

5000
Ser N00/
January 10, 2022

Property Owner Name
Parcel ID
Property Addresss
Pensacola, FL

Dear Property Owner:

SUBJECT: TESTING DRINKING WATER WELLS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The Department of the Navy (DON) is conducting an off-base private drinking water well investigation near Naval Air Station Pensacola Corry Station (NASP Corry Station) beginning in January 2022. The DON is testing for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which may be present in these drinking water wells due to past uses on-base of a firefighting agent called aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF), or other PFAS-containing materials. Although this issue is not unique to the Department of Defense or the DON, we are continuing this investigation to proactively address possible issues that may exist from past Navy activity.

Your property is located within the sampling area near NASP Corry Station. Based on our records reviewed, we believe that a private well is located on your property, Parcel ID [enter ID], located at [enter address], in Pensacola, FL. If this private well is used for drinking water, we would like permission to sample the drinking water that comes from this well. This sampling would be at no cost to you.

You may schedule a drinking water well sampling appointment for your property by calling [REDACTED] and leaving a message with your name, property address, parcel number (included above), and telephone number.

PFAS are a group of thousands of chemicals that have been widely used in industrial and consumer products since the 1950s and are today considered to be chemicals of emerging concern. Currently, there are no Safe Drinking Water Act regulatory standards or routine water quality testing requirements for PFAS, but in 2016, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a lifetime health advisory for two commonly used and studied PFAS, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). The EPA established the health advisory at a level that will provide Americans, including the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from a lifetime of exposure to PFOA and PFOS from drinking water.

The Navy subsequently established a policy to ensure the communities near our installations are not exposed to drinking water with PFOA and/or PFOS above the EPA's lifetime health advisory level from a known or likely Navy release of PFAS-containing materials. Following that policy, the Navy identified potential PFAS release areas at NASP Corry Station that may present an exposure to nearby residents using wells for their drinking water.

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Working in partnership with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Florida Department of Health, the Navy is voluntarily conducting this off-base drinking water well investigation prior to completing the on-base investigation of these chemicals at NASP Corry Station. Typically, the Navy would provide bottled water for drinking and cooking if the Navy's sampling identifies a private drinking water well that contains PFOA and/or PFOS above the EPA lifetime health advisory level. However, given that your property is connected to a public water supply, which provides an alternate source of water available for drinking and cooking, the recommendation would be that water obtained from a well with PFOA and/or PFOS above the lifetime health advisory not be used for drinking and cooking.

Enclosure (1) is a property owner questionnaire that we ask you to complete and return to the Navy at the time of your sampling appointment. Enclosure (2) provides answers to frequently asked questions about the drinking water well sampling. Enclosure (3) is the Corry Station PFAS Drinking Water Investigation Fact Sheet, and Enclosure (4) is the EPA Fact Sheet. Enclosure (5) is a project background packet that provides additional information on the background and the drinking water well sampling. You may review this information at our project website at <https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>.

We invite you to attend an online Virtual Open House from January 10 through February 11, 2022 at [REDACTED]. Additional information will be available on the project background and the drinking water well sampling.

We are committed to keeping you informed of the Navy's investigation. If you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED] please include your telephone number so that a Navy representative may return your call. You also may contact my Community Liaison and Planning Officer [REDACTED] by email: [REDACTED].

Sincerely,

TIMOTHY F. KINSELLA, JR
Captain, United States Navy
Commanding Officer

Enclosures: 1. Property Owner Questionnaire
2. Property Owner Frequently Asked Questions
3. Corry Station PFAS Drinking Water Investigation Fact Sheet
4. EPA Fact Sheet: PFOA and PFOS Drinking Water Health Advisories
5. Project Background Packet

Name: _____ Property Address: _____

PFAS Private Drinking Water Well Questionnaire

The following information will assist the Navy in completing this off-base drinking water investigation.

If your property uses well water for drinking and cooking, please complete as much of the questionnaire as possible. If you do not have a drinking water well, please complete the questionnaire by answering "no" to question 3 and return the questionnaire to the Navy.

Completed questionnaires can be returned to the Navy by:

- providing the completed form to the Navy sampling team when the drinking water sample from your property is collected, or
- return via **email** (stephen.j.opalenik.civ@us.navy.mil), or **postal mail** to [REDACTED] Community Planning and Liaison Officer, Naval Air Station Pensacola, 150 Hase Road, Pensacola, FL 32508 – 5217.

1. Do you own the property? ____ YES ____ NO

2. If you do not own the property, please provide the name and best contact phone number of the owner:

3. Do you have a private well on your property? ____ YES ____ NO. If "YES," please complete questions 3a through 3f. If "NO," please proceed to question 4.

a. Do you use water from this well for drinking and cooking? ____ YES ____ NO

b. Do you have more than one well (e.g., additional well for irrigation or livestock)?

c. Is there an outdoor spigot available for sampling? ____ YES ____ NO

d. Have you upgraded your drinking water system in any way? ____ YES ____ NO. If "YES," please specify (e.g., storage tanks, water treatment)

e. Do you have well construction information on your drinking water well (e.g., when it was installed, well depth, well location, and screen length)? ____ YES ____ NO. If "YES," please provide details (and provide a copy of the construction log if available):

f. Do you share your private well water with other residents outside your property? ____ YES ____ NO

4. Do you obtain your drinking water from a community well that serves more than one property? ____ YES ____ NO

If "YES," please provide location of community well and the contact information for the drinking water system operator. _____

5. Is there more than one home or apartment on this property? ____ YES ____ NO. If "YES," how many homes? How many apartments?

6. Will you share your email address and phone number for future contact? ____ YES ____ NO

Email: _____ Phone number(s): _____

PFAS Drinking Water Sampling Frequently Asked Questions

How do I schedule the sampling of my drinking water? Property owners with a private drinking water well within the designated sampling area can call [REDACTED] to schedule a sampling appointment.

What are the dates and times for sampling of my drinking water? The sampling will be conducted during the period of January 24, 2022 through January 28, 2022. Sampling appointments will be available daily between the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Accommodations can be made for property owners who may not be available during the regularly scheduled sampling times or dates.

Who will be taking the sample of my drinking water? A team of two Navy-contracted professional environmental samplers and one Navy representative will collect the sample. An adult resident (18 years of age or older) must be present on the premises during the sampling event.

How will I be kept safe from COVID-19 transmission during sampling of my drinking water? Safety is a top priority. We have developed COVID-19 safety precautions, including: all communications between the property owner and the sampling team will be conducted by phone; samplers will wear face masks and gloves at all times; and samplers will maintain social distancing from property owners of at least 6 feet. Additional information explaining our procedures for social distancing and contactless sampling will be provided when you call [REDACTED] to schedule a sampling appointment.

How long will the sampling take? The sampling of your drinking water will take less than 1 hour. The samplers will take a sample from the closest spigot to your well, typically from an outdoor spigot that does not receive any in-home treatment. The sampler will measure and record basic information about the drinking water sample.

When will I receive the results? The preliminary results of your drinking water sample are expected within approximately 30 days from when the sample was collected. The Navy will provide private notification of your preliminary results:

- If the water from your well is used for drinking and cooking and is found to contain PFOA and/or PFOS above the EPA lifetime health advisory levels, the Navy will contact you (likely by phone) to give you these preliminary results. If no alternate source of drinking water is available, the Navy will make arrangements to provide bottled water for drinking and cooking in your home until a long-term solution can be implemented.
- If the water from your well is used for drinking and cooking and is found to contain PFOA and/or PFOS below the EPA lifetime health advisory levels, you will be contacted (by phone) and informed of these preliminary results.

All preliminary results will be validated, which typically takes a month to complete. The validated sample results will be provided to homeowners by letter. (Note: Besides the results for PFOA and/or PFOS, the laboratory data sheets contain additional PFAS compounds analyzed for within the EPA test method the Navy is using for this program; however, there are no EPA health advisory levels for these additional compounds.)

Will my results be private? All results will be kept confidential to the extent possible, as permitted by law. You will receive your results individually and all references to results in official reports will have a random number associated with your drinking water sample. Reports will not contain your name or address. The Navy will not share any personal information that you provide, such as name, address, email, or phone number to the extent permitted by law.



Corry Station Pensacola, Florida PFAS Drinking Water Investigation

January 2022

The Navy is requesting permission to test water obtained from drinking water wells located within a sampling area near Corry Station for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly known as PFAS.

PFAS are a family of thousands of different chemicals that have been widely used in industrial and consumer products since the 1950s. The Navy developed a proactive policy to address past releases of PFAS at installations nationwide, as several PFAS are now of emerging public health concern. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a lifetime health advisory for two commonly used and studied PFAS, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS).

The most common Navy activity that could have resulted in the historical release of PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS to the environment at Corry Station (Figure 1) is the use of firefighting foam (specifically aqueous film-forming foam, or AFFF) for testing, training, firefighting, and other life-saving emergency responses. Because of this historical use, PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS are present in the groundwater on-base, and they may also be present within the sampling area in off-base drinking water wells in the direction that groundwater flows away from the Base (Figure 2).

Records indicate that a majority of properties within the sampling area purchase their drinking water from Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA) or Peoples Water Service Company (Peoples); however, some residents within the sampling area may use a private well for their drinking water. At this time, the Navy is only asking to sample from drinking water wells in the sampling area.

BACKGROUND

In 2018 and 2019, a comprehensive Preliminary Assessment was conducted to identify all potential historical releases of PFAS to the environment on Corry Station. PFAS were detected above the EPA lifetime health advisory in on-base groundwater samples collected from two on-base areas: the current fire station and the former fire department AFFF storage area. Based on the location of these PFAS release areas,



Figure 1- Corry Station

in February 2019, an off-base drinking water sampling area was designated (Figure 2). The Navy conducted extensive public outreach, which included sending letters to parcel owners in the sampling area, placing notices in local newspapers and conducting an in-person Open House. Through this process, the Navy did not receive any requests to sample drinking water wells.

The Navy continues to investigate on-base groundwater and soil for PFAS (Figure 2). Based on additional on-base groundwater data, a new sampling area has been designated, which includes all properties within 1 mile of Corry Station. This new off-base drinking water investigation will allow us to identify and address any current possible exposures to PFOA and/or PFOS in drinking water from wells in this area that may be above EPA's lifetime health advisory.

There is no legal requirement to conduct this drinking water testing. We are performing this voluntary testing because it is important that our neighbors in the sampling

To be protective, the Navy will provide bottled water for drinking and cooking to any resident in the sampling area whose well contains drinking water with PFOA and/or PFOS above the EPA lifetime health advisory.

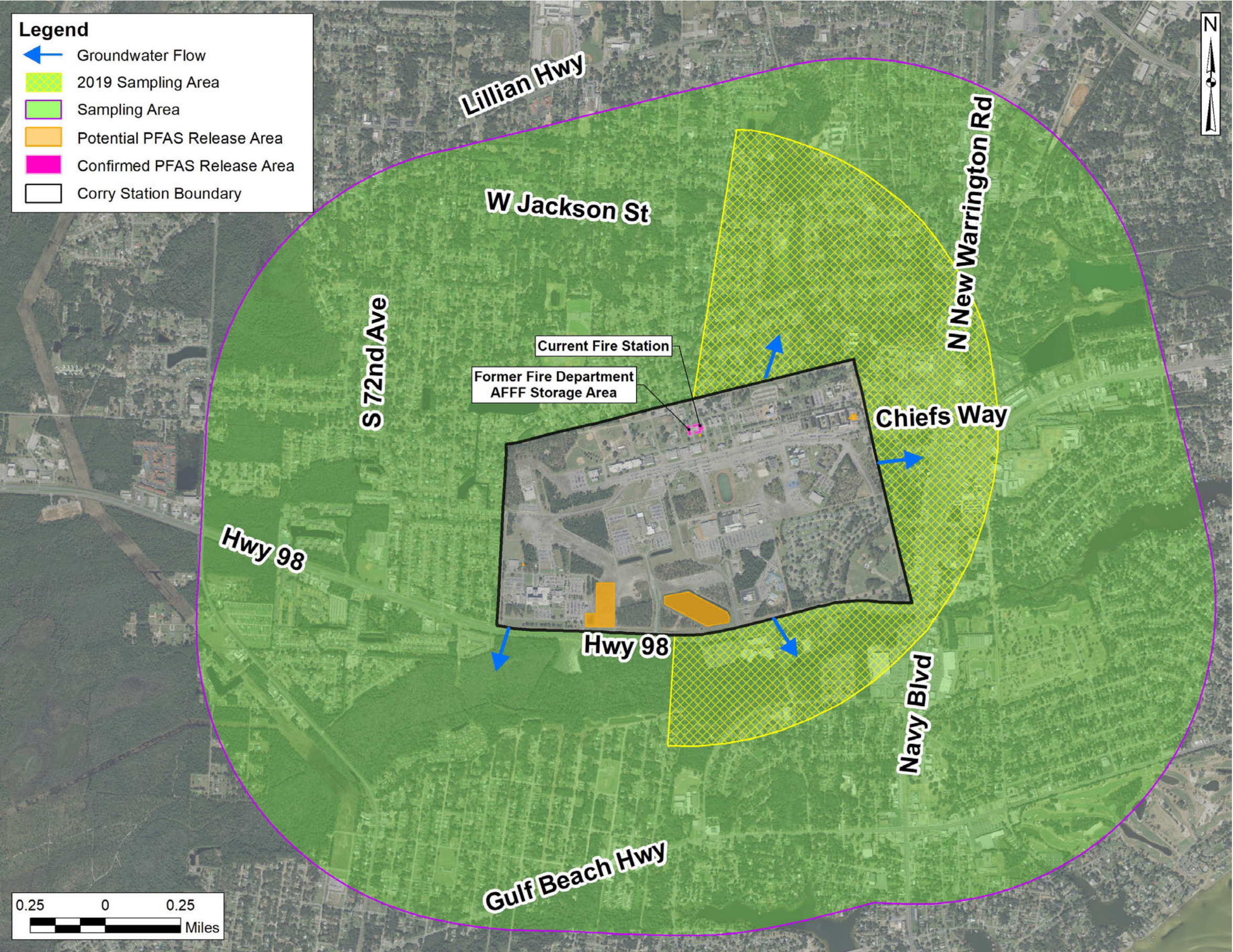


Figure 2 - Drinking Water Well Sampling Area

area are not drinking water with PFOA and/or PFOS concentrations above the EPA lifetime health advisory as a result of known or suspected releases of PFAS from Corry Station. We are conducting the current investigation in collaboration with partners such as the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Florida Department of Health.

PFAS

PFAS are man-made chemicals that have been used since the 1950s in many household and industrial products because of their stain- and water-repellent properties. PFAS are now present virtually everywhere in the world because of the large amounts that have been manufactured and used. Once these compounds are released, they break down very slowly.

PFAS are chemicals of emerging concern, which have no Safe Drinking Water Act regulatory standards or routine water quality testing requirements. EPA's lifetime health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory. They are informal technical guidance to assist federal, state, and local officials, along with managers of public or community water systems, in protecting public health as needed.

The EPA is currently studying PFAS to determine if national regulation is needed. The EPA's lifetime health advisory provides Americans, including the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from a lifetime of exposure to PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. The EPA's lifetime health advisory for exposure is 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 70 ppt for PFOS. When both PFOA and PFOS are found in drinking water, the combined concentrations should not exceed 70 ppt.

NAVY POLICY

Until a decision for regulating PFAS is made, the Navy has proactively developed a policy to conduct investigations at installations where there has been a known or suspected release of PFAS to the environment. The Navy's first priority with these investigations is to ensure people are not being exposed to PFOA and/or PFOS in their drinking water at concentrations exceeding the EPA's lifetime health advisory as a result of a Navy PFAS release. When a known or suspected release of PFAS is identified on a Navy installation, a sampling area is established 1 mile in the direction that groundwater flows away from a release site. To be protective, the Navy offers sampling to all residents whose drinking water is supplied by private groundwater wells in the sampling

area. Once any potential exposure from drinking water has been addressed, the Navy will then complete the full investigation to determine the extent of these compounds on our installations.

ACTIONS BASED ON RESULTS

The preliminary results from the off-base drinking water sampling are expected approximately 30 days after collecting the samples. We will provide notification to the property owners of their personal drinking water results and follow-up actions if needed. The Navy will do its best to keep the results of individual properties confidential to the extent permitted by law. The Navy will provide bottled water for drinking and cooking to any resident in the sampling area whose private well contains drinking water with PFOA and/or PFOS above the EPA's lifetime health advisory. The Navy will continue to provide bottled water until a permanent solution is implemented.

HEALTH INFORMATION

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS appears to be global. Studies have found both compounds in the blood samples of the general population. Studies on exposed populations indicate that PFOA and/or PFOS may have caused elevated cholesterol levels and possibly low infant birth weight. In studies conducted using laboratory animals, effects on developmental, neurological, immune, thyroid, and liver function were observed.

Health effects from exposure to low levels of PFAS are not well known and studies are continuing. At this time, it is not possible to link exposures to PFOA and/or PFOS to a person's individual health issues. Blood tests are available to measure these chemicals, but they are not routinely done because the results can be inconclusive and test results do not predict health effects. Long-term exposure effects are still being investigated by the EPA.

Based on what is known and still unknown about PFOA and PFOS, EPA recommends people not drink or cook with water that contains these compounds above the EPA's lifetime health advisory.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>

If you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED].
A Navy representative will return your call.

Overview

EPA has established health advisories for PFOA and PFOS based on the agency's assessment of the latest peer-reviewed science to provide drinking water system operators, and state, tribal and local officials who have the primary responsibility for overseeing these systems, with information on the health risks of these chemicals, so they can take the appropriate actions to protect their residents. EPA is committed to supporting states and public water systems as they determine the appropriate steps to reduce exposure to PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. As science on health effects of these chemicals evolves, EPA will continue to evaluate new evidence.

Background on PFOA and PFOS

PFOA and PFOS are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. They have been used to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials (e.g., cookware) that are resistant to water, grease or stains. They are also used for firefighting at airfields and in a number of industrial processes.

Because these chemicals have been used in an array of consumer products, most people have been exposed to them. Between 2000 and 2002, PFOS was voluntarily phased out of production in the U.S. by its primary manufacturer. In 2006, eight major companies voluntarily agreed to phase out their global production of PFOA and PFOA-related chemicals, although there are a limited number of ongoing uses. Scientists have found PFOA and PFOS in the blood of nearly all the people they tested, but these studies show that the levels of PFOA and PFOS in blood have been decreasing. While consumer products and food are a large source of exposure to these chemicals for most people, drinking water can be an additional source in the small percentage of communities where these chemicals have contaminated water supplies. Such contamination is typically localized and associated with a specific facility, for example, an industrial facility where these chemicals were produced or used to manufacture other products or an airfield at which they were used for firefighting.

EPA's 2016 Lifetime Health Advisories

EPA develops health advisories to provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA's health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to states agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination. In 2009, EPA published provisional health advisories for PFOA and PFOS based on the evidence available at that time. The science has evolved since then and EPA is now replacing the 2009 provisional advisories with new, lifetime health advisories.

FACT SHEET

PFOA & PFOS Drinking Water Health Advisories

EPA's 2016 Lifetime Health Advisories, continued

To provide Americans, including the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from a lifetime of exposure to PFOA and PFOS from drinking water, EPA established the health advisory levels at 70 parts per trillion. When both PFOA and PFOS are found in drinking water, the combined concentrations of PFOA and PFOS should be compared with the 70 parts per trillion health advisory level. This health advisory level offers a margin of protection for all Americans throughout their life from adverse health effects resulting from exposure to PFOA and PFOS in drinking water.

How the Health Advisories were developed

EPA's health advisories are based on the best available peer-reviewed studies of the effects of PFOA and PFOS on laboratory animals (rats and mice) and were also informed by epidemiological studies of human populations that have been exposed to PFASs. These studies indicate that exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes).

EPA's health advisory levels were calculated to offer a margin of protection against adverse health effects to the most sensitive populations: fetuses during pregnancy and breastfed infants. The health advisory levels are calculated based on the drinking water intake of lactating women, who drink more water than other people and can pass these chemicals along to nursing infants through breastmilk.

Recommended Actions for Drinking Water Systems

Steps to Assess Contamination

If water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than 70 parts per trillion, water systems should quickly undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope and localized source of contamination to inform next steps.

Steps to Inform

If water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than 70 parts per trillion, water systems should promptly notify their State drinking water safety agency (or with EPA in jurisdictions for which EPA is the primary drinking water safety agency) and consult with the relevant agency on the best approach to conduct additional sampling.

Drinking water systems and public health officials should also promptly provide consumers with information about the levels of PFOA and PFOS in their drinking water. This notice should include specific information on the risks to fetuses during pregnancy and breastfed and formula-fed infants from exposure to drinking water with an individual or combined concentration of PFOA and PFOS above EPA's health advisory level of 70 parts per trillion. In addition, the notification should include actions they are taking and identify options that consumers may consider to reduce risk such as seeking an alternative drinking water source, or in the case of parents of formula-fed infants, using formula that does not require adding water.

FACT SHEET

PFOA & PFOS Drinking Water Health Advisories

Recommended Actions for Drinking Water Systems, continued

Steps to Limit Exposure

A number of options are available to drinking water systems to lower concentrations of PFOA and PFOS in their drinking water supply. In some cases, drinking water systems can reduce concentrations of perfluoroalkyl substances, including PFOA and PFOS, by closing contaminated wells or changing rates of blending of water sources. Alternatively, public water systems can treat source water with activated carbon or high pressure membrane systems (e.g., reverse osmosis) to remove PFOA and PFOS from drinking water. These treatment systems are used by some public water systems today, but should be carefully designed and maintained to ensure that they are effective for treating PFOA and PFOS. In some communities, entities have provided bottled water to consumers while steps to reduce or remove PFOA or PFOS from drinking water or to establish a new water supply are completed.

Many home drinking water treatment units are certified by independent accredited third party organizations against American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards to verify their contaminant removal claims. NSF International (NSF®) has developed a protocol for NSF/ANSI Standards 53 and 58 that establishes minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of point-of-use (POU) activated carbon drinking water treatment systems and reverse osmosis systems that are designed to reduce PFOA and PFOS in public water supplies. The protocol has been established to certify systems (e.g., home treatment systems) that meet the minimum requirements. The systems are evaluated for contaminant reduction by challenging them with an influent of $1.5 \pm 30\%$ µg/L (total of both PFOA and PFOS) and must reduce this concentration by more than 95% to 0.07 µg/L or less (total of both PFOA and PFOS) throughout the manufacturer's stated life of the treatment system. Product certification to this protocol for testing home treatment systems verifies that devices effectively reduces PFOA and PFOS to acceptable levels.

Other Actions Relating to PFOA and PFOS

Between 2000 and 2002, PFOS was voluntarily phased out of production in the U.S. by its primary manufacturer, 3M. EPA also issued regulations to limit future manufacturing, including importation, of PFOS and its precursors, without first having EPA review the new use. A limited set of existing uses for PFOS (fire resistant aviation hydraulic fluids, photography and film products, photomicro lithography process to produce semiconductors, metal finishing and plating baths, component of an etchant) was excluded from these regulations because these uses were ongoing and alternatives were not available.

In 2006, EPA asked eight major companies to commit to working toward the elimination of their production and use of PFOA, and chemicals that degrade to PFOA, from emissions and products by the end of 2015. All eight companies have indicated that they have phased out PFOA, and chemicals that degrade to PFOA, from emissions and products by the end of 2015. Additionally, PFOA is included in EPA's proposed Toxic Substance Control Act's Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) issued in January 2015 which will ensure that EPA has an opportunity to review any efforts to reintroduce the chemical into the marketplace and take action, as necessary, to address potential concerns.

FACT SHEET

PFOA & PFOS Drinking Water Health Advisories

Other Actions Relating to PFOA and PFOS, continued

EPA has not established national primary drinking water regulations for PFOA and PFOS. EPA is evaluating PFOA and PFOS as drinking water contaminants in accordance with the process required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). To regulate a contaminant under SDWA, EPA must find that it: (1) may have adverse health effects; (2) occurs frequently (or there is a substantial likelihood that it occurs frequently) at levels of public health concern; and (3) there is a meaningful opportunity for health risk reduction for people served by public water systems.

EPA included PFOA and PFOS among the list of contaminants that water systems are required to monitor under the third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3) in 2012. Results of this monitoring effort are updated regularly and can be found on the publicly-available National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#3>). In accordance with SDWA, EPA will consider the occurrence data from UCMR 3, along with the peer reviewed health effects assessments supporting the PFOA and PFOS Health Advisories, to make a regulatory determination on whether to initiate the process to develop a national primary drinking water regulation.

In addition, EPA plans to begin a separate effort to determine the range of PFAS for which an Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) assessment is needed. The IRIS Program identifies and characterizes the health hazards of chemicals found in the environment. IRIS assessments inform the first two steps of the risk assessment process: hazard identification, and dose-response. As indicated in the 2015 IRIS Multi-Year Agenda, the IRIS Program will be working with other EPA offices to determine the range of PFAS compounds and the scope of assessment required to best meet Agency needs. More about this effort can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/iris/iris-agenda>.

Non-Drinking Water Exposure to PFOA and PFOS

These health advisories only apply to exposure scenarios involving drinking water. They are not appropriate for use, in identifying risk levels for ingestion of food sources, including: fish, meat produced from livestock that consumes contaminated water, or crops irrigated with contaminated water.

The health advisories are based on exposure from drinking water ingestion, not from skin contact or breathing. The advisory values are calculated based on drinking water consumption and household use of drinking water during food preparation (e.g., cooking or to prepare coffee, tea or soup). To develop the advisories, EPA considered non-drinking water sources of exposure to PFOA and PFOS, including: air, food, dust, and consumer products. In January 2016 the Food and Drug Administration amended its regulations to no longer allow PFOA and PFOS to be added in food packaging, which will likely decrease one source of non-drinking water exposure.

Where Can I Learn More?

- EPA's Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFOA and PFOS can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>
- PFOA and PFOS data collected under EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule are available: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>
- EPA's stewardship program for PFAS related to TSCA: <https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfass-under-tsca>
- EPA's research activities on PFASs can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/perfluorinated-chemical-pfc-research>
- The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's Perfluorinated Chemicals and Your Health webpage at: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/PFC/>





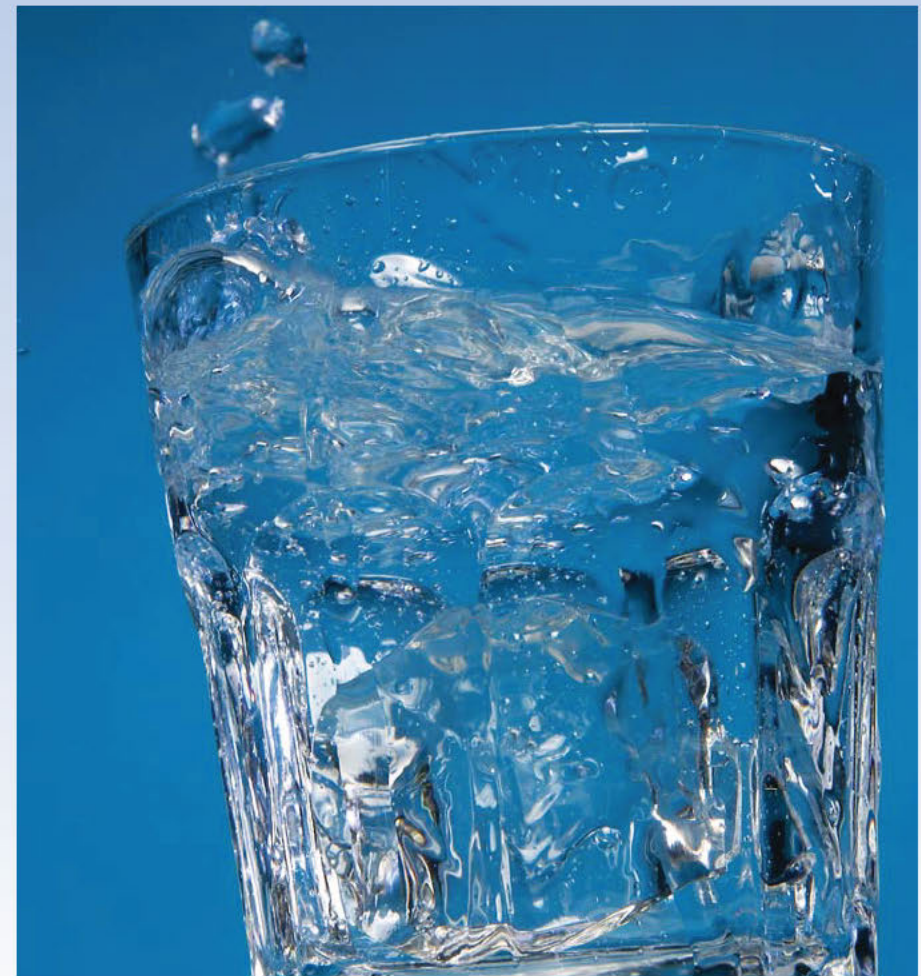
Why is the Navy Sampling Drinking Water Wells Nationwide?

Additional information can be found online at
www.secnv.navy.mil/eie/pages/PFAS_Home.aspx

For the latest Corry Station information, visit
<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>

The Navy is addressing potential exposure to PFOA and PFOS in drinking water around Corry Station.

- In 2016, the EPA established a drinking water lifetime health advisory (70 ppt) for two PFAS, specifically PFOA and PFOS.
- The Navy issued a policy to address PFOA and PFOS in drinking water.
- The most common historical source of PFOA and PFOS was in firefighting foam, which is no longer used for firefighting training.
- The Navy initiated basewide investigations for all Navy installations to address potential exposure to PFOA and PFOS.



To schedule a sampling appointment or if you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED]. A Navy representative will return your call.

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ppt parts per trillion

PFAS per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFOA perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS perfluorooctane sulfonate

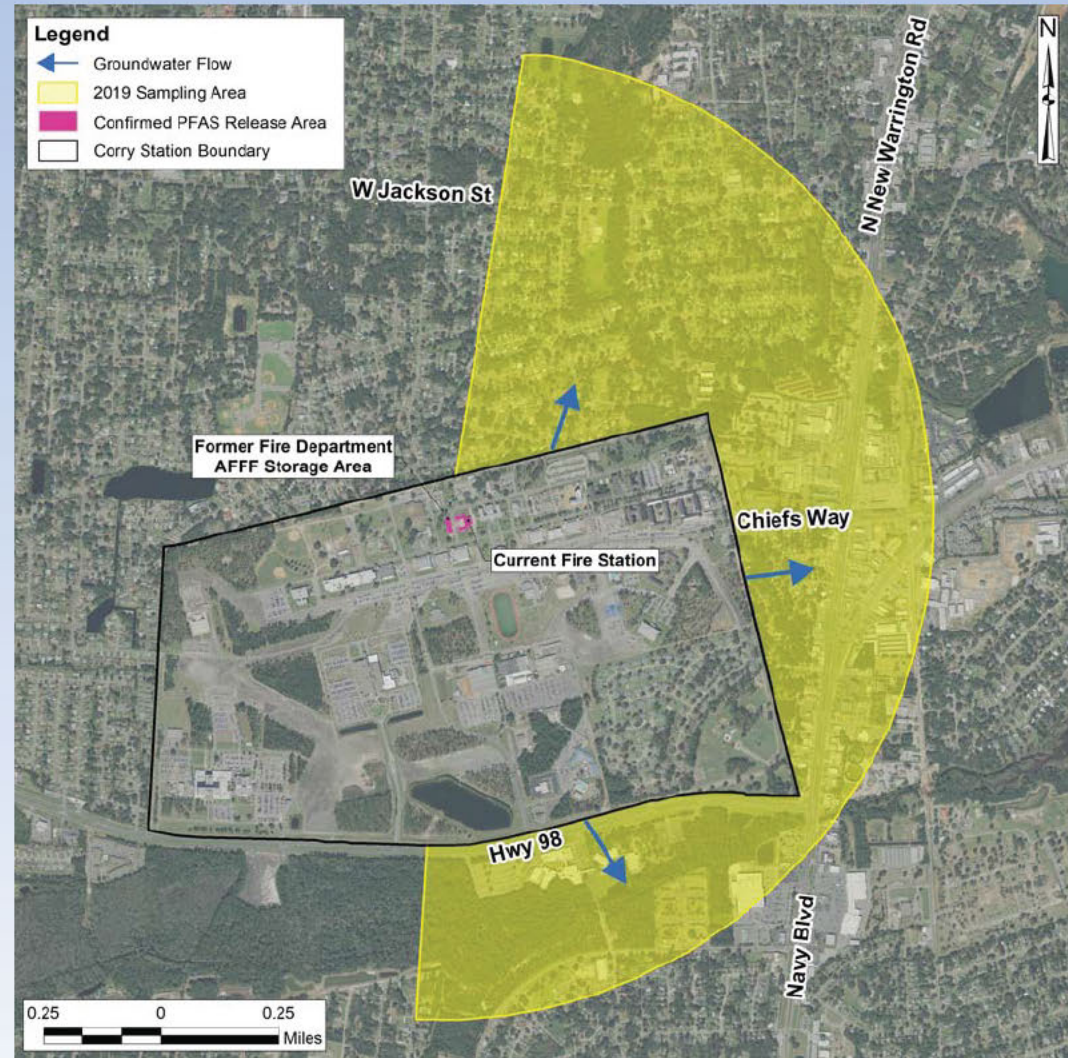


2019 Off-Base PFAS Drinking Water Investigation

Additional information can be found online at
www.secnv.navy.mil/eie/pages/PFAS_Home.aspx

For the latest Corry Station information, visit
<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>

- In 2019, PFAS were detected in **on-base** groundwater samples collected during the Preliminary Assessment near the current fire station and former fire department AFFF storage area.
- A sampling area was established in an area 1 mile in the direction of groundwater flow from the current fire station and former fire department AFFF Storage area.
- Navy did not receive any requests to sample drinking water wells in this area.

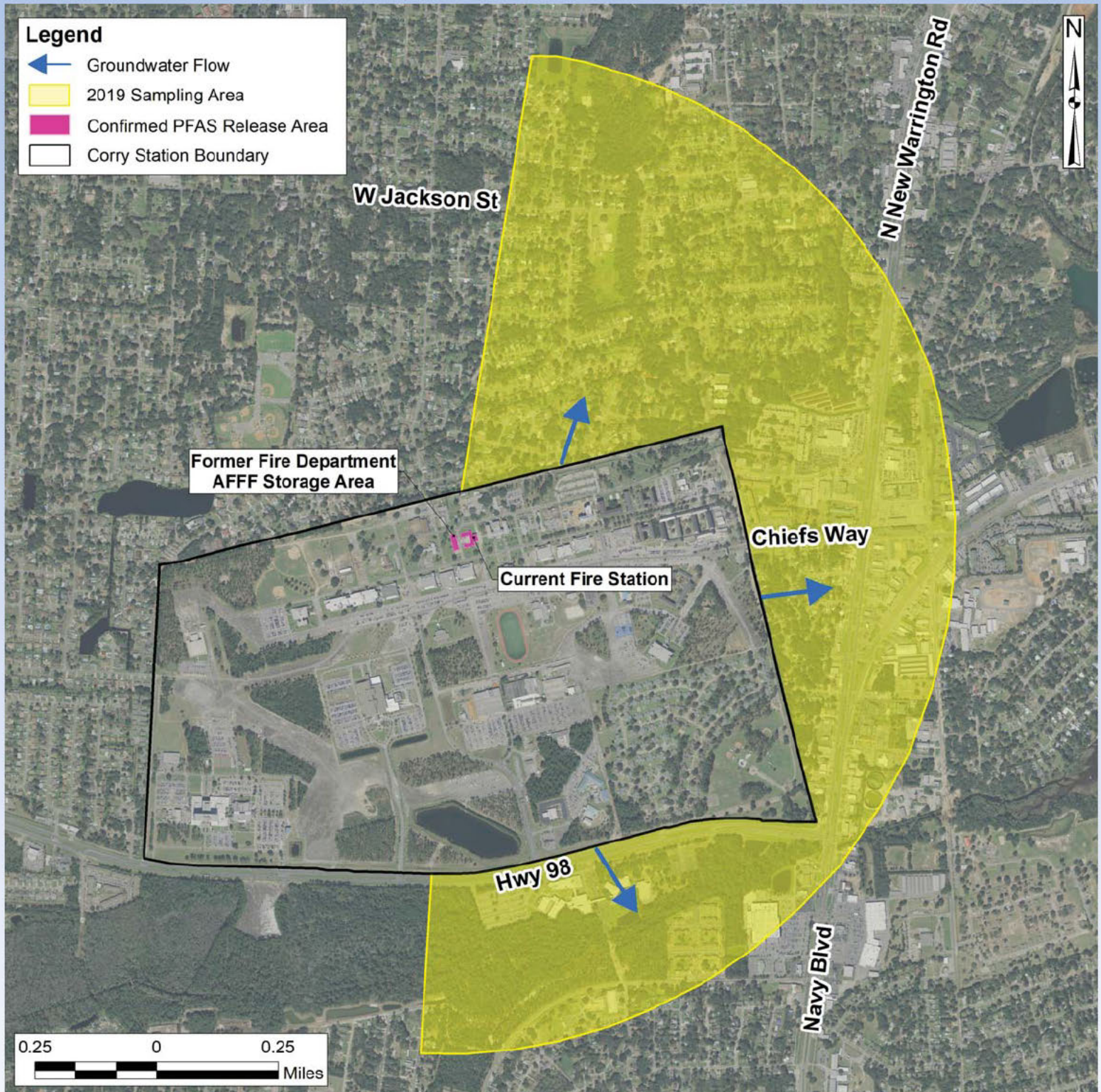


EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ppt parts per trillion
PFAS per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFOA perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS perfluorooctane sulfonate

**To schedule a sampling appointment or if you have questions,
please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED]
A Navy representative will return your call.**



2019 Off-Base PFAS Drinking Water Investigation





On-Base PFAS Investigation

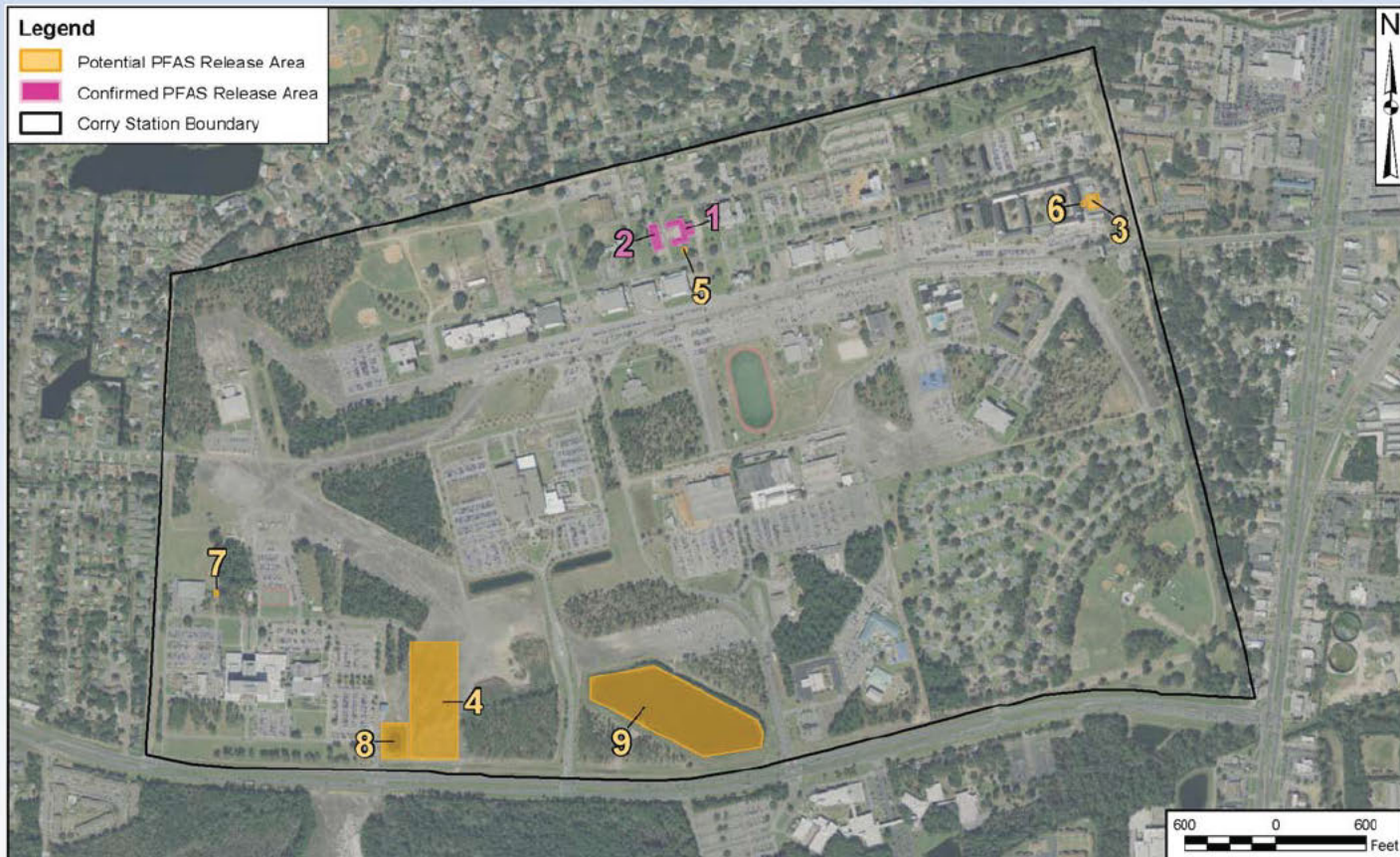
Additional information can be found online at
www.secnav.navy.mil/eie/pages/pfc-pfas.aspx

For the latest information, visit
<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>

- The Navy is following the well-established CERCLA cleanup process for assessment of and response to PFAS releases.
- A Preliminary Assessment Report was completed in February 2021 and identified 2 confirmed and 7 potential PFAS release areas. This report is available in the Administrative Record: <https://go.usa.gov/xpKFJ>.
- Investigation of groundwater and soil is ongoing at these 9 areas as part of a basewide Site Inspection.
- Groundwater data obtained after the 2019 investigation indicate possible radial groundwater flow.

CONFIRMED AND POTENTIAL PFAS RELEASE AREAS

1	Current Fire Station
2	Former Fire Department AFFF Storage Area
3	Current Auto Hobby Shop
4	Former Fire Truck Staging Area/Current Helipad
5	Oil-Water Separator
6	Oil-Water Separator
7	Oil-Water Separator
8	Storm Water Discharge Location
9	Storm Water Discharge Location

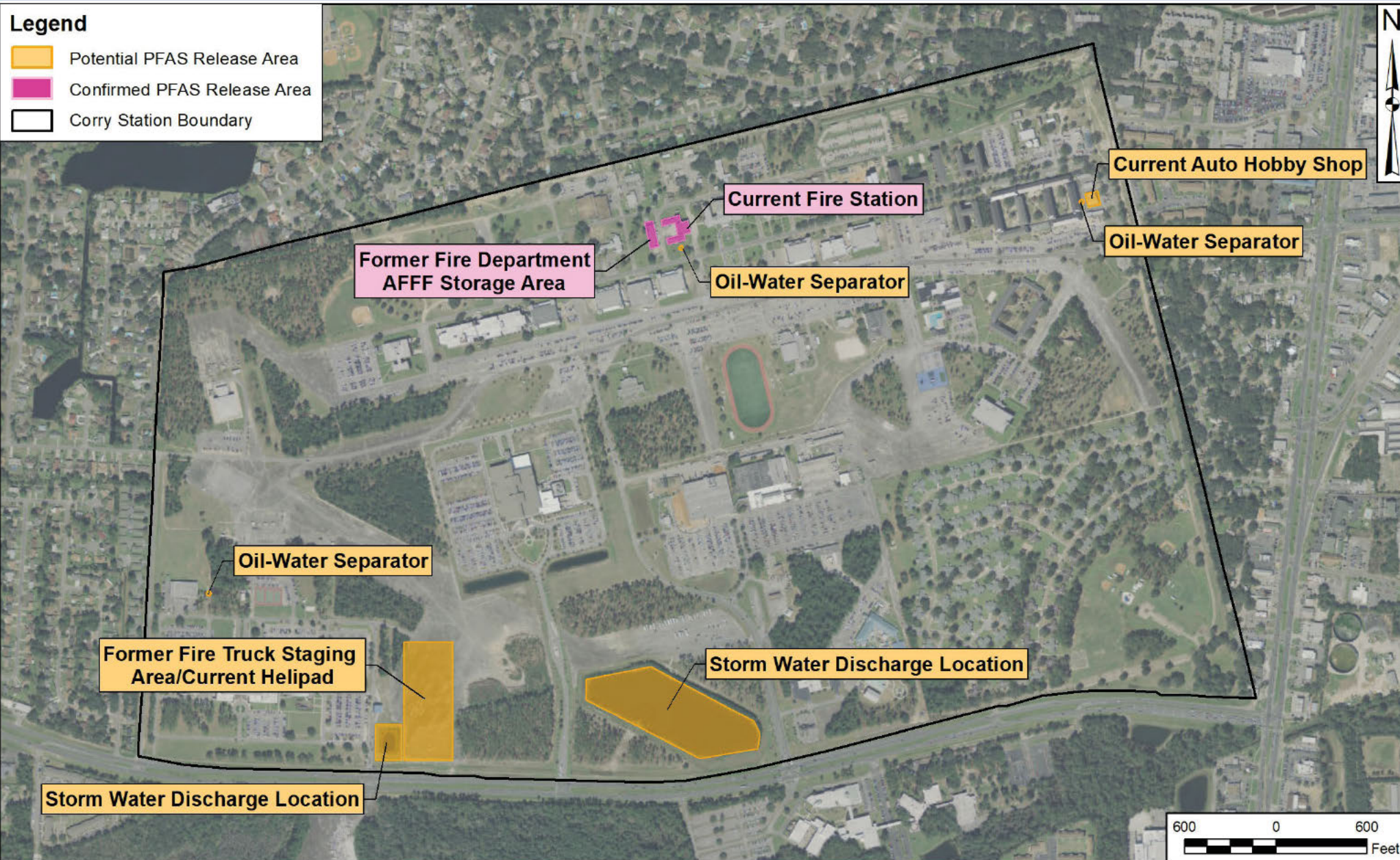


PFAS per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFOA perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS perfluorooctane sulfonate

To schedule a sampling appointment or if you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED]. A Navy representative will return your call.



On-Base PFAS Investigation





On-Base Environmental Cleanup Process

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Additional information can be found online at
www.secnv.navy.mil/eie/pages/PFAS_Home.aspx

For the latest Corry Station information, visit
<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>

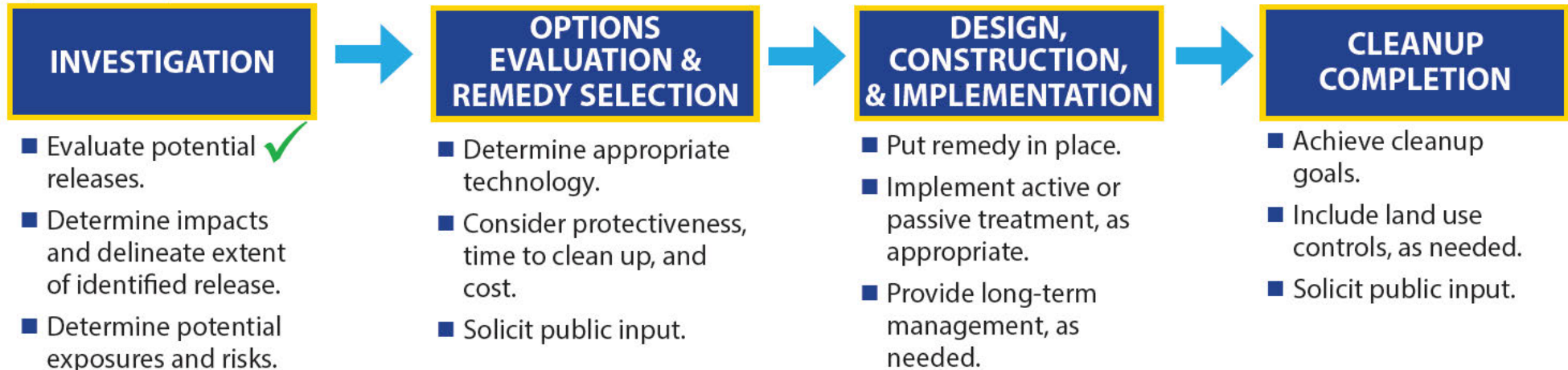
PRIORITY: Protect Human Health and the Environment

- The structured regulatory process, shown below, will be used to identify and clean up past environmental releases at Corry Station.
- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is working closely with the Navy and is providing oversight at every step of the process.
- Public input is welcome throughout the process and is formally solicited at certain points.
- From the beginning to end, this process can be lengthy.

PFAS Environmental Cleanup Process



WE ARE HERE



The on-base PFAS investigation is in its early stages. We have identified potential releases of PFAS.
The next step is to determine where PFAS are actually present, which is currently underway.

To schedule a sampling appointment or if you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED]. A Navy representative will return your call.



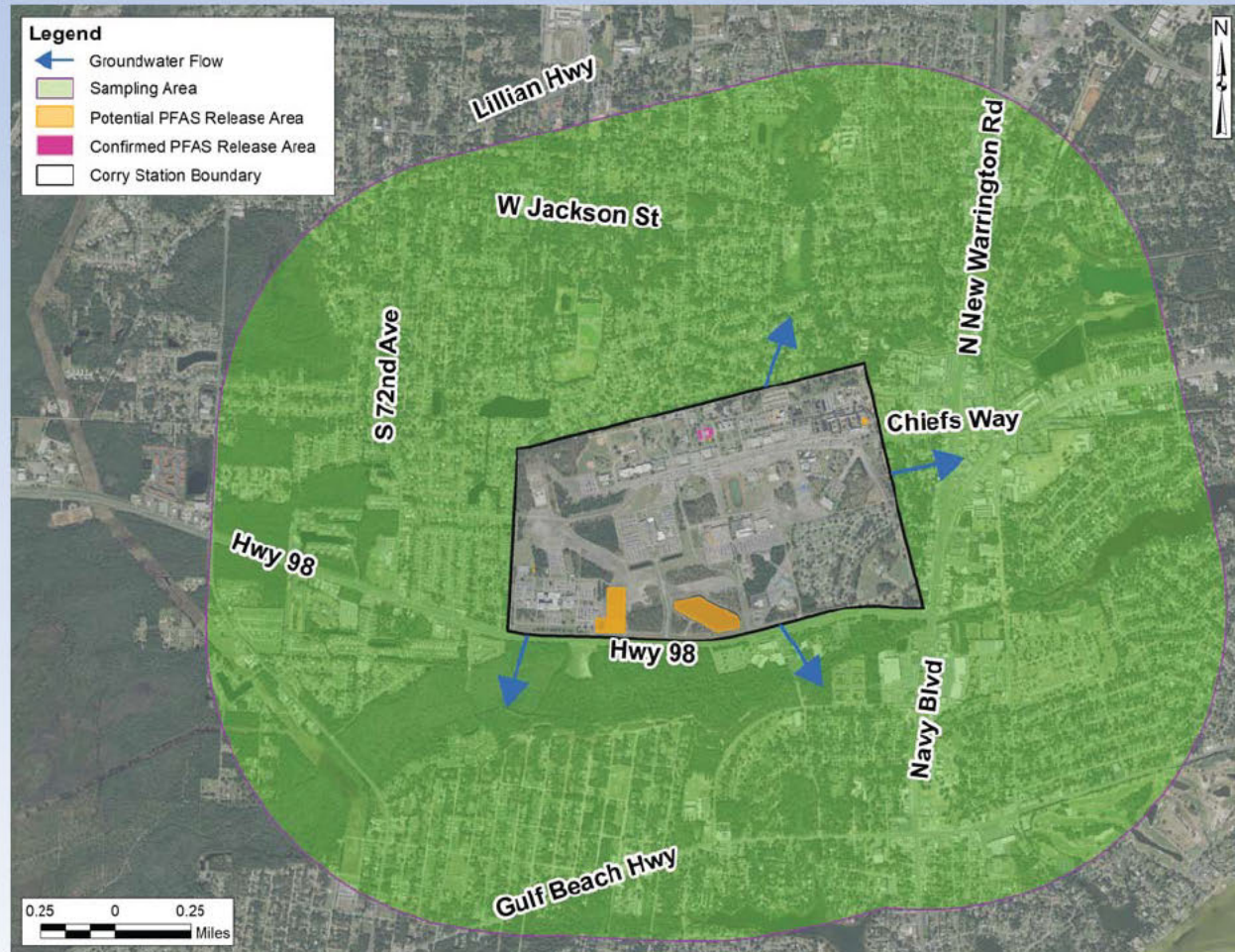
2022 Off-Base PFAS Drinking Water Investigation

Additional information can be found online at
www.secnv.navy.mil/eie/pages/PFAS_Home.aspx

For the latest Corry Station information, visit
<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUu>

The Navy needs your help to identify drinking water wells.

- In 2021, a new sampling area was identified based on the identification of additional PFAS release areas and new groundwater flow data.
- The sampling area includes properties within 1 mile of the Corry Station boundary.
- If your private well is used for drinking water, we would like to sample the drinking water that comes from your well.
- If your drinking water is provided by ECUA or Peoples Water Service Company, we do not need to sample your water.
- The Navy may expand the sampling area based on the results.

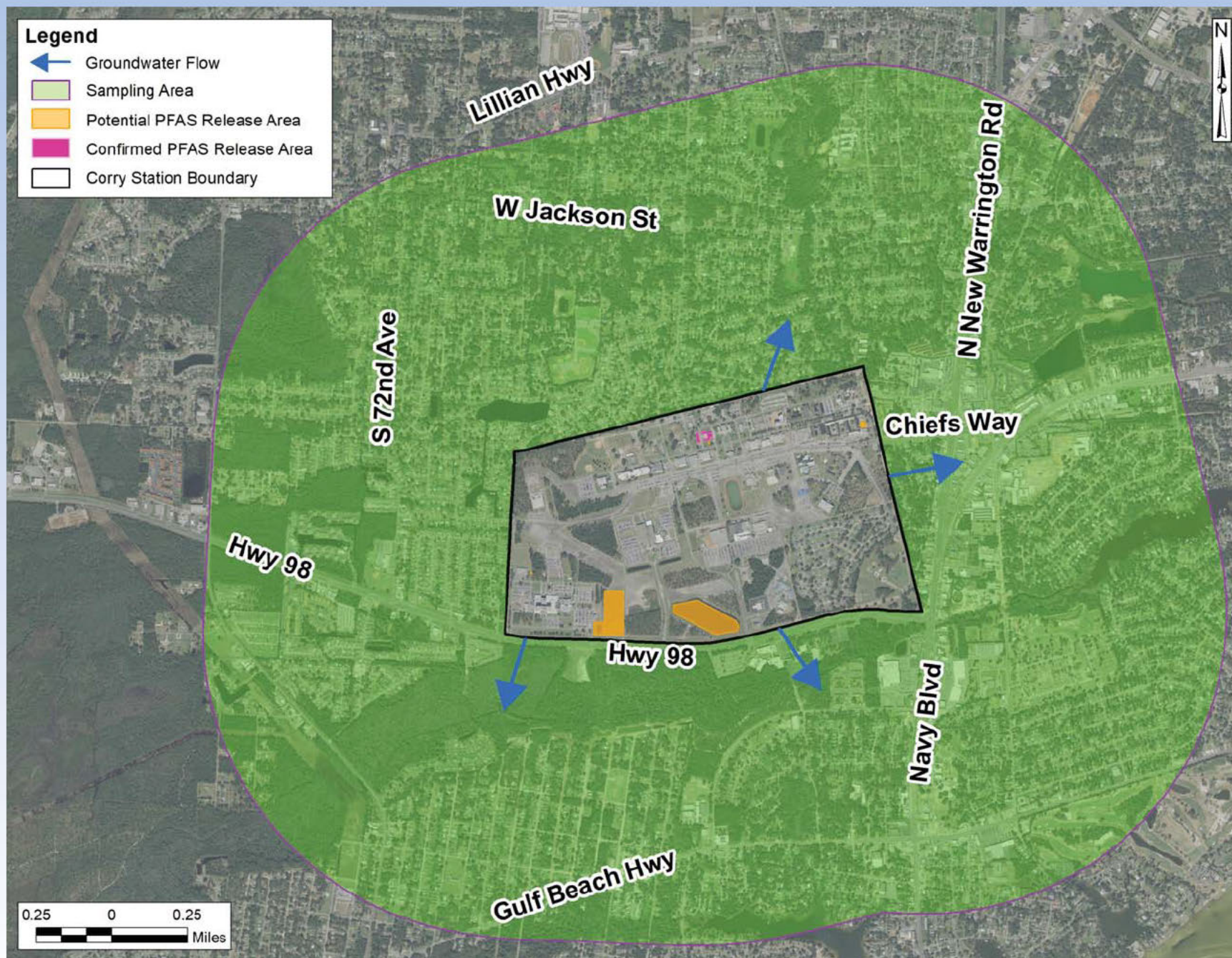


EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ppt parts per trillion
PFAS per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFOA perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS perfluorooctane sulfonate

To schedule a sampling appointment or if you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED]. A Navy representative will return your call.



2022 Off-Base PFAS Drinking Water Investigation





Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Additional information can be found online at
www.secnave.navy.mil/eie/pages/PFAS_Home.aspx

For the latest Corry Station information, visit
<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>

What are PFAS?

- Family of manufactured chemicals; no natural occurrence.
- PFOA and PFOS are the most studied and understood.
- Found in the environment around the world (in air, water, soil, animals, plants, as well as in people).
- Last a long time in the environment.
- Used since 1940s in many products, such as:



firefighting foam



stain-resistant carpets



water-resistant fabrics



electroplating



nonstick cookware



food packaging

What is the EPA Lifetime Health Advisory Level for PFOA and PFOS?

- It is a combined level of PFOA and PFOS of 70 ppt in drinking water.
- It is intended to protect against harmful health effects to sensitive populations and the general public, for lifetime exposure.

How was the EPA Lifetime Health Advisory Level Calculated?

- It is based on studies of health effects from PFOA and PFOS in laboratory animals.
- It assumes 20 percent of overall exposure is from drinking water, and 80 percent of overall exposure is from other sources.
- It considers information regarding health effects in people exposed to PFOA and PFOS, including the fetuses or nursing infants of mothers who are exposed.

To schedule a sampling appointment or if you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED]. A Navy representative will return your call.

EPA
CDC
PFAS

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

PFOA perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS perfluorooctane sulfonate
ppt parts per trillion



Exposure and Health Effects

Additional information can be found online at
www.secnnav.navy.mil/eie/pages/PFAS_Home.aspx

If you have questions about PFAS exposure and health effects, please contact
the Florida Department of Health at 877-798-2722 or at phtoxicology@flhealth.gov

For the latest Corry Station information, visit
<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>

PFAS in People

- CDC estimates that most people in the U.S. have PFAS in their bodies.
- Levels of PFAS are decreasing following their phase-out from use.
- PFAS levels in the body will decrease once exposure stops.

Exposures to PFAS

- PFAS may be in drinking water, food, indoor dust, some consumer products, and workplaces.
- Most non-occupational exposures occur by drinking water or eating food that contain PFAS.
- Exposure is minor through skin contact when bathing, showering, or swimming.
- PFAS reach the fetuses or nursing infants of mothers who are exposed.
 - The CDC advises, based on current science, the benefits of breastfeeding appear to outweigh the risks for infants exposed to PFAS in breastmilk.

How to Reduce Exposure

- There are no medical treatments that will remove PFAS from the body.
- The best intervention is to stop the source of exposure (such as drinking water).
- There are at-home treatment systems that can reduce PFAS in drinking water, such as certain filters certified for PFAS removal.
 - For more information about PFAS filtration systems certified by NSF International, a public health organization, visit <http://www.nsf.org>.

To schedule a sampling appointment or if you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED]. A Navy representative will return your call.

Potential Health Effects

- At this time, scientists continue to learn about how exposure to PFAS might affect people's health.
- Studies indicate possible health effects could include:
 - Increased cholesterol levels.
 - Increased risk of high blood pressure and preeclampsia in pregnant women.
 - Changes in growth, learning, and behavior of the developing fetus and child.
 - Small decrease in infant birth weight.
 - Immune system effects (possible decreased response to some vaccines).
 - Decreased fertility.
 - Altered hormone function.
 - Increased risks of certain types of cancers (testicular, kidney and prostate).

Should I Have My Blood Tested?

- Blood testing for PFAS is available but is not a regular test offered by a doctor.
 - PFAS blood tests will not provide information on health problems, nor will they provide information for treatment.
 - PFAS blood test results can't tell you if PFAS exposure has caused your health condition.

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
PFAS per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances



Drinking Water Sampling Process

Additional information can be found online at
www.secnv.navy.mil/eie/pages/PFAS_Home.aspx

For the latest Corry Station information, visit
<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>

Drinking water well sampling is voluntary.

Sampling Process

- We need the property owner's help to:
 - Make the sampling appointment.
 - Fill out the questionnaire prior to the appointment.
- An adult (18 years or older) must be present at the property during sampling.
- Samples will be collected by a team of experienced contractors:
 - Team will consist of two members.
 - The water sample will be collected as close to well as possible.
 - Water will run for up to 5 minutes prior to collection.
- Samples will be collected and analyzed according to EPA guidelines.
- Sampling takes less than an hour.

COVID-19 Precautions

- The sampling team will take the necessary precautions to minimize exposure.
 - A sampling team member will call you upon arrival; you do not need to directly interact with the team.
 - Sampling team members may arrive in separate cars.
 - Sampling team members will be wearing masks and gloves.
 - One team member will collect the sample; the second team member will likely remain in the car to assist with documentation.
 - Upon completion of sampling, a team member will call you to let you know that sampling is complete.

To schedule a sampling appointment or if you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED]. A Navy representative will return your call.



Sampling and Results Timeline

Additional information can be found online at
www.secnav.navy.mil/eie/pages/PFAS_Home.aspx

For the latest Corry Station information, visit
<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>

Sequence of Events	Approximate Timeframe
1. Property owner signs up for drinking water well sampling. →	Through January 28, 2022
2. Navy contractor samples well. →	January 24-28, 2022
3. Navy receives preliminary results.	Approximately 1 month after sample collected.
4. Navy calls property owner with results. →	Within 24 hours of results received. Bottled water delivered if PFOA and/or PFOS are above the EPA lifetime health advisory (70 ppt) and no alternate source of drinking water is available.
5. Lab data are verified and Navy mails final lab data to property owner. ■ Information to understand the data packets will be included. ■ Results will be kept confidential to the extent permitted by law. →	Approximately 3 months from sampling.

To schedule a sampling appointment or if you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED]. A Navy representative will return your call.

The Navy will respond in a timely manner.



Sign Up for Your Sampling Appointment

Additional information can be found online at
www.secnv.navy.mil/eie/pages/PFAS_Home.aspx

For the latest Corry Station information, visit
<https://go.usa.gov/xMRUh>

Off-Base Drinking Water Well Sampling

- The Navy will be sampling drinking water wells in the 2022 sampling area.
- Sampling is at no cost to you.
- Drinking water samples will be collected **Monday, January 24 through Friday, January 28, 2022.**
- Sampling appointments are available on these days **8 a.m. - 5 p.m.**

Additional times are available upon request.

- The property owner must give permission for sampling and complete the questionnaire and permission slip.
- Sampling takes less than an hour.
- An adult (18 years or older) must be present at the property during sampling.

The Navy will provide bottled water for cooking and drinking if PFOA and/or PFOS exceed the EPA lifetime health advisory (70 ppt).

Off-Base Drinking Water Sampling Activity Timeline

Virtual Open House Public Meeting

January 10 - February 11

(Sign Up for Sampling)



Off-base Drinking Water Well Sampling

January 24 - January 28

Communication of Preliminary Results
beginning late February

January 2022

February 2022

**To schedule a sampling appointment or if you have questions, please call and leave a detailed message at [REDACTED].
A Navy representative will return your call.**