UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE
814 RADFORD BOULEVARD SUITE 20315
ALBANY GEORGIA 31704-0315

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CO
14 Jun 24

EPD CCR Program
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
Floyd Tower East, Suite 1362
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Sir/Madam:

Enclosure (1) is a copy of the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report for drinking water at Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany (MCLBA). It has been distributed to all personnel aboard the Base. The Environmental Branch prepared the report and distribution was made to housing residents via the housing manager. Copies are also available at the Environmental Branch, the Child Development Center, and posted on the Base's website.

All guidelines set in the Consumer Confidence Report Guidance and Preparation Manual have been met. Enclosure (2) is the Environmental Protection Division Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form. MCLBA has issued its report in accordance with the authority provided in Section 1414(c)(4)(4) of the Safe Drinking Water Act. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Mr. Robert Metts at (229) 639-8934.

Sincerely,

M. J. MCKINNEY
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer, MCLBA

Encl:
(1) 2023 Annual CCR - MCLB Albany
(2) Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

2023 Annual CCR - MCLB Albany

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 from 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).

Where does my water come from?

Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany (WSID# GA0950035) 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 normal 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 1,300 gallons per minute by electric pumps which are stored in two (2) on-base 500,000-gallon elevated storage tanks. Extensive system planning and development has been used to ensure that the drinking water is sampled and tested regularly for mineral, chemical and biological contamination.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been prepared for MCLB Albany Water System by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division and determined the water system's susceptibility determination is medium. The Assessment is located at the Environmental Branch, Installations and Environmental Division at (229) 639-8934 and available upon request.

Why are there contaminants 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.
- Did you know the Georgia Water Stewardship Act went into effect statewide on June 2, 2010? It allows daily outdoor watering for purposes of planting, growing, managing, or maintaining ground cover, trees, shrubs, or other plants only between the hours of 4 p.m. and 10 a.m. during non-drought conditions and also has further water use restrictions when the State of Georgia is under a declared drought level. At this time, Georgia is not under a declared drought. Should a declared drought take place, you will be made aware of any water use restrictions by Base Environmental.

PFAS/PFOA Information

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) currently used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes. 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.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 10, 2024, the US EPA established MCLs for a subset of PFAS chemicals shown in the new limits summary table below.

Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
PFOA	0	4.0 ppt
PFOS	0	4.0 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixture of two or more: PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	Hazard Index of 1	Hazard Index of 1
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 and are non-enforceable public health goals.		

EPA requires implementation of sampling in accordance with the new MCLs within three years of the publication date and implementation of any required treatment within five years.

These limits did not apply for the 2023 calendar year because they had not been published. However, the DoD proactively promulgated policies to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all service owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every two years. The DoD policy

states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFAS at individual or combined concentrations greater than the 2016 EPA health advisory (HA) level of 70 ppt, water systems must take immediate action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFAS. For levels less than 70 ppt but above the 4 ppt level (draft at the time of policy publication), DoD committed to planning for implementation of the levels once EPA's published MCLs take effect.

Has Marine Corps Logistics Base - Albany tested its water for PFAS in 2023?

Yes, in November 2023 samples were collected from all three (3) source wells that supply water to the MCLB - Albany distribution system. We are informing you that eight (8) of the 29 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method were detected above the method reporting limit (MRL). The results are provided in Table 2 below. EPA does not have a HA or MCL for all of these compounds at this time. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFBS, and Gen X were detected but below the new MCL. PFNA was not detected. As the regulated chemicals were below the new MCLs, there is no immediate cause for concern, but we will continue to monitor the drinking water closely.

PFAS Constituent Detected/Concentration (ppt)

Source Well Location	PFBA	PFBS	PFHpA	PFHxS	PFHxA	PFOA	PFPeA	PFPeS
Well No. 1	0.51	0.26	0.22	0.58	0.45	0.35	0.51	0.066
Well No. 2	**	0.038	0.053	0.23	0.076	0.082	**	**
Well No. 3	**	0.21	**	0.51	0.37	0.31	0.53	0.057

The health and well-being of our Marines, their families and neighboring communities remains a high priority for Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, and we will continue to work to protect the drinking water and other natural resources found on and around the installation. We will continue regularly sampling drinking water to ensure human health, maintain compliance with regulatory standards, and take steps to address any issues should they arise.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Marine Corps Logistics Base - Albany is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting 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 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1	1	1	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.7	NA	NA	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4.9	NA	NA	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.095	NA	.095	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1	.32	1	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.7	NA	.7	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	NA	2023	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.21	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5.8	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Perfluorobutanoic Acid		.51 ppt	No	UMCR Contaminant analyzed during calendar year. No current Federal or State MCL assigned to parameter.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid		.299 ppt	No	UMCR Contaminant analyzed during calendar year. No current Federal or State MCL assigned to parameter.
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid		.062 ppt	No	UMCR Contaminant analyzed during calendar year. No current Federal or State MCL assigned to parameter.
Perfluoropentanoic acid		.52 ppt	No	UMCR Contaminant analyzed during calendar year. No current Federal or State MCL assigned to parameter.

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq)	0	30	ND	No	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppb)	2		ND	No	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppb)	2		ND	No	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppb)	2		ND	No	

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppb)		.000038	.00026
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppb)	.000091		.00022
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppb)	.00044	.00023	.00058
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppb)			
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppb)			
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppb)	.00025	.000082	.00035

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppq	ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Mr. Robert L. Metts
Address: 814 Radford Blvd., Suite 20315, Bldg. 5501
Albany, GA 31704
Phone: (229) 639-8934

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Richard E. Dunn, Director

Watershed Protection Branch
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive
Suite 1152, East Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Community Water System (CWS) Name: MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE ALBANY

Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: GA0950035

The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The water system further certifies that the information contained in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted for the same time period to the Division (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified and attested by the following person:
Signature: _____
Name: Colonel Matthew J. McKinney
E-mail: matthew.j.mckinney.mil@usmc.mil
Date: 14 June 2024
Title: Commanding Officer, MCLB Albany
Phone: (229) 639-5202

☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)

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EPD requests the following material in order to gather information on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR program or means of report distribution.

For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:

Note: For systems serving **>10,000** persons, a "good faith effort" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):

☒ CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site:
http:// www.albany.marines.mil/

☐ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL
☐ utility bill ☐ email ☐ publication in newspaper ☐ other (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)

☐ Electronic Delivery of CCR
☐ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐ embedded ☐ direct URL to CCR)
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:
http://_____

☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CCR
☐ US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the service area (attach list of zip codes used)
☐ Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach announcement used)
☐ Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of paper publication)
☒ Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public location(s) (attach list)
☐ Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in the community
☐ Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer receiving a water bill
☐ Included notice of availability with water bill
☒ Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list below): Emailed "ALL HANDS" Bulletin

Indicate the number of "consumers served" or "population served" by your water system:
☐ **<500** consumers served
☒ **501 - 9,999** consumers served
☐ **10,000 - 99,999** consumers served
☐ **>100,000** consumers served

Send completed CCR certification form AND a copy of final CCR to the following address:
GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
Floyd Towers East, Suite 1152
Atlanta, GA 30334

Important Due Dates: ***July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers***
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD