UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE
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ALBANY GEORGIA 31704-0302

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CO
19 May 26

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

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Enclosure (1) is a copy of the 2025 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: 2026.05.19 10:23:51 -04'00'

M. J. MCKINNEY
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer, Marine Corps
Logistics Base Albany, Georgia

Encl: (1) 2025 Annual CCR-MCLBA

2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA

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 1,300 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 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 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 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.

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.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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 recently?

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.

Variance and Exemptions

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division issued a Chemical Monitoring Waiver for the USMC-Logistics Water System on November 9, 2022 that exempts the water system from monitoring the following Synthetic Organic Chemicals and Inorganic Chemicals through December 31, 2025: Alachlor; Aldicarb Sulfone; Aldicarb Sulfoxide; Atrazine; Benzo (A) Pyrene; Carbofuran; Chlordane; Dalapon; Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate; Dibromochloropropane (DBCP); Dinoseb; Diquat; Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate; Endothall; Endrin; Ethylene Dibromide (EDB); Glyphosate; Heptachlor; Heptachlor Epoxide; Hexachlorobenzene; Hexachlorocyclopentadiene; Lindane; Methoxychlor; Oxymyl (Vydate); Pentachlorophenol; Picloram; Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); Simazine; 2, 4-D; Toxaphene; 2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex); 2, 3, 7, 8 - TCDD (Dioxin); Asbestos and Cyanide.

The Chemical Monitoring Waiver was issued because the water system complied with the following criteria: Baseline monitoring demonstrates that the system's drinking water complies with chemical monitoring standards of the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Safe Drinking Water for asbestos, cyanide and all synthetic organic compounds, including dioxin; The Water System is a paid participant in the "Georgia EPD Drinking Water Laboratory and Related Services Agreement"; and the Water System's raw and treated water is not in a high potential pollution risk situation as determined by one of the following assessment plans: Vulnerability Assessment, Well Head Protection Plan, or Source Water Assessment.

Additional Information for Lead

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. USMC-LOGISTICS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute

accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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.

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	0.21	0.041	0.31	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	5.8	1.6	10	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for GA0950035 USMC-Logistics, contact I&E Division, Environmental Branch at (229) 639-8934 or (229) 639-8042.

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.

MCLB Albany, I&E Division personnel performed a LSI in 2024 for all service connections associated with the USMC-Logistics Water System for the presence of lead service lines or galvanized lines requiring replacement. Findings of the LSI were provided to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division and are maintained through 120Water. All services were determined to be either non-lead, non-galvanized piping requiring replacement or connections currently made up of unknown material. These determinations were made through physical observations, reviews of existing as-built plans for the distribution system or data/records maintained by I & E Division. In 2025, the service connections made up of unknown material were physically inspected and found to be lead free or non-galvanized lines requiring replacement. Notifications of the identification of the previously unknown material service lines were provided to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division on December 15, 2025.

The LSI for USMC-Logistics is maintained by the I&E Division, Environmental Branch through 120 Water. Access to service connection data is not available through

the internet or the MCLB Albany Base Environmental website due to physical security concerns and access to mapping/layout of the installation but is available to all residents and personnel on the installation upon request. To request access of information on specific physical addresses/locations on the installation, please contact Mr. Jay Howell with the I & E Division, Environmental Branch Office at (229) 639-8934 or 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 amounts 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	2	0.6	2	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.12	NA	NA	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4.8	NA	NA	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.095	NA	0.095	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1	0.2	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	0.62	NA	0.62	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances - None

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)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

For more information please contact:

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