



2015 Water Quality Report



DPW/Environmental Division
1550 Veterans Parkway, Bldg. 1137
Fort Stewart GA. 31314-4927

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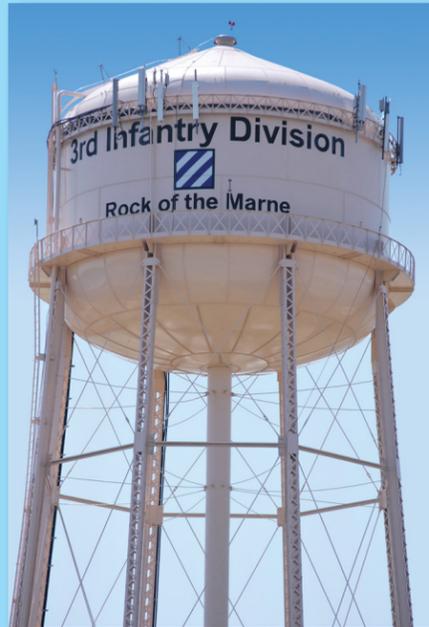


Where does my water come from?

Fort Stewart's main water supply comes from eight municipal ground-water wells that are no less than 500 feet deep, while Hunter Army Airfield residents are serviced by four 500-foot deep wells and one 1100-foot deep well. Groundwater is stored in permeable rock layers called aquifers, which are like underground lakes. Our groundwater is supplied by the *Floridan Aquifer*. Before the water is distributed, the water is chlorinated to kill disease-causing organisms and fluoridated to promote dental health.



Georgia Water Restrictions



Georgia has received significant rainfall over the past year. However, the state still restricts outdoor water use to conserve our water resources. Homes and businesses with odd-numbered addresses may water on **Sundays, Tuesdays, & Thursdays** and even numbered or unnumbered addresses water on **Mondays, Wednesdays, & Saturdays** from 12 midnight to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 12 midnight. All outdoor water use is prohibited on **Fridays**.

R	RESOURCES	P2	Pollution Prevention
O	OPTIMIZE	MISSION	WELL-BEING ENVIRONMENT
C	COMPLIANCE	MISSION	WELL-BEING ENVIRONMENT
K	KEEP IMPROVING	MISSION	WELL-BEING ENVIRONMENT

Sustainable Fort Stewart/
Hunter Army Airfield

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been performed on the source of your drinking water (the *Floridan Aquifer*). The Wellhead Protection Plans at Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield were developed to determine the susceptibility of contaminants entering our drinking water supply and to better identify ways for protecting our water source. For further information, a copy of these Wellhead Protection Plans may be reviewed at the Fort Stewart Environmental Office, 1550 Veterans Parkway (Bldg. 1137), Fort Stewart, GA 31314-4927. Point of contact is Mr. Stanley Thomas, 912-767-2010.



Vulnerability

Both MEDDAC'S Preventive Medicine and the DPW continually monitor the drinking water for contaminants. **Our water is SAFE to drink**; however, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those 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/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

FORT STEWART AND HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD 2015 Water Quality Report



The Directorate of Public Works (DPW) is pleased to present Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield's Annual Water Quality Report (Water System Identification CG1790024 and CG0510107, respectively). This report provides you with a detailed account of all water monitoring and testing results gathered in 2015 confirming the Installation's good water quality. As always, our goal is to provide our patrons with safe and depend-

able drinking water. Additional copies of this report are available at the Installation's Environmental Offices: Fort Stewart Building 1137 and Hunter Army Airfield Building 615.

Protecting your water source

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground, water dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Therefore, water can pick up substances as by-products from both the presence of animals and human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 and domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, or mining and farming activities.
- Pesticides or herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and they can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be either naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same public health protection. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

www2.epa.gov/learn-issues/health-and-safety





2015 Water Quality Data



Below is a table that indicates the constituents that have been detected during sampling of Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield's water supply system.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS¹

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Fort Stewart				Hunter Army Airfield				Typical Source of Contaminants
			Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date ²	Violation	Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date ²	Violation	
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
Total coliform	2	0	2 pos	n/d-pos	Jan-Dec 2015	YES	n/d	n/d-n/d	Jan-Dec 2015	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or E. coli bacteria	1	0	1 pos	n/d-pos	Jan-Dec 2015	YES	n/d	n/d-n/d	Jan-Dec 2015	NO	Human or animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.82*	0.10-1.80	Jan-Dec 2015	NO	0.85*	0.40-1.50	Jan-Dec 2015	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (ppm)	4	0.20	0.68*	0.20-1.74	Jan-Dec 2015	NO	0.94*	0.20-1.86	Jan-Dec 2015	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.1**	0-2.4	Sep 2015	NO	4.7**	0-53	Sep 2015	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	AL=1300	0	150**	1.7-180	Sep 2015	NO	200**	2.2-310	Sep 2015	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	0	5.24*	n/d-12.9	Mar-Dec 2015	NO	n/d	n/d	Jun 2015	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	n/d	n/d-n/d	Mar 2015	NO	0.14*	n/d-0.56	Jan-Oct 2015	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	0.76*	n/d-4.2	Mar-Dec 2015	NO	n/d	n/d	Jun 2015	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
Strontium	n/a	n/a	327*	310-360	Feb-Aug 2014	NO	n/a***	n/a***	n/a***	n/a***	It is naturally-occurring element and is used as strontium carbonate in pyrotechnics, in steel production, as a catalyst and as a lead scavenger
Chloroform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.60*	n/d-4.7	Mar-Dec 2015	NO	n/d	n/d	Jan-Oct 2015	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.37*	n/d-1	Mar 2015	NO	n/d	n/d-n/d	Jan-Oct 2015	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sodium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	11,900*	5,100-14,000	Aug 2015	NO	25,100*	8,700-87,000	May-Oct 2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching through soils high in sodium
Iron (ppb)	n/a	n/a	n/d	n/d	Aug 2015	NO	80*	50-200	May-Oct 2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.47*	n/d-1.3	Mar 2015	NO	n/d	n/d	Jan-Oct 2015	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion

¹The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk as some contaminants naturally occur in drinking water systems.

²Based on most recent sampling requirement
*Average of all detections.

**Value represents 90th percentile value of most recent sampling, see frequency below.
***Sampling not required at Hunter Army Airfield

Violations/Potential Health Effects:

Each month 30 samples are collected throughout the Fort Stewart drinking water system to routinely monitor for the presence of coliform bacteria. During the months of September and October 2015, two of the 30 samples detected the presence of total coliform bacteria. No more than 1 detection per month is the acceptable standard. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Whenever we sample for total coliform bacteria, we also check for other bacteria that are of greater concern, such as E. coli bacteria. Fecal coliform and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. One of the two September total coliform bacteria samples taken from the Fort Stewart drinking water system also showed the presence of E. coli, which prompted the emergency actions taken on September 3, 2015 and a Boil Water Advisory. One of Fort Stewart's eight groundwater wells was found to be the source of the E. coli. Well #2 was immediately disconnected from the water system. It has been thoroughly inspected, maintenance performed, and disinfected.

For more information, see the November 2015 Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield Public Notice posted at, http://www.stewart.army.mil/443/downloads/Public_Notice_Nov_2015.pdf

Terms and Abbreviations:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: Parts per million; a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in \$10,000.

Questions. Any concerns can be addressed at our quarterly Environmental Quality Control Committee meetings. You may contact the Environmental Division at 912-767-2010 for the next scheduled meeting.



ppb: Parts per billion; a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes; by-products of drinking water disinfection.

Range: The range of the highest and lowest analytical values of a reported contaminant. For example, the range of an unregulated contaminant may be 10.1 (lowest value) to 13.4 (highest value). EPA requires the range to be reported for certain analytes.

n/d: Not Detected; **n/a:** Not applicable; **pos:** Positive for the presence.

TT: Treatment Technique.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal.

Monitoring Frequencies

Only EPA approved laboratory methods are used to analyze your drinking water. Our personnel take water samples from numerous locations throughout the distribution system and residential taps; samples are then delivered to an accredited laboratory where water quality analyses are performed as follows:

Parameter	Fort Stewart Frequency	Hunter Army Airfield Frequency
Biological Contaminants	Once a month	Once a month
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)	Once every 3 years	Once every 3 years
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)	Waived	Waived
Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs)	Once every 3 years	Once every 3 years
Lead and Copper	Once every 3 years	Once every 3 years
Nitrates/Nitrites	Once every year	Once every year
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Once a quarter	Once every 3 years
Unregulated Contaminants	Approx. once every 3 yrs	Approx. once every 3 yrs

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) issued Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield a SOC monitoring waiver until 2016 because EPD studies have shown that the drinking water is not vulnerable to contamination from SOCs at either installation.

Conserving our Water Supply

Everyday throughout the world, nations are facing water problems in terms of both quantity and quality. Between 1950 and 1970, global water demand tripled and is expected to double within 35 years. Although 75 percent of the earth is covered by water, only 1 percent is available as renewable fresh water, and only about one-third of all precipitation that falls on the land goes back to the oceans by rivers and runoff. We are a nation whose water needs are rapidly rising while available supplies are shrinking; regional water crises are becoming increasingly frequent as water tables are falling and stream flow is decreasing. We can no longer take our drinking water for granted. This means that individuals, municipalities, industries, and governments must be proactive in conserving and protecting our water supplies. The consequences of recurring long duration droughts are far-reaching, affecting wildlife, vegetation, and humans. Additionally, drought impacts on society are often exacerbated by the demand that people place on the water supply. Water is the most precious commodity we have on this planet; we ought not to treat it as if it were an unlimited resource. By shifting our priorities for water usage, we can prevent water scarcity. The well has run dry in many places—let's not make our community next!



Closed-Loop Central Vehicle Wash Facility

Health Effects of Lead in Water

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. Water Systems



are 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

