2016 Annual Water Quality Report
Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, WSID #GA0950035

Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany has three wells which are approximately 1,000 feet deep, drawing ground water from the Floridian, Claiborne, Tallahatta, Wilcox and Clayton aquifers. The water that is pumped today began its decent into the aquifers 30 to 50 years ago in central Georgia. During this time span, the water has trickled through many layers of rock, sand and clay, creating a natural filtering system. This filtering system is the primary reason our water is safe and free of contamination. The water treatment performed is the injection of chlorine and fluoride at every well site.

MCLB Albany has ample sources of water for use by residential and industrial activities. The water is pumped an average of 1,700 gallons per minute by electric pumps which are stored in two on-base 500,000 gallon water towers. Extensive system planning and development have been used to ensure that the drinking water is adequately protected. Working with the Georgia Environmental Protection Division, the drinking water is sampled and tested regularly for mineral, chemical and biological contamination.

GENERAL WATER QUALITY HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

"Drinking water, including bottle 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 at (800) 426-4791.****"*

"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the ***Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791****.*

"The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity."

Contaminants that <u>may</u> be present in source water before treatment include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which 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 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 use.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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.*

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. MCLB Albany strictly adheres to these regulations in an attempt to provide its base personnel with the safest quality water possible."

Lead specific information:

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. MCLB Albany, WSID# GA0950035 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, the potential for lead exposure can be minimized by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to two 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 the Web site ***<u>http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.***

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table listed below lists all drinking water contaminants that were detected during the year 2015. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water posses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – Dec. 31, 2015.

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Parameter/Units	AL	MCLG	Result	# sites Above AL	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	15.0	0	7.2	0	2015	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	310	0	2015	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Detected Organic Contaminants Table

Parameter/Units	MCL	MCLG	Result	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.37	2015	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table

Parameter/Units	MCL	MCLG	Result	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	10.0	10.0	.24	2015	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.13	2015	NO	Water additive that promotes strong teeth

Definition of terms and abbreviations used in the report

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.*

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

Action Level (AL) – *The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*

N/A *– Not Applicable;* ***ND –*** *Not Detectable at testing limit;* ***ppm –*** *parts per million or milligrams per liter, one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000;* ***ppb –*** *parts per billion or micrograms per liter, one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.*

For additional information about the quality of your drinking water aboard MCLB Albany, call Robert Metts at the Environmental Branch, Installations and Logistics Division at (229) 639-8934.