BRIEF SHEET

DATE: May 5, 2025

FROM: LCDR SAMUEL REIMER, DIRECTOR, I&E DIVISION
TO: CO/XD/XO/ADJ
VIA: I&E DIRECTOR/ENV BRANCH HEAD

SUBJ: 2024 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT/COVER LETTER MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE ALBANY (MCLBA)

- The purpose of this Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is to report water quality sampling events at MCLBA during the 2024 calendar year that exceeded federal and state drinking water maximum contaminant levels for contaminants, or any other drinking water related non-compliance issue associated with MCLBA's water system during this timeframe; including those attributable to the lead service line inventory created in October 2024 for MCLBA and updates on current PFAS/PFOA sampling results.

- The CCR for this reporting period outlines all drinking water sampling results that were collected during the 2024 compliance period is safe for human consumption and does not contain any maximum contaminant level exceedances for drinking water contaminants. MCLBA is "In Compliance" with all terms and conditions of the Safe Drinking Water Permit to Operate a Public Water System.

- The CO's signature is requested on the CCR Letter. Following signature, the CCR will be submitted to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GAEPD) and will be made available to everyone at the Base and will also be posted on MCLBA's website within the Environmental Branch section. The annual report must be submitted to GAEPD by midnight, June 30, 2025.

- Following the distribution of the CCR throughout the Base, Liberty Housing and on MCLBA's website, Environmental Branch will submit a separate document for CO review/signature, which is a CCR certification form that is also sent to GAEPD showing the methods used to distribute or make the CCR readily available to persons within MCLBA. The CCR Certification Form is due to GAEPD by October 1, 2025.

- Please contact Mr. Jay Howell at 229-639-8934 or Mr. Darrell Wilson at 229-639-8616 if you need additional information.

Thank you.

V/R,

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Eugene T. Trevail Sr.
Deputy Director Installation and Environment Division

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

5090.6
CO
14 May 25

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 2024 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. 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. Jay Howell at (229) 639-8934.

Sincerely,

MCKINNEY.MATTHEW.J.1189485529
Digitally signed by MCKINNEY.MATTHEW.J.1189485529
Date: 2025.05.14 07:26:36 -04'00'

Matthew J. McKinney
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer,
Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany

Encl:
(1) 2024 Annual CCR - MCLB Albany

2024 Annual CCR – USMC-Logistics (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?

United States Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany (USMC-Logistics; WSID# GA0950035) has three wells which are approximately 1,000 feet deep, drawing groundwater 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 for human consumption and free of contamination. The water treatment performed is the injection of chlorine and fluoride at every source well site.

USMC-Logistics has ample sources of water for use by residential and industrial activities. The water is pumped an average of 1,3000 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 USMC-Logistics 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 amounts 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.

How can I get involved?

Annual overview of operations of USMC-Logistics water system and compliance sampling events is provided in the Consumer Confidence Reports. In addition, periodic public participation opportunities are available throughout the year through advertised Town Hall meetings scheduled through Base Command and Liberty Housing. Information on these opportunities is posted in advance through e-mail, social media and other platforms provided by MCLB Albany and Liberty Housing. Any questions regarding the overall drinking water quality or sampling results outlined in the Consumer Confidence Reports should be addressed to the Environmental Branch at (229) 639-8934.

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 are found in many consumer products, as well as in industrial products, like certain firefighting agents called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS is also

found in essential use applications such as in microelectronics, batteries and medical equipment. 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 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) = 4 ppt
- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) = 4 ppt
- Hexafluoroproplylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX) = 10 ppt
- Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) = 10 ppt
- Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) = 10 ppt
- HI MCL for PFHxS, PFNA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and GenX = 1 (unitless).

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029.

In order to provide safe drinking water to all Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoD systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoD-owned systems are required by DoD policy to monitor for all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533. The State of Georgia's Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) also requires sampling to be conducted using EPA Methods 533 or 537.1 by a laboratory that is either UCMR 5 approved or certified by analyte and method through the GA EPD Drinking Water Certification program.

Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoD is committed to complying with requirements of the NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoD installations.

Has MCLB Albany tested its water for PFAS in 2024?

Yes. In June and December 2024 samples were collected from the three (3) source wells that provide drinking water to the USMC-Logistics water distribution system. A third round of PFAS sampling was also performed on January 28, 2025. We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results for all 25 PFAS covered by the sampling method, including the six regulated PFAS, were not detected in your water system.

What is next?

USMC-Logistics initial monitoring for PFAS in accordance with EPA requirements is complete. Based on these results, the installation will begin triennial monitoring of PFAS in 2027.

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. **USMC-LOGISTICS** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing components 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 instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, 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 USMC-LOGISTICS (Public Water System ID: GA0950035) by calling 229-639-8934 or emailing jay.s.howell@usmc.mil. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In 2024, USMC-Logistics evaluated the entire distribution system for the presence of lead service lines or galvanized lines requiring replacement. The Service Line Inventory (SLI) 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.

USMC-Logistics water distribution system has eighteen (18) water service lines that are currently made up of unknown material, which may contain lead linework. None of these service lines are classified as residential service connections. Information on the locations of these unknown material service line locations can be found on MCLB Albany's Base Environmental website using the following link: https://www.albany.marines.mil/Resources/MCLB-Offices-Staff/Environmental-Branch/. **To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for GA0950035 USMC-Logistics**, please contact Mr. Jay Howell, I&E Division, Environmental Branch at (229) 639-8934 or by e-mail at jay.s.howell@usmc.mil .

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	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.095	0	.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	.59	0	.59	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system (positive samples)	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	2024	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.21	.041	.31	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5.8	1.6	10	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

None

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
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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)
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
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:

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