



Annual Water Consumer Confidence Report

**Hill Drinking Water System on
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst
(JB MDL)**

Public Water System ID No. NJ1511010

**Monitoring Period:
January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021**

Publish Date: June 28, 2022

Is my water safe?

Yes. Last year, as in years past, the tap water in the Hill drinking water system on JB MDL - Lakehurst 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 safeguarded water supplies and once again 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. The report provides sampling data for the water system and discusses health concerns for any contaminant detected in the system. The report also provides definitions so consumers are clear on the terminology and material presented in this report. 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?

The Hill drinking water system obtains groundwater from four wells. The wells are screened in the Cohansey Aquifer and the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer. The wells range in depth from 50 feet to 990 feet. Total pumping capacity of the wells is approximately 560 gallons per minute (GPM). Water is treated using lime and soda ash to adjust pH, chlorine for disinfection and a greensand filter for iron removal. The system stores 400,000 gallons of water for use at JB MDL - Lakehurst in two water towers. The Hill system serves the area from Route 547 to Westfield Hangar, excluding the Cathedral of the Air, Freedom Park and Building 42.

Source Water Assessments

NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. For more information on the Source Water Assessment Program, visit NJDEP's Source Water Assessment website at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. 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 four sources (all groundwater wells) are presented in the following table. The table illustrates the susceptibility ratings for each individual source for each contaminant categories and provides the rating for each well: high, medium, and low. The Hill system does not have any sources that are classified as ground water under the direct influence of surface

water, 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 5	Well 9A	Well 48	Well 44
Pathogens	Low	Low	Low	Low
Nutrients	High	High	High	High
Pesticides	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	High	High	High	High
Inorganics	High	High	High	High
Radionuclides	High	High	High	High
Radon	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Disinfection Byproducts Precursors (DBPs)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

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. All VOCs analyzed in 2019 were below the minimum detection limit and results are considered zero. **VOCs were not required to be sampled in 2020.**

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.

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, 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Perfluorinated Compounds (PFCs) have been used to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials (e.g., cookware) that are resistant to water, grease or stains. They are also used in aircraft firefighting foam and in a number of industrial processes. In 1970, the Department of Defense (DOD) began using Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF), a firefighting agent containing PFCs, to extinguish petroleum fires and protect people and property. AFFF has also been used for firefighting training and in some aircraft hangar fire suppression

systems. Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) is a component of AFFF while Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) are stable end products resulting from the degradation of precursor substances. The NJDEP has designated these three compounds as “Regulated PFAS.” Firefighting training as well as inadvertent releases from hangars resulted in AFFF being released directly onto the ground where it has seeped in to groundwater where it has the potential to affect drinking water supplies. (See Page 4 of this report for additional information.)

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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Table 2 summarizes the regulated analytes and monitoring frequencies for the wells (points of entry) and distribution system servicing the Lakehurst area.

Table 2 – Regulated Substances and Monitoring Frequency

Regulated Substance	Frequency
Total Coliform, Free Available Chlorine	Monthly
pH	Every 2 weeks
Nitrates	Annually
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Annually
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Annually
Inorganics	Every 3 years
Secondary	Every 3 years
VOCs / SOCs	Every 3 years
Radiologicals Sample Point TP001001	Every 3 Years
Radiologicals Sample Point TP002011	Every 6 years
Lead and Copper	Every 3 years
Regulated PFAS Sample Point TP001001	Quarterly
Regulated PFAS Sample Point TP002011	Annually

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, VOCs and synthetic organic compounds (SOCs). The Hill system has received a reduced sampling frequency for VOCs and SOCs because prior sampling events have demonstrated that these substances were not detected in our source 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

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

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Lakehurst Water System

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, you, our customers, have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific water quality parameters on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the time period of November 4, 2021 and November 17, 2021 we did not complete all testing for pH and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the parameter we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for this parameter, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Table 3 – Missed Monitoring Requirements

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
pH	1 sample every 14 calendar days	0	Between 4 November 2021 and 17 November 2021	3 November 2021 and 18 November 2021

Samples were collected as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards, however, the violation occurred due to the timing of the samples.

What is being done?

NJDEP requires for pH to be collected by a state-certified technician, and must be reported at least once within a specified two-week (14-calendar day) period, as determined by the NJDEP. We have adjusted our sampling frequency to meet the test requirement to be within the bi-weekly schedule required by the NJDEP. In addition, the NJDEP requires routine lead and copper sampling during 2022. Once the samples are collected and analyzed, the results will be made known to the base population as soon as they are available.

For more information, please contact Carl Champion at 609-754-6166 or Craig Fisher at 609-754-9057, 3458 Neely Road, JBMDL, NJ 08641.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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 drinking

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>.

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 10 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 10 samples collected in 2021 for copper, the 90th percentile result was 200 ppb.

Additional Information for PFCs

PFCs are a subset of man-made compounds containing approximately 6,000 chemicals formed from carbon chains with fluorine attached to these chains. PFCs are part of a group of the most extensively produced and studied chemicals and are currently classified as unregulated or “emerging” contaminants. They have no Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulatory standards or routine water quality testing Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) requirements.

PFCs are being studied by the EPA to determine if regulation is needed. On 19 May 2016, the EPA’s Office of Water issued Lifetime Health Advisory levels (LHAs) for two PFCs: (1) perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) – Publication EPA 822-R-16-004 and (2) perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) – EPA 822-R-16-005. The EPA LHAs are 70 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA, individually or as the sum of the two.

The LHAs are calculated based on how much water lactating women drink because they tend to drink more water than other people and can pass these chemicals along to nursing infants through breastmilk. EPA's LHAs are based on drinking water consumption and household use of drinking water during food preparation (e.g., cooking or to prepare coffee, tea or soup). The LHAs apply to both short-term (i.e., weeks to months) scenarios during pregnancy and lactation, as well as to lifetime-exposure scenarios.

The Air Force is committed to the safety and well-being of its personnel. Based upon the potential for PFC contamination from past releases of AFFF, drinking water provided at AF installations has been sampled by AF/SG personnel to assess risk to on-base consumers.

Detected levels of PFOS/PFOA exceeded the LHA in back-up wells 5 and 9A only in 2016. The primary well which feeds the water system the majority of the time had no detection for PFOS/PFOA. The wells are not in regular use, but were activated from Dec. 2-20, 2016, while service was being conducted on the primary deep well. Wells 5 and 9A are emergency back-up wells only and an ion exchange unit has been installed to remove PFAS. A new deep well and treatment plant is under construction to replace wells 5 and 9A.

In 2018, the NJDEP established health based MCLs 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. **Lakehurst wells were sampled throughout the year and all results have been below the NJDEP MCLs.** Results of sampling are provided in Table 4.

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 our drinking water. Table 4 below lists the drinking water monitoring results for the calendar year of this report, unless otherwise noted. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old but still within required sampling frequency. Table 6 and 7, provides a comprehensive listing of abbreviations and definitions for terms found throughout this document which might not be familiar to the average consumer.

Table 4 – Water Monitoring Results

Disinfectant, Disinfectant Precursors and Byproducts									
Contaminants Units	Location	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	LRAA	Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High			
Chlorine (as Cl ₂ , ppm) (Monthly Range)	NA	4.0	4.0	NA	0	0.64	2021	No	Drinking water disinfectant ¹
TTHMs (ppb)	5	NA	80	0.008	<0.5	8.49	2021	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection ¹
	307			0.003	<0.5	2.92	2021	No	
HAA5 (ppb)	5	NA	60	0.002	<1	2	2021	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection ¹
	307			0.001	<1	1	2021	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)	1	10	NA	<0.1	2021	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	36	0	2021	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.							

Volatile Organic and Synthetic Organic Compounds (VOCs/SOCs)						
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
1,2,3- Trichloropropane (ppb)	0.03	0.03	<0.0064	2021	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	<0.0075	2021	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	<0.006	2021	No	Used a soil fumigant and nematocide; also as an intermediate in the synthesis of organic chemicals
*No VOCs were detected above the method detection limit for samples collected during 2021.						

Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Range		Sampled	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Gross Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	NA	<3	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 & 226 combined (pCi/l)	0	5	NA	1.5	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Compounds

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Results		Sampled	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			
Antimony (ppm)	0.006	0.006	NA	<0.0008	2021	No	Discharge from fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic (ppm)	0	0.1	NA	<0.0005	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA	<0.1	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	0.004	0.004	NA	<0.00002	2021	No	Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	NA	<0.00005	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	NA	<0.0001	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	NA	<0.05	2021	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	NA	<0.1	2021	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Mercury (ppm)	0.002	0.002	NA	<0.0002	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	0.1	0.1	NA	<0.0006	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	NA	<0.0002	2021	No	Discharge from factories
Thallium (ppm)	0.0005	0.002	NA	<0.0007	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

NJDEP Regulated PFAS

Contaminant (Units)	NJDEP MCL (ppt)	Wells 44 and 48		Wells 5 and 9		Monitoring Year
		Low	High	Low	High	
PFOS (ppt)	13	NA	<1.59	N/A	<1.59	2021
PFOA (ppt)	14	NA	<1.67	N/A	<1.67	2021
PFNA (ppt)	13	NA	<1.56	N/A	<1.56	2021

PFOS = Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid; PFOA = Perfluorooctanoic acid; PFNA = Perfluorononanoic acid

Lead and Copper

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile value	Exceeds AL	# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0	No	0	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	No	0	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5 – Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants⁵ (No MCL Established)

Secondary Group				
Secondary Contaminant⁴ (Units)	Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	Range Detected		Date of Monitoring
		Low	High	
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	80	92	2021
Aluminum (ppm)	0.2	NA	<0.005	2021
Chloride (ppm)	250	NA	3	2021
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	NA	<0.1	2021
Surfactants ABS/L.A.S. (ppm)	0.5	0.026	0.028	2021
Hardness (ppm) (as CaCO ₃)	250	100	112	2021
Iron (ppm)	0.3	NA	0.1	2021
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	NA	<0.04	2021
pH	8.5	7.3	7.7	2021
Silver (ppm)	0.1	NA	<0.001	2021
Sodium (ppm)	50	NA	<10	2021
Sulfate (ppm)	250	9.2	9.5	2021
Zinc (ppm)	5	NA	<0.04	2021

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 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 2021.**

Table 6 – Unit Descriptions

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
positive samples	positive samples/yr: the number of positive samples
NA	not applicable
ND	not detected
NR	monitoring not required but recommended
pCi/L	pico-Curies of contaminant per Liter of water – a Curie is a measurement of the rate at which a radioactive material decays.

Table 7 – Drinking Water Definitions

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 not to 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

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. 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?

The Consumer Confidence Report was prepared by Joint Base Water Working Group members from the 87th Air Base Wing Medical and Civil Engineer Group and the JBMDL Housing Offices. We welcome your questions and comments about the water quality from the Lakehurst systems. Any questions regarding this report or the quality of Lakehurst tap water should be directed to the Public Affairs office at (609) 754-2104, Bioenvironmental Engineering at 754-9057 or Civil Engineering at (609) 754-1809. Copies of this report are available in the following locations: Base Library, Housing Offices, Warfighter and Family Readiness Center, Medical Group's Bioenvironmental Engineering Office and Civil Engineering Offices.

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

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