

Moody 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

GA Water System Name: Moody Main Base

GA Water System I.D. Number: 1850125

Is my water safe?

The Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight of the 23d Medical Group is pleased to report that the Moody AFB community drinking water **is safe** for consumption. Your drinking water met safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) during calendar year 2019. This annual Consumer Confidence Report provides Moody AFB members with a detailed account of all monitoring and water quality testing results gathered 1 January through 31 December 2019. You can contact the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at (229) 257-4747 if you have any questions regarding this report.

In order to validate that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight is committed to validating that the Moody AFB community is continually provided safe, dependable drinking water.

Where does my water come from?

The drinking water delivered to you is pumped from the Floridian Aquifer, a groundwater source, and processed through a nano-filtration treatment system. It then travels through a network of underground pipes known as a distribution system.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is then disinfected. Disinfection involves the addition of sodium hypochlorite or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water.

Why might contaminants be in my drinking water?

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 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 (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 in some cases radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water BEFORE it is treated include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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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 system 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes all of the required elements under the CCR Guidance and Preparation Manual and is legally sufficient. If you would like more information on how the drinking water testing process is conducted or information on any potential meetings in regards to the community drinking water, please contact the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at (229) 257-4747.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing primarily generate the lead in drinking water. The Moody AFB Water Plant provides high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water sits in the home plumbing 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 request 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were sampled and analyzed during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, AL, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water's Range</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products						
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.2 – 2.2	Monthly	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids ¹ (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	4.61	July	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes ² (TTHMs) (ppb)	N/A	80	11.9	July	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(1) Sum of the concentrations of all five haloacetic acids as an annual average (2) Sum of the concentrations of all four trihalomethanes as an annual average						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.7 – 1.1	Monthly	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	August	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	ND	August	No	
Sodium (ppb)	N/A	MNR	4.3	2015	No	Released naturally into water through mineral deposits in ground water
Lead (ppm) ¹	0	15	ND	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) ¹	1.3	1.3	ND	2018	No	
(1) Lead and copper sampling was performed at 20 different Quiet Pines residences. All samples had NO DETECTABLE LEVELS of lead or copper.						
Organic Contaminants						
In October 2015, we tested for 22 organic chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We are pleased to announce that we found NO DETECTABLE LEVELS of those chemicals.						
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)						
In August 2016, we tested for 6 chemicals that are commonly found in firefighting foam used by the military for which the EPA has set a lifetime health advisory for. We are pleased to announce that we found NO DETECTABLE LEVELS/or they were below the limit set by the EPA.						
Radionuclides						
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	< 1	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	< 3	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform	0	0	ND	Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or <i>E.coli</i> bacteria	0	0	ND	Monthly	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Note: A microbiological violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are positive for total coliform; or if any one sample is positive for fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> .						

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Unit Descriptions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter, measure of the radioactivity in water
N/A	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
MNR	Monitored, Not Regulated

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: <i>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.</i>
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: <i>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.</i>
AL	Action Level: <i>The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</i>
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: <i>The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.</i>
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: <i>The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.</i>

For more information please contact:

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