Annual Water Consumer Confidence Report

McGuire Drinking Water System on Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst

Public Water System ID No. NJ0326006

Monitoring Period:
January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022

Publish Date: June 30, 2023

Is my water safe?

Yes. Last year, as in years past, the tap water in the McGuire water system met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) drinking water health standards. Members of the 87th Air Base Wing, 87th Medical Group and 87th Civil Engineer Group vigilantly safeguard water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system is in full compliance with primary water quality standards. This report is being distributed to consumers to provide information, enabling consumers to make personal health-based decisions regarding drinking water consumption. This report provides sampling data for the water system and discusses health concerns for any contaminants detected in the system. The report also provides definitions, so consumers are clear on the terminology discussed. Additional information concerning water consumption anywhere in the United States can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, toll free at (800) 426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

McGuire draws water from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) aquifer, a groundwater source. Wells tap into the PRM aquifer at approximately 800-900 feet below the surface. Three wells (Wells A, B-2, and C-1) are maintained by Civil Engineering Utilities. In December 2012, JB MDL requested that Well A be placed in inactive status by NJDEP. In 2020, a new Well A was completed and is active. Well D has been inactive since 2018. The well water is treated (filtered for iron, chlorinated, and fluoridated) before entering the system and then distributed across the base, including housing areas. McGuire's drinking water is monitored by two base agencies. The 87th Civil Engineer Squadron services the drinking water supply and distribution system, while the 87th Operational Medical Readiness Squadron's Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) checks the quality of the drinking water provided to consumers and addresses any related health concerns. All monitoring follows EPA-approved methods for sampling and laboratory analyses. BE personnel and State-certified laboratories collect samples from the wells and water distribution system. Samples are then delivered to a State-certified laboratory where water quality analyses are performed. To ensure your drinking water is of the highest quality, BE samples for approximately 100 possible contaminants. NJDEP has directed compliance sampling schedule requirements in two categories: point of entry to the distribution system and distribution system monitoring requirements. The points of entry samples

are collected at the individual wells and represent the quality of the source water. Distribution system samples represent the quality of the water in the pipes of the system. Samples are taken from different locations across the distribution system every week.

Source Water Assessments

NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. The NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. Consumers may also contact the personnel in charge of the public water system through the Joint Base Public Affairs office at (609) 754-2104.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The results of the source water assessment performed on our three sources (all groundwater wells) are presented in Table 1. The table illustrates the susceptibility ratings each individual source for each contaminant categories and provides the rating for each well: high, medium, and low for each contaminant category. The McGuire system does not have any sources that are classified as ground water under the direct influence of surface water, (GUDI) or surface water and it does not purchase water from other public water systems. The eight contaminant categories are defined below Table 1.

Table 1 – Source Water Assessment Summary

Contaminant	Well A	Well B	Well C
Pathogens	Low	Low	Low
Nutrients	Low	Low	Low
Pesticides	Low	Low	Low
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Low	Low	Low
Inorganics	Low	Low	Low
Radionuclides	Low	Low	Medium
Radon	Low	Low	Low
Disinfection Byproducts Precursors (DBPs)	Low	Low	Low

Pathogens: Disease causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorous.

VOCs: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine and insecticides such as chlordane.

Inorganics: Mineral based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead and nitrate.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment.
DBPs: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectant (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens reacts with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water. Examples include Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) & Halo acetic Acids (HAA5).

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels.

NJDEP found the following potential contaminant sources within the source water assessment areas for our sources. All potential contaminant sources are on the base:

1. Solid and hazardous waste handling and transfer facilities.
2. Closed solid waste landfill.
3. Septic tanks.
4. Urban, commercial, and industrial land use.
5. Distance of the wells to wetlands.
6. The Golf Course.
7. Population density.
8. Density of known contaminated sites, and NJDEP permitted surface water discharges.

Source Water Protection Tips: Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's "Adopt Your Watershed" to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's "How to Start a Watershed Team."
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Sources of Drinking Water Contamination

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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. Regulated substances that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses
- Organic chemical compounds, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds (VOC's), which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil/gas production and mining activities
- 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) used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes because they rapidly extinguish fires, saving lives and protecting property. 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. (See Page 5 of this report for additional information.)

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Table 2 summarizes the regulated analyses and monitoring frequencies for the wells (points of entry) and distribution system servicing the McGuire area.

Table 2 – Regulated Substances and Monitoring Frequencies

Regulated Substance	Well A	Wells B and C	Distribution System
Total Coliform, Free Available Chlorine, pH	NA	NA	Monthly
Nitrates	Annually	Annually	NA
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NA	NA	Annually
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	NA	Annually
Inorganics	Every 3 years (2023)	Every 3 years (2023)	NA
Secondary Standards	Every 3 years (2023)	Every 3 years (2023)	NA
Federal and State VOCs	Annually	Every 3 years (2023)	NA
Radiologicals	Every 6 years (2026)	Every 9 years (2024)	NA
Lead and Copper	NA	NA	Every 3 years (2024)
Asbestos	NA	NA	Within first 3-years of 9-year cycle (2020-2022)
Iron and Manganese	NA	NA	Annually
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (Regulated PFAS)	Quarterly	Annually	NA
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Quarterly	Twice every 3 years (1st half and 2nd half of 2023)	NA
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)	Quarterly	Twice every 3 years (1st half and 2nd half of 2023)	NA

NA = Not Applicable

NJDEP allows waivers or reduced monitoring frequency requirements for several contaminants including, but not limited to, VOCs, SOCs, asbestos, and radionuclides. Current sample results for all SOCs and VOCs are below analytical detection limits. The McGuire Water System has been granted SOC waivers in prior years and expects to receive a waiver for the current compliance period upon NDEP determination in 2023.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb), and parts per trillion (ppt) are the most used terms to describe very small amounts or trace levels of chemicals of concern in our drinking water.

- One ppm is also expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/L), the equivalent of four drops of impurity in a 55-gallon barrel of water or one minute in two years.
- One ppb is also expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/L), the equivalent of one drop of impurity in 500 barrels of water or 1 cent out of $10 million.
- One ppt is also expressed as nanograms per liter (ng/L), the equivalent of one drop of impurity in 500,000 barrels of water or traveling 6 inches out of a 93-million-mile journey toward the sun.

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. JB MDL 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The water supplied by the McGuire System is tested for lead triennially (once every three years) and has a consistent history of low concentrations.

JB MDL participated in lead and copper monitoring in 2021. In accordance with NJDEP regulation, the 90th percentile of sample results are required to be at or below the Action Level (AL), which is 15 ppb. Of the 30 samples collected in 2021 for lead, the 90th percentile result was 0 ppb. The AL for copper by regulation is 1,300 ppb. Of the 30 samples collected in 2021 for copper, the 90th percentile result was 100 ppb. Call us at 609-754-9057 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

Additional Information for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS compounds are a subset of man-made compounds containing approximately 6,000 chemicals formed from carbon chains with fluorine attached to these chains. PFAS are part of a group of the most extensively produced and studied chemicals and are currently classified as unregulated or "emerging" contaminants. There are currently no Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulatory standards.

There is currently no established federal water quality regulation for any PFAS compounds. In May 2016, the EPA established a health advisory level (HAL) at 70 ppt for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). Both chemicals are types of PFAS.

Out of an abundance of caution for your safety, the Department of Defense's (DoD) PFAS testing and response actions go beyond EPA Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. In 2020 the DoD promulgated a policy to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all service owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every three years. The DoD policy states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than the 2016 EPA HAL of 70 ppt, water systems would quickly undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope, and localized source of contamination, and take action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFAS. PFOS/PFOA were below the detection limit in the McGuire water system when initially sampled in 2016.

The interim Health Advisories for PFOS and PFOA are based on draft analyses that are still undergoing review by EPA's Science Advisory Board. Since HALs are below quantifiable limits and are non-regulatory levels, DoD is instead looking to EPA to promulgate a regulatory drinking water standard, which is anticipated by the end of 2023. DoD looks forward to the clarity that a nationwide regulatory standard for PFOS and PFOA in drinking water will provide.

In anticipation of this EPA drinking water regulation and to account for emerging science that shows potential health effects of PFOS and PFOA at levels lower than 70 ppt, DoD is evaluating its efforts to address PFAS in drinking water, and what actions we can take to be prepared to incorporate this standard, such as reviewing our current data and collecting additional sampling where necessary. We remain committed to fulfilling our cleanup responsibilities, operating within the law and authorities provided by the federal cleanup law, and clearly communicating and engaging with our communities.

In 2018, the NJDEP established health based Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for PFNA, PFOA and PFOS and has identified these three analytes as "Regulated PFAS". The MCLs are 13 ppt for PFNA and PFOS, and 14 ppt for PFOA. **Regulated PFAS were below the detection limit in the McGuire Water System for 2022**. Results of sampling are provided in Table 3.

Beginning in March 2022, Well B was shut down for maintenance and servicing. The maintenance was scheduled to require less than 3 months. However, due to unforeseen issues, the maintenance and service is ongoing. Since there has been no water produced from this well, no samples were required to be collected as per NJDEP regulations.

For more information on how EPA manages the unregulated or "emerging" contaminants, refer to: UCMR - https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

For more information on drinking water health advisories for PFOS and PFOA, refer to: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos

Water Quality Data Tables

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in drinking water. Tables 3 and 4 below list the drinking water monitoring results for the calendar year of the report unless otherwise noted. The EPA and the state require monitoring 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 the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Table 5 and 6 provides a comprehensive listing of abbreviations and definitions for terms found throughout this document which might not be familiar to the average consumer.

Table 3 – Water Monitoring Results

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Disinfectant

Contaminants (Units)	Location	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	LRAA	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High			
Chlorine (as Cl_2, ppm) (Monthly Range)	N/A	4	4	N/A	0.10	0.40	2022	No	Drinking water disinfectant[1]

Disinfectant Precursors and Byproducts (cont'd)

Contaminants (Units)	Location	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	LRAA	Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppm)	1507	NA	80	0.014	0.014	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection[1]
	4551			0.001	0.0063	2022	No	
Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm)	1507	NA	60	0.005	0.0052	2022	No	
	4551			0.002	0.0018	2022	No	

1. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Nitrate

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	N/A	<0.1	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Results**		**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
			Negative	**Positive**			
Total Coliform (positive samples/months)[2,3]	0	0	123*	0	2022	No	Human or animal fecal waste
2. A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive. 3. If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, the system has an MCL violation. * = 10 samples per month required- three additional samples were collected for non-routine evaluation.							

Volatile Organic* and Synthetic Organic Compounds (VOCs/SOCs)						
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Result**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) (ppb)	0.03	0.03	<0.01	2022	No	Discharge of industrial solvents and cleaning/degreasing agent; impurity resulting from the production of soil fumigants
Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (ppb)	0.05	0.05	<0.01	2022	No	Used as a fumigant to protect against insects, pests, and nematodes in crops; treatment of felled logs; intermediate for dyes, resins, waxes, and gums
1,2 Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) (ppb)	0.2	0.2	<0.01	2022	No	Used a soil fumigant and nematicide; also, as an intermediate in the synthesis of organic chemicals
*No VOCs were detected above the method detection limit for samples collected during 2022.						

Regulated PFAS						
Contaminant (Units)	**MCL**	**Well A**		**Well B***	**Well C**	**Monitoring Year**
		Results		**Result**	**Result**	
		Low	**High**			
PFNA (ppt)	13	NA	< 2	-	< 2	2022
PFOS (ppt)	13	NA	< 2	-	< 2	2022
PFOA (ppt)	14	NA	< 2	-	< 2	2022
PFOS = Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid; PFOA = Perfluorooctanoic acid; PFNA = Perfluorononanoic acid * = No samples were collected for this parameter since there was no water production from this well.						

Table 4 – Secondary[4] and Unregulated[5] Contaminants (No MCL Established)

Secondary Group				
Secondary Contaminant (Units)	**Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)**	**Range Detected**		**Date of Monitoring**
		Low	**High**	
Iron (ppm)	0.3	NA	0.14	2022
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	NA	<0.04	2022

4. Secondary contaminant Recommended Upper Limits (RULs) are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health and are not enforced by the NJDEP or the EPA.

5. Unregulated contaminant monitoring (UCMR) helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. No monitoring for UCMR was required for 2022. The EPA has proposed UCMR-5 for sample collection in 2023-2024.

Table 5 – Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
<	Less than the lowest detectable concentration for the specific approved analysis method used, the result can be considered zero
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
positive samples	positive samples/year: the number of positive samples
MFL	million fibers per liter
NA	not applicable
ND	not detected
NR	monitoring not required but recommended
pCi/L	pico-Curies (pCi) of contaminant per Liter of water – One pCi is one trillionth of a Curie; a Curie is a measurement of the rate at which a radioactive material will decay.

Table 6 – 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.
RUL	Recommended Upper Limit: NJDEP
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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	State or EPA permission to not meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	Maximum Permissible Level: State-assigned
LHA	Lifetime health advisory levels (LHAs) are not regulatory standards. LHAs identify the concentration of a chemical of concern in drinking water at and below which adverse health effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations (e.g., 1 day, 10 days, a lifetime).
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average

Water Conservation Tips

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 children about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

How can I get involved?

This Consumer Confidence Report was prepared by the Joint Base Water Working Group members from the 87th Medical Group and the 87th Civil Engineer Group. For more information, call the Joint Base Public Affairs office at (609) 754-2104, Bioenvironmental Engineering at (609) 754-9057 or Civil Engineering at (609) 754-1809. Copies of this report are available in the following locations: Base Library, United Communities Housing Office, Warfighter and Family Readiness Center and the Bioenvironmental Engineering, and Civil Engineering Offices.

The public website for the JBMDL installation posted links to the reports here:

https://www.jbmdl.jb.mil/Activity-Feed/About-Us/Environmental-Publications/Consumer-Confidence-Report/