



Drinking Water Quality Annual Report for Calendar Year 2025



Yokota Air Base & Tama Hills (Published: June 2026)

この年次報告書には横田基地における飲料水の水質について重要な情報が記載されています。この英語版が正式な原本として公示されますが、日本語での説明は医療部衛生環境課 内線 225-8040 までご連絡下さい。なお、基地関係者以外の方からのご質問につきましては、横田基地代表番号 042-552-2511 におかけいただき、オペレーターを通して広報部へお問合せ下さい。

This annual report summarizes the quality of water delivered by Yokota Air Base, Japan. Under the "Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule" of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), community water systems are required to report this water quality information to the consuming public. Presented in this report is information on the source(s) of our water, its constituents, and the associated health risks. This report is designed to strengthen public understanding about the safety of their public water systems; technical language included is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). **The drinking water systems at Yokota Air Base and Tama Hills met all Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) drinking water quality standards in 2025.**

1. Drinking Water Sources for Yokota Air Base and Tama Hills

Yokota: The Yokota Air Base water supply system is supplied from groundwater sources with 11 active wells on the base. Water is pumped from wells to the on-base treatment plants for chlorination and fluoridation then pumped to elevated storage tanks prior to entering the distribution system. The Yokota AB water system serves approximately 12,000 people and the water consumption average is 2.1 million gallons per day.

*Yokota AB also maintains **local city water connections** to Musashi-Murayama and Fussa cities and are only used during emergency situations. Water is treated at Ozaku and Fussa-Musashinodai treatment plants (city water quality is monitored by the Tokyo Waterworks Bureau).*

Tama Hills: The Tama Hills Recreational Annex is a Geographically Separated Unit (GSU), and the water supply system is supplied from groundwater sources with two active wells on the annex. Water is pumped from wells to the treatment plants for chlorination then pumped to the distribution system. The Tama Hills water system serves approximately 200 transient personnel, and the water consumption average during the highest usage season is 34,000 gallons per day.

2. Common Sources of Drinking Water Contamination

Common drinking water sources (for both tap 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 other substances from animal or 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 the 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). Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** 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:** May come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- **Organic chemical contaminants:** Including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Disinfection Byproducts:** By-product of drinking water disinfection, intended to kill or inactivate pathogenic microorganisms in water.
- **Radioactive Contaminants:** Can be naturally occurring or the result of oil/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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

3. Water Safety and Quality Assurance Responsibilities

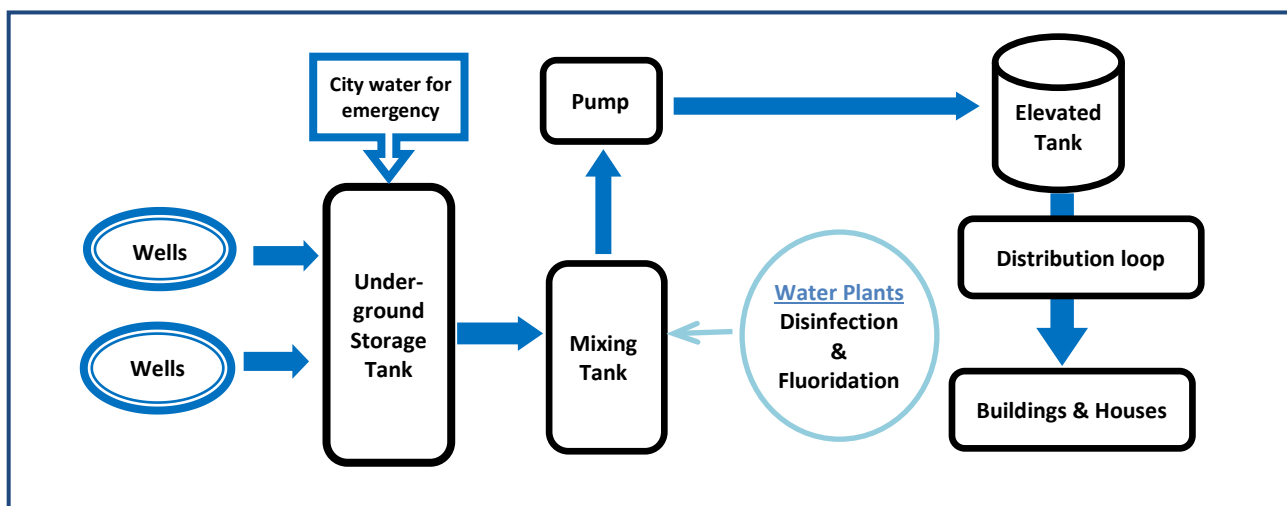
The 374th Civil Engineering Squadron (CES) manages the maintenance and operations of the drinking water supply and distribution system. CES Water & Fuel Systems Maintenance (WFSM) shop personnel operate 24 hours a day to maintain sufficient pressurization, disinfection, and fluoridation. At all water plants, the operator also monitors pH, chlorine residual and fluoride concentration.

The 374th Operational Medical Readiness Squadron (OMRS) Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) Flight monitors the quality of drinking water provided to consumers and addresses any health-related concerns. Analysis is conducted by EPA certified laboratories for contaminants. Additionally, microbial contaminants analysis is conducted in the BE Laboratory (Bldg 1585, Rm LB02) on a weekly basis. BE labs which conduct compliance analysis for total coliform and E. coli have been certified by a PACAF accreditation process which aligns with the requirements in the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) and JEGS. BE labs are audited and certified by a USAF government official IAW the EPA's Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water but are not awarded an official accreditation from the EPA itself.

4. Drinking Water Treatment Information

Water is treated at the plant before it is sent to the distribution system. The treatment method is chlorination or electrochemical generation for disinfection. BE monitors the levels of chlorine, fluoride, and presence of bacteria at the distribution sites weekly at Yokota AB and monthly at Tama Hills. BE contacts the WFM shop when adjustments are needed. Also, contact time (CT) values are monitored to ensure proper disinfection of the water in accordance with applicable regulations. Two of the wells located on Yokota AB have air strippers installed that remove volatile organic compounds from the collected water.

Yokota Water System (simplified diagram)



5. Drinking Water Monitoring

Yokota BE routinely monitors for over 170 contaminants by using EPA certified laboratories and approved methods in accordance with 2024 JEGS and EPA regulations.

- **Microbial contaminants:** Sampling is conducted every week at distribution points (such as childcare facilities, elementary schools, youth center, and the hospital), the analysis includes chlorine and pH levels and coliform testing. Coliforms are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Both total and fecal coliforms have been undetectable in tests of Yokota AB's water throughout the year.
- **Other contaminants (inorganic, pesticides & herbicides, organic, disinfection byproducts and radioactive):** These are monitored on a frequency respectively as shown below Table 1.

Table 1. Contaminant Groups and Monitoring Frequencies <as of 2025>

Contaminant Group	Chemical Name	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Location
Microbial	Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, pH, Free Available Chlorine	Weekly/Monthly/Quarterly	Schools, FSS child-occupied facilities, aircraft watering point, GSU locations
Inorganic	Metals (e.g. arsenic, selenium, mercury, nickel, sodium, etc.) Note 1 (13 Total)	Once every 3 years	Yokota AB: 5 water plants Tama Hills: 2 water plants
	Nitrate, Nitrite, Total Nitrate/Nitrite	Annually	
	Asbestos	Once every 9 years	
	Corrosivity	Once	Wells
Volatile Organic Chemicals	Benzene, Trichloroethylene, Carbon Tetrachloride, etc. Note 2 (21 Total)	Quarterly	Yokota AB: 5 water plants Tama Hills: 2 water plants
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	<Pesticides/PCBs> Herbicides, Dioxin, etc. Note 3 (30 Total)	2 consecutive quarters every 3 years	Yokota AB: 5 water plants Tama Hills: 2 water plants
Disinfection By-Products	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Note 4 Yokota: Annually Tama: Once every 3 years	Yokota AB: 8 distribution sites Tama Hills: 4 distribution sites
Lead & Copper from plumbing materials	Lead, Copper	Once every 3 years	Yokota AB: 30 homes Tama Hills: 5 facilities
Radionuclide Compounds	Gross Alpha and Beta, Radium226/228, Uranium	(Radionuclide types) Alpha - every 4 years Beta - every 9 years	Yokota AB: 5 water plants Tama Hills: 2 water plants
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), PFHxS, HFPO-DA (GenX), PFNA	Quarterly	Yokota AB: 5 water plants and 2 city water connections Tama Hills: 2 water plants

Note 1 Inorganic compound list can be found in JEGS Chapter 8, Table 8.2

Note 2 Volatile organic compound list can be found in JEGS Chapter 8, Table 8.5

Note 3 Synthetic volatile organic compounds list can be found in JEGS Chapter 8, Table 8.5

Note 4 Reduced monitoring frequency based on JEGS in Chapter 8, Paragraph 8.9

6. Special Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead: 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 home plumbing. Yokota AB is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. **The measured concentrations at Yokota AB are all below the action level.**

Copper: The primary sources of copper in drinking water are corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits. Copper enters the water (leaches) through contact with the plumbing. Copper leaches into water through corrosion – the dissolving or wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and plumbing. Copper can leach into water primarily from pipes, but fixtures, faucets (brass), and fittings can also be a source of copper contaminants. The amount of copper in your water also depends on the types and amounts of minerals in the water, how long the water stays in the pipes, the amount of wear in the pipes, the water's acidity and its temperature. When water sits in copper pipes or plumbing containing copper for several hours or more, the copper may dissolve into the water. This means the first water drawn from the tap for the day may contain elevated levels of copper. As a precaution, consumers are encouraged to flush water from their faucets for 60 seconds before consumption after the faucet has remained unused for four or more hours. **The measured concentrations at Yokota AB are all below the action level.**

7. Monitoring Results in Calendar Year 2025

Our drinking water meets all JEGS and EPA requirements. Monitoring results are summarized in Table 2 (Yokota AB Water System), Table 3 (Tama Hills Water System), Table 4 (Yokota Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)) and Table 5 (Tama Hills Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)).

Table 2. 2025 Yokota AB Water System Detected Contaminants
<Detected Chemicals Only> Note 1

Inorganics Monitoring Frequency: Annually for Nitrate, every 3 years for other Inorganics Total 21 chemicals are tested and only chemicals detected are listed below.									
Substances	Violation? Yes / No	Units	Detected Level		MCLG	MCL	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long- Term Exposure Above the MCL	Common Potential Sources in Drinking Water
			Highest	Lowest		EPA (JEGS)			
Nitrate	No	ppm	4.0	0.72	10	10 (10)	Apr 25	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Arsenic	No	ppb	3.1	ND	0	10 (10)	Apr 24	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	ppm	0.004	ND	2	2 (2)	Apr 24	Increase in blood pressure	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	ppm	0.62	0.3	4	4 (4)	Apr 24	Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); Children may get mottled teeth	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	No	ppm	18	13	N/A	N/A (N/A)	Apr 24	Increased risk of hypertension	Erosion of natural deposits
Substances	Violation? Yes / No	Units	90 th Percentile Results	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long- Term Exposure Above the MCL	Common Potential Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	No	ppb	4.801	0	15	0	Dec 25	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure	Corrosion from household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	ppm	0.037	0	1.3	1.3	Dec 25	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level	

Volatile Organic Compounds Monitoring Frequency: Quarterly
Total 21 chemicals are tested and only chemicals detected are listed below.

Substances	Violation? Yes / No	Units	Detected Level		MCLG	MCL	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL	Typical Source
			Highest	Lowest		EPA (JEGS)			
1,1-Dichloroethylene	No	ppb	0.82	ND	7	7 (7)	Aug 25	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products Monitoring Frequency: Annual

Substances	Violation? Yes / No	Unit	Your Water	Range	MCLG	MCL	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long- Term Exposure Above the MCL	Typical Source
						EPA (JEGS)			

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	ppb	1.02	0.51 -1.53	N/A	80 (80)	Aug 25	Liver, kidney or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclide Compounds Monitoring Frequency: every 4 years									
Substances	Violation? Yes / No	Units	Detected Level		MCLG	MCL	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long- Term Exposure Above the MCL	Typical Source
			Highest	Lowest		EPA (JEGS)			
Gross Alpha	No	pCi/L	0.26	-3.2	0	15 (15)	May 25	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 3. 2025 Tama Hills Water System Detected Contaminants
<Detected Chemicals Only>

Inorganics Monitoring Frequency: Annually for Nitrate, every 3 years for Other Inorganics <i>Only chemicals detected are listed below, 14 others were tested.</i>									
Substances	Violation? Yes / No	Units	Detected Level		MCLG	MCL	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long- Term Exposure Above the MCL	Typical Source
			Highest	Lowest		EPA (JEGS)			
Sodium	No	ppm	8.5	7.2	N/A	N/A (N/A)	Apr 24	Increased risk of hypertension	Erosion of natural deposits
Substances	Violation? Yes / No	Units	90 th Percentile Results	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long- Term Exposure Above the MCL	Common Potential Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	No	ppm	0.006	0	1.3	1.3	Apr 25	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level	Corrosion from household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products Monitoring Frequency: every 3 years <i>Only chemicals detected are listed below</i>									
Substances	Violation? Yes / No	Unit	Your Water	Range	MCLG	MCL	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long- Term Exposure Above the MCL	Typical Source
						EPA (JEGS)			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	ppb	6.3	1.1- 11.5	N/A	80 (80)	Jul 24	Liver, kidney or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclide Compounds Monitoring Frequency: every 4 years									
Substances	Violation? Yes / No	Units	Detected Level		MCLG	MCL	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long- Term Exposure Above the MCL	Typical Source
			Highest	Lowest		EPA (JEGS)			
Combined Radium 226 and 228	No	pCi/L	0.68	0	0	5 (5)	May 25	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	No	pCi/L	0.3	-0.37	0	15 (15)	May 25		

Note 1 Yokota AB met all sampling requirements in 2025. Some chemicals listed in JEGS Chapter 8 may not be listed in Table 2. These chemicals were either not detected during sampling or were not sampled as their monitoring frequency did not fall in 2025.

8. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

PFAS Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

- **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 (AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires.

- **Is there a 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). 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 ¹	HI of 1 (unitless)

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. The DoD has published a policy memo on monitoring and treatment of PFAS in its water systems outside of the United States.

- **Has Yokota AB tested its water for PFAS?**

Yes. Samples were collected from Yokota AB in December 2025 and Tama Hills in August 2025 IAW DoD policy, “Policy for Monitoring and Treatment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Department of Defense Drinking Water Systems outside the United States,” 28 September 2025.

We are informing you that the following PFAS compounds covered by the EPA PFAS drinking water rule were detected for Yokota AB, but undetected for Tama Hills. The results are provided in Tables 4 & 5. Yokota has been studying treatment alternatives to remove PFAS, and we will take action as required by the DoD OCONUS drinking water policy. **Additional sampling and its frequency, if needed, will be determined once the initial monitoring period is complete in accordance with the DoD PFAS Policy for OCONUS installations.** The EPA has provided an official compliance deadline to meet the MCL for PFAS in April 2029. For more information on PFAS, please see the Yokota AB Official website.

¹ The sampling point is above the 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.

Table 4. 2025 Yokota AB PFAS

Analyte	Abbreviation	CAS Number	Result (ppt)	Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL)	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1	2.7	4.0 ppt	Dec 25	Cardiovascular, immune and liver effects; increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular Developmental and immune effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1	8.0	4.0 ppt		Cardiovascular, immune and liver effects; increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular Developmental and immune effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4	3.2	10 ppt		Immune, thyroid, and liver effects Developmental effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1	<1.9 (Not Detected)	10 ppt		Elevated cholesterol levels and immune and liver effects Developmental effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6	<1.9 (Not Detected)	10 ppt		Immune, liver and kidney effects; potential concern for cancer Developmental effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood

Table 5. 2025 Tama Hills PFAS

Analyte	Abbreviation	CAS Number	Result (ppt)	Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL)	Last Sampled	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1	<1.9 (Not Detected)	4.0 ppt	Aug 25	Cardiovascular, immune and liver effects; increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular Developmental and immune effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1	<1.9 (Not Detected)	4.0 ppt		Cardiovascular, immune and liver effects; increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular Developmental and immune effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4	<1.9 (Not Detected)	10 ppt		Immune, thyroid, and liver effects Developmental effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1	<1.9 (Not Detected)	10 ppt		Elevated cholesterol levels and immune and liver effects Developmental effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6	<1.9 (Not Detected)	10 ppt		Immune, liver and kidney effects; potential concern for cancer Developmental effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood

Terms Defined

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

DoD - Department of Defense.

EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency.

JEGS - Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS).

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 expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

N/A - Not applicable, No MCL established.

ND - Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Part per million (ppm) - 1/1,000,000; One ppm corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Part per billion (ppb) - 1/1,000,000,000; One ppb corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Part per trillion (ppt) - 1/1,000,000,000,000; One ppt corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000,000 years, or single penny in \$10,000,000,000

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

Millirem (mrem) - One thousandth of a rem. Dose unit of absorbed energy with ionizing radiation.

Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

For more information

For more information on opportunities to participate in decisions that affect the quality of local drinking water, reach out to the following organizations:

<u>Organization</u>	<u>DSN</u>	<u>Service Area</u>
374 OMRS Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE)	225-8040	Drinking water quality concerns
374 CES Water & Fuel Systems Maintenance (WFSM)	225-7089	Water treatment and distribution

- E-mail: usaf.yokota.374-mdg.mbx.omrs-bioenvironmental-engineering@health.mil