

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

On 4 December 2024, the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight was notified of the test results from water testing conducted at Gimhae Air Base on 28 October 2024. The Department of Defense requires public notification for any detectable levels of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).

The recent test results for detected PFAS are as follows:

- Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) was detected at a level of 4.00 ng/L, or 4.00 (parts per trillion) ppt.
- Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) was detected at a level of 7.40 ng/L, or 7.40 ppt.
- Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) was detected at a level of 2.60 ng/L, or 2.60 ppt.
- Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) was detected at a level of 9.10 ng/L, or 9.10 ppt.
- Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) was detected at a level of 6.70 ng/L, or 6.70 ppt.
- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) was detected at a level of 5.60 ng/L, or 5.60 ppt.

In accordance with DoD policy, Bioenvironmental Engineering will collect semi-annual samples for PFAS, and periodic updates are available at Osan Air Base's website. The AF will monitor these contaminants and use this information meet the EPA's new PFAS national Primary Drinking Water Standards compliance requirements and provide mitigation efforts if warranted. For Additional guidance on PFAS, use the following link: [\(ASD\(EI&E\) - Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFAS\) \(osd.mil\)\)](https://www.osd.mil/ASD(EI&E)/Per-and-Polyfluoroalkyl-Substances-(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 industries 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, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes because they rapidly extinguish fires, saving lives and protecting property. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment, and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

## What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do. This is not an immediate risk for the general population. You can continue to use the installation's water supply.

## What does this mean?

According to the EPA, over long periods of time PFAS may lead to weakening the body's ability to fight disease, increased risk of cancers, liver damage, and elevated cholesterol levels. Prolonged exposures to elevated PFAS levels over many years may also have negative health effects on vulnerable and immunocompromised populations, including pregnant people and developing babies. More information can be viewed at: <http://www.epa.gov/>

For more information, please contact Bioenvironmental Engineering at 784-2623.

This notice is being sent to you by 51st Operational Medical Readiness Squadron, Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight.  
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