Moody 2025 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 23d Medical Group Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight 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 2025. 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 2025. 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 some small amounts of 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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, 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.

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Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

How can I get involved?

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes all the required elements under the CCR Guidance and Preparation Manual and is legally sufficient. Bioenvironmental Engineering and Civil Engineering hold the Drinking Water Working Group (DWWG) or Water Dashboard, biannually to discuss any water related issues. If you would like more information on how the drinking water testing process is conducted or information on any meetings regarding the community drinking water, please contact the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at (229) 257-4747.

Additional Information for Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. ***USAF-Moody Air Force Base-Main*** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instruction provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Bioenvironmental Engineering at (229)-257-4747 or by email at usaf.moody.23-mdg.list.bioenvironmental@health.mil. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead and Copper Range Table:

Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	Range		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead	22 July 2024	0	15	0	0	ppb	N/A
Copper	22 July 2024	1300	1300	2.9	22	ppb	N/A

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for GA1850125 USAF-Moody Air Force Base-Main, use the following link: https://www.moody.af.mil/Portals/96/PDFs/Enviro%20docs/2024%20CCR/Lead%20Tap%20Sample%20Results_Redacted.pdf?ver=w0bFtCkmZPmEvl-2kZw7dg%3d%3d

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Service Line Inventory

The Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water. To access the LSLI for GA1850125 USAF-Moody Air Force Base-Main, use the following link:

https://www.moody.af.mil/Portals/96/PDFs/Enviro%20docs/2024%20CCR/Moody%20LSL%20Inventory%2020250610.xlsx?ver=w0bFtCkmZPmEvl-2kZw7dg%3d%3d

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, or AFFF, used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a federal or Georgia 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.

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.

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)

[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.

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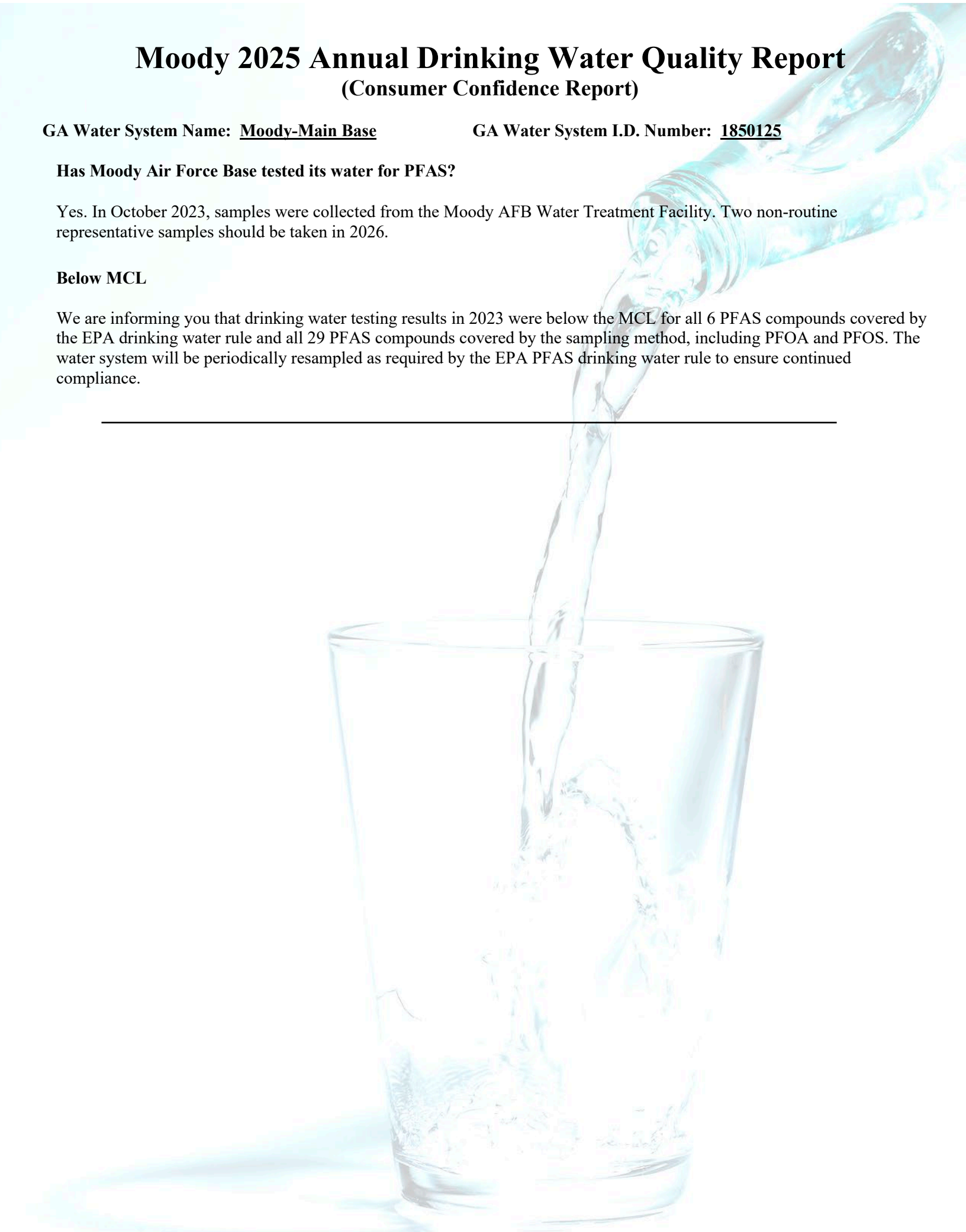
Has Moody Air Force Base tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In October 2023, samples were collected from the Moody AFB Water Treatment Facility. Two non-routine representative samples should be taken in 2026.

Below MCL

We are informing you that drinking water testing results in 2023 were below the MCL for all 6 PFAS compounds covered by the EPA drinking water rule and all 29 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS. The water system will be periodically resampled as required by the EPA PFAS drinking water rule to ensure continued compliance.



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The table below lists all 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 certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, AL, or MRDL	Your Water's Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products						
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.21 – 3.27	Monthly	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids[1] (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	0.007	10 Jul 25	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes[2] (TTHMs) (ppb)	N/A	80	0.01	10 Jul 25	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)	4	4	0.46 – 0.70	Monthly	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	13 Aug 25	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	ND	13 Aug 25	No	
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	MNR	4.5	28 Jun 21	No	Released naturally into water through mineral deposits in ground water
Lead (ppm)[1]	0	.015	.000	1 Jul 24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)[1]	1.3	1.3	.022	1 Jul 24	No	
(1) Lead and copper sampling was performed at 20 different Quiet Pines residences. All samples were below the AL.						
Organic Contaminants						
In December 2024, we tested for 59 organic chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We are pleased to announce that all tested chemicals fell **WELL BELOW** Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL).						
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)						
In November 2023, 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** and were below the limit set by the EPA. We will be testing for these chemicals again in 2026.						
Radionuclides						
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	< 1	16 Jul 24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	< 3	16 Jul 24	No	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation

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Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform	0	0	1 P*	Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or *E.coli* 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 E. coli.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
P*	Positive presence
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/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	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**: *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.*
MCL	**Maximum Contaminant Level**: *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.*
AL	**Action Level**: *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*
MRDLG	**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal:** *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.*
MRDL	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** *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.*

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