDH, Office of Drinking Water.

Tables with the results of testing for Regulated substances conducted by BE for Langley AFB can be found on page 6. The tables contain the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, and whether Langley AFB Water System met state and federal standards. For help understanding the tables, please see the key terms on the next page and the footnotes at the bottom of the table.

**PLEASE NOTE:**

As previously mentioned, all data that has been supplied throughout (e.g., sampling dates, results, and locations) has been reviewed and approved by the VDH, Office of Drinking Water for accuracy. Not all sample types are recurring or have an annual sampling requirement.

**Your drinking water is continually monitored for contaminants.**

**Langley AFB drinking water is SAFE.**

**INFORMATION**

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. *Contaminants that may be present in source water include:*

✯ **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 uses.

✯ **ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They 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.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR PEOPLE WITH HEALTH CONCERNS**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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 drinking water contaminants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Center for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

**CHLORAMINES**

A combination of chlorine and ammonia are now used as a secondary disinfectant. ***Reminder*** **-** kidney dialysis centers are advised of the dangers of the chloramine treatment. Also, tropicalfish owners need to de-chlorinate the water before use in fish habitats or tanks.

**LEAD**

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. NNWW 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 wish to have your water tested, you can contact NNWW at 757-926-1000. For general information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure you can contact the EPA at (1-800-426-4791) or visit their website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. In accordance with the 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) Langley AFB has prepared a lead service line inventory, the information can be accessed by visiting the Environmental page of the JBL-E website https://www.jble.af.mil/About-Us/Units/Langley-AFB/Langley-Environmental/.

## KEY TERMS

**ACTION LEVEL (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

**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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MILLIGRAM PER LITER (mg/L)** - Concentration based on mass of chemical in unit of mg per volume of water in unit of liter (L).

**MICROGRAM PER LITER (µg/L)** - Concentration based on mass of chemical in unit of µg per volume of water in unit of liter (L).

**MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL)** - Estimate of the lowest concentration of a compound that laboratories would report as a detection.

**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. It does not reflect the benefits of adding chemical for the control of water borne microbial contaminants.

**NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT (NTU)** - A measure of water clarity. Turbidity greater than five (5) NTUs is just noticeable to the average person.

**NON-DETECTS (ND)** - Does not equate to zero but refers to an amount below analytical reporting limits.

**PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)** - ppm relates to one drop in one million drops of water or about one cup of water in a swimming pool; ppm = mg/L.

**PARTS PER BILLION (ppb)** - ppb relates to one drop in one billion drops of water or about one drop of water in a swimming pool; ppb = µg/L.

**PICOCURIES PER LITER (pCi/L)** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

# NEWPORT NEWS WATERWORKS

*(Samples collected by Newport News Public Utilities to ensure water quality)*

| WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS<br>REGULATED HEALTH RISK CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Units** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Highest Reportable Result** | **Range** | **Meets State & Federal Standards** | **Likely Source** |
| **INORGANICS** | | | | | | | |
| Copper | ppm | 0 | AL = 1.3 | 0.101[1] | 0.007 - 0.311 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Lead | ppb | 0 | AL = 15 | <1.0 [1] | <1 - 9.86 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.80 | 0.75 - 0.80 | Yes | Added to promote strong teeth |
| Barium | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.022 | 0.022 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.045 | 0.020 - 0.045 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite | ppm | 1 | 1 | 0.002 | <0.001 - 0.002 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS** | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | 0 | 80 | 16 [2] | 5 - 23 | Yes | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppm | 0 | 60 | 20 [2] | 2 - 24 | Yes | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal | N/A | none | TT | 1.18 | 0.98 – 1.8 | Yes | Naturally present in the environment. |
| **MICROBIOLOGICAL & RADIOLOGICAL** | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform | Presence/ Absence | none | Presence in >5% of samples | .09% (12 positive samples in 2024. 2,189 samples collected 2024) | N/A | Yes | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Chlorine (Chloramines) | ppm | ppm | MRDL= 4 | 3.0 [5] | <0.02 - 6.1 [5] | Yes | Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbes |
| Turbidity | NTU | N/A | TT | 0.171 [4] | 0.015 - 0.171 | Yes | Soil runoff |
| Combined Radium- 226 & 228 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | 0.6 | 0.2 - 0.6 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | 0.6 | <0.35-0.6 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta Emitters | pCi/L | 0 | 4 | 1.8 | 1.2 - 1.8 | Yes | Decay of natural & man-made deposits |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Note:**<br>Except for radiological testing, which was completed in 2022, the results reported in the table above are for samples taken in 2023-2024. Samples taken in 2023 are part of required four-quarter or annual running averages.<br><br>**(1)** At least 90% of the samples were at or below this level. None of the individual samples exceeded the action level (AL). Because our lead and copper levels are so low, we only have to test every three years. Lead and copper testing was completed in 2022.<br>**(2)** The highest detected levels of TTHM and HAA5 are based on a specific location's four-quarter running average. The range numbers are the results from individual samples. The data in "Highest Result" column include samples from 2023. The range is for samples taken in 2024.<br>**(3)** Compliance is based on a running four-quarter average. The range is the individual monthly ratio from both water treatment plants. TOC has no adverse health effects but can be a critical component in the formation of disinfection by-products. The data in the "Highest Result" column includes samples from 2023. The range is for samples taken in 2023.<br>**(4)** Turbidity is a measure of water cloudiness. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. 100% of samples were within the turbidity limit.<br>**(5)** For Chloramines, a system-wide annual running average is used. The range numbers are the results of individual samples. The data in the "Highest Result" column includes samples from 2023. The range is for samples taken in 2024. | MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To experience the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water at the MCL level every day for a lifetime to have a one-in- a-million chance of having a possible health effect. |

## NEWPORT NEWS WATERWORKS

*(Samples collected by Newport News Public Utilities to ensure water quality)*

| 2021 WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS NON-REGULATED MICROBIALS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Highest Level Found** | **Range** | **Meets State & Federal Standards** | **Sample Date** | **Likely Source** |
| Cryptosporidium * | n/a | TT | Oocysts /L | 0.05 | 0.00 - 0.05 | Yes | 2021 | Human or animal fecal waste |

*** In the raw water—not in the treated water.**

Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms at very low levels in our source water but not in our treated water. Current test methods approved by the EPA do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

**Please note:** The EPA allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or our system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

# NEWPORT NEWS WATERWORKS

*(Samples collected by Newport News Public Utilities to ensure water quality)*

**2024 WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION-5 (UCMR5)**
**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Contaminant | Units | MRL | MAX Conc. | Range | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) | ppt | 5.0 | 6.0 | <5.0 – 6.0 | PFOA and PFOS are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). They have been used to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials that are resistant to water, grease or stains. They are also used for firefighting at airfields and in a number of industrial processes. |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) | ppt | 3.0 | 5.0 | <3.0 – 5.0 | |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) | ppt | 3.0 | 4.9 | <3.0 – 4.9 | |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | ppt | 3.0 | 5.0 | <3.0 – 5.0 | |
| Perfluoroctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) * | ppt | 4.0 | 6.1 | <4.0 – 6.1 | |

**Note:**
In 2023 - 2024, Waterworks participated in U.S. EPA's fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by U. S. EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help U.S. EPA decide whether they need to be regulated in the future to protect public health. The results for contaminants that were detected are shown in the table above. ppt refers to parts per trillion.

***** On 26 April 2024 the EPA published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), an MCL of 4.0 ppt was established for PFOS. See page 10 for more information.

# LANGLEY AFB DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

*(Samples collected by USAF Bioenvironmental Engineering and analyzed by state-certified lab, James R. Reed & Associates)*

| 2023 - 2024 WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS REGULATED HEALTH RISK CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Units** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Highest Reportable Result** | **Range** | **Meets State & Federal Standards** | **Likely Source** |
| **INORGANICS** | | | | | | | |
| Lead | mg/L | 0 | AL = 15 | 0.002 | ND - .002 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Copper [1] | mg/L | 0 | AL = 1.3 | 0.382 | 0.04 - 1.4 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| **REGULATED DISINFECTANTS** | | | | | | | |
| Chloramines [2] (Total Chlorine) | ppm | MRDLG= 4 | MRDL= 4 | 1.0 | 0.02 – 3.6 | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS** | | | | | | | |
| TTHM [3] | µg/L | 0 | 80 | 16 | 7.4 – 19.1 | Yes | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 [3] | µg/L | N/A | 60 | 20 | ND - 26 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **MICROBIOLOGICAL** | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Presence/ Absence | 0 | Presence in >1 sample | 0 | N/A | Yes | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. Coli | Presence/ Absence | 0 | Presence in a routine sample with repeat issues or other conditions met | 0 | N/A | Yes | A more restricted group of bacteria that almost always originates in a human or animal gut |

**Note:**

**(1)** 90% of all 2024 copper samples were at or below 0.38 mg/L. Two copper sample results for one location exceeded the EPA AL; the AL exceedance is not a violation. Assessments have indicated that the water system for that location was unused for several months and was the likely cause for the AL exceedance. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

**(2)** The highest level of chloramines is the highest of the four quarterly averages of chloramines from 01/01/2024 through 12/31/2024. The range of chloramines is the lowest and the highest of the individual chloramines measured in 2024.

**(3)** The highest level of TTHM or HAA5 is the highest of the four locational running annual averages over the period of 01/01/2024- 12/31/2024. The range of TTHM or HAA5 is the lowest and the highest concentrations in the individual samples collected from four sample sites in 2024.

Not all sample types are recurring or have an annual frequency.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To experience the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water at the MCL level every day for a lifetime to have a one-in-a- million chance of having a possible health effect.

# LANGLEY AFB PFOS/PFOA RESULTS

| 2024 WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION-5 (UCMR5) UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | |
| **Contaminant** | **Units** | **MRL** | **MAX Conc.** | **Range** | **Source** |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) | ppt | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.4 – 4.5 | PFOA and PFOS are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). They have been used to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials that are resistant to water, grease or stains. They are also used for firefighting at airfields and in a number of industrial processes. |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) | ppt | 3.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | ppt | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 – 4.1 | |
| Perfluoroctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) * | ppt | 4.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | |

**Note:**
In 2023 – 2024, Langley AFB participated in U.S. EPA's fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by U. S. EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help U.S. EPA decide whether they need to be regulated in the future to protect public health. The results for contaminants that were detected are shown in the table above. ppt refers to parts per trillion.

***** On 26 April 2024 the EPA published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), an MCL of 4.0 ppt was established for PFOS. See page 10 for more information.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST

### VIOLATIONS

Langley Air Force Base did not receive any violations in 2024.

### FLUORIDE

Fluoride is added to water to help prevent tooth decay. Newport News Waterworks adheres to drinking water regulations set by U.S. EPA and guidance provided by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH). VDH has adopted the recommendation of 0.7 mg/L, set by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as the optimum level of fluoride concentration in drinking water. This is the target Waterworks strives to achieve. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available at www.cdc.gov/fluoridation.

### HARDNESS

U.S. EPA has not set a standard for hardness. Water treated by NNWW is considered moderately hard (4 - 6 grains, which is equal to 61 - 120 mg/L as calcium carbonate or CaCO3) per American Society of Engineers. In 2023, the average was 56 mg/L with a range of 43 - 70.

### SODIUM

U.S. EPA has not set a standard for sodium in drinking water. However, sodium levels are usually low and unlikely to be a significant contribution to adverse health effects. The average level of sodium found in our treated water in 2024 was 12.2 mg/L and the range was 11.8 - 12.7. Should you have a health concern, please contact your health care provider.

### NNWW CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The expanded versions of both reports featuring additional test results, are available online at www.nnva.gov/waterqualityreport. A paper copy of this report is available at all local libraries in the Waterworks service area, in the NNWW walk-in services lobby at 700 Town Center Drive in Newport News, and in city halls and county offices in our service area. If you would like to receive a copy of this report in the mail, please call Waterworks at 757-926-1000.

### NNWW LOCAL MEETINGS

Because Waterworks is a department of the City of Newport News, major decisions about your drinking water are made by Newport News City Council. They meet on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:00pm, and you are welcome to attend and participate. These meetings are broadcast live on Newport News City Channel (in Newport News - Cox channel 48 and Verizon FIOS channel 19) and can be viewed live or on-demand by all customers in our service area on the web at www.nnva.gov/nntv.

**Questions can be directed to:**

633d Operational Medical Readiness Squadron
Bioenvironmental Engineering Office Commercial:
(757) 764-7760 DSN: 574-7760
Email: usaf.jble.633-mdg.list.633-omrs-sgxb-personnel@health.mil

# CY2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Language Regarding PFAS

**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 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, food packaging, and cookware. They are also contained in some fire-fighting foams such as aqueous film-forming foam, or AFFF, used for fighting petroleum fires.

**Is there a federal regulation for PFAS in drinking water?**

Yes. On April 26, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), they are listed in the table below. This rule went into effect on June 25, 2024 with a compliance deadline of April 26, 2029, five years from the date of publication. While the rule requires routine sampling for certain PFAS by no later than 2027, DoD has been sampling drinking water for PFAS compounds at all DoD-owned and operated water systems since 2017. Under the new rule, the following limits, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL), were established, and DoD water systems will need to meet these levels by April 2029.

| PFAS | MCL |
|---|---|
| PFOA | 4.0 ppt |
| PFOS | 4.0 ppt |
| PFHxS | 10 ppt |
| HFPO-DA (GenX) | 10 ppt |
| PFNA | 10 ppt |
| PFBS | n/a |
| Mixture of two or more: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS * | HI of 1 (unitless) |
| ***** The sampling point is above the Hazard Index (HI) MCL if the HI exceeds the MCL and if two or more Hazard Index analytes had an observed sample analytical result at or above the PQL in any of the quarterly samples. | |

For systems where DoD provides drinking water, the Department is collecting the necessary sampling information and is taking actions to ensure compliance within the required 5-year timeframe.

**Has Langley AFB tested its water for PFAS?**

Yes. In March 2023, June 2023, September 2023, December 2023, and January 2024 samples were collected from the entry point to the distribution system on Langley AFB.

**PFAS Detected Above MRL/MCL**

We are informing you that 4 of the 29 PFAS compounds covered by the UCMR 5 were above the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) and 1 compound covered by EPA's PFAS drinking water rule was detected above the MCL. The results are provided on page 8, *LANGLEY AFB PFOS/PFOA RESULTS*, in the table titled "*2024 WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS*". Langley AFB will continue to work with Newport News Waterworks to be in compliance with the MCL by the required deadline of April 2029.