

PREVIOUS GROUNDWATER SAMPLING AND PLANNED PRIVATE DRINKING WATER WELL SAMPLING

In 2023, the Navy sampled groundwater monitoring wells on former NAS Memphis. Because groundwater sampling results exceeded 3X EPA's NPDWR levels near the installation boundary, the Navy has decided to sample private drinking water wells within an area out to one mile in the direction ground water flows from PFAS release areas on former NAS Memphis. (Figure 2).

Some properties within the sampling area may use a private well for drinking water. The Navy is conducting private drinking water well sampling in collaboration with partners such as the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) and Shelby County Health Department (SCHD) to determine if private drinking water wells contain PFAS at or above the DoD PFAS interim action levels for private drinking water wells (Table 1).

Records indicate that the City of Millington and Memphis, Light, Gas and Water provide drinking water to the majority of properties within the sampling area. **If your drinking water is provided by the City of Millington, Memphis Light Gas and Water, or Naval Support Activity Mid-South, the Navy does not need to sample your drinking water.**

RESULTS COMMUNICATION

Typically, preliminary drinking water sample results are received from the laboratory within 30 days after sample collection. Property owners will be called by the Navy and notified of their preliminary drinking water sample results.

Final drinking water sample results will be mailed to property owners within 3 months after sample collection.

They will also be available online at <https://www.acq.osd.mil/eie/eeer/ecc/pfas/map/pfasmap.html>. Individual results cannot be linked with the sampled property on this website. This website also contains further information on planned DoD PFAS testing in off-base drinking water.

ACTION BASED RESULTS

The Navy will address PFAS in private drinking water wells in keeping with the DoD policy:

PFAS at or above the DoD Interim Action Levels for PFAS in private drinking water wells (Table 1). The Navy will work with property owners to implement an enduring solution as soon as possible. Options for enduring solutions may include connection to public water supply or installation of a drinking water treatment system. For any drinking water wells with PFOA and PFOS, individually or combined, above 70 ppt, the Navy will provide bottled water for drinking and cooking to property owners until a more enduring solution is implemented.

PFAS below the DoD Interim Action Levels for PFAS in private drinking water wells (Table 1). For final remedial actions, the Navy will address drinking water down to EPA NPDWR levels or background in accordance with Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) requirements.

The Navy will continue to investigate the presence of PFAS at Former NAS Memphis in partnership with TDEC and SCHD. The Navy is committed to ensuring the safety of its neighbors. To find out more about all former NAS Memphis environmental investigations, visit <https://www.navfac.navy.mil/Divisions/Environmental/Products-and-Services/Environmental-Restoration/Southeast/Mid-South-NSA/Administrative-Record/>

HEALTH INFORMATION

Federal agencies such as the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and EPA continue to conduct and support research into health effects associated with PFAS exposure. More information about health effects can be found online at:

ATSDR: <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html>

EPA: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS OFF-BASE PRIVATE DRINKING WATER WELL SAMPLING

• Visit our website at:

<https://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/BRAC-Bases/Southeast/Former-Naval-Air-Station-Memphis/>

• or scan the QR code →

or

• Send an email to jamie.c.butler.civ@us.navy.mil



Former Naval Air Station Memphis
Millington, Tennessee
Drinking Water Sampling for PFAS



The Navy is requesting property owner permission to sample certain drinking water wells for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, within sampling areas near Former Naval Air Station Memphis.

PFAS have been used 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, many of them tend to stay in the environment for a very long time.

The most common activity associated with the historical release of PFAS to the environment at Former NAS Memphis (Figure 1) is the use of firefighting foam (specifically aqueous film-forming foam, or AFFF). Due to this historical use, PFAS are present in former NAS Memphis groundwater and may also be present in nearby off-property private drinking water wells located in the direction that groundwater flows away from former NAS Memphis.

SEPTEMBER 2024 POLICY FOR PFAS IN OFFBASE DRINKING WATER WELLS

On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) establishing nationwide drinking water standards for certain PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The regulation applies to public drinking water systems. Operators of public drinking water systems regulated by the NPDWR have until April 26, 2029 to meet these standards. In September 2024, the DoD published "Prioritization of Department of Defense Cleanup Actions to Implement the Federal Drinking Water Standards for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program," which describes DoD's plans to incorporate the EPA's drinking water regulation into DoD's ongoing PFAS cleanups and prioritize actions to address private drinking water wells with the highest levels of PFAS from DoD activities. Table 1 shows the DoD PFAS interim action levels for private drinking water wells.

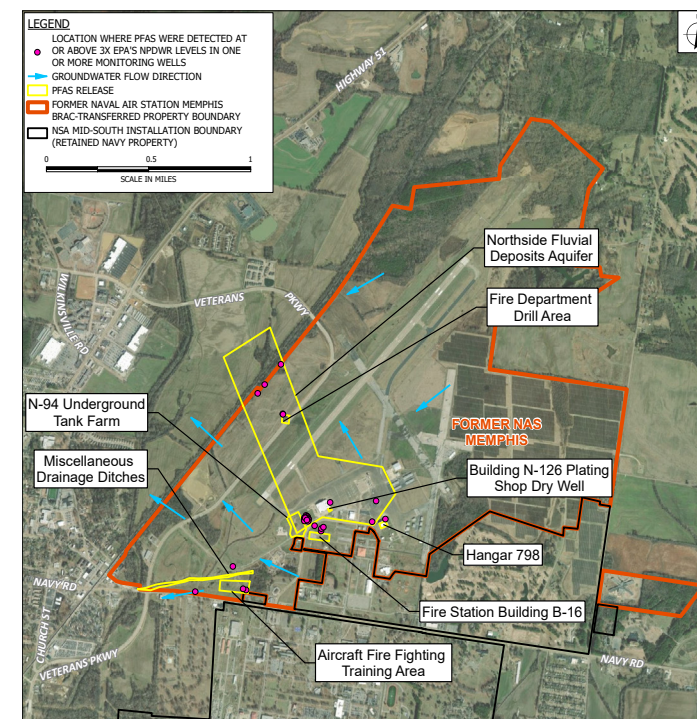


Figure 1- Former NAS Memphis

Table 1: DoD PFAS Interim Action Levels for Private Drinking Water Wells

PFAS	Level
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	12 ppt
perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	12 ppt
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	30 ppt
perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	30 ppt
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, or GenX)	30 ppt
hazard index for mixture of at least two of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	3 (no units)

ppt = part(s) per trillion

PFAS are a family of thousands of different chemicals which have been widely used in many household and industrial products since the 1950s. The Navy and Department of Defense (DoD) have developed proactive policies to address past releases of PFAS, including perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), at installations nationwide.

Figure 2: Sampling Area

