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, 2022 – December 31, 2022

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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.
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.

- 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 6 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 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	TP001001	TP002011	Distribution System
Total Coliform, Free Available Chlorine	NA	NA	Monthly
pH	Every 2 weeks	Every 2 weeks	2 samples every 6 months
Nitrates	Annually	Annually	NA
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NA	NA	Annually
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	NA	Annually
Inorganics	Every 3 years (2024)	Every 3 years (2024)	NA
Secondary	Every 3 years (2024)	Every 3 years (2024)	NA
VOCs / SOCs	Every 3 years (2024)	Every 3 years (2024)	NA
Radiologicals	Every 3 years (2024)	Every 3 years (2024)	NA
Lead and Copper	NA	NA	20 Samples every 6 months
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (Regulated PFAS)	Quarterly	Annually (1st Quarter)	NA

TP = Treatment Point and the number is the designation assigned by the NJDEP for that treatment center where water is treated prior to entering the distribution system.

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

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 (WQP) on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 01/01/2022-06/30/2022 monitoring period, we failed to consistently meet treatment technique requirements for our corrosion control system. WQP results did not meet the optimal WQP control values set by the State 32 days in the 6-month monitoring period, and the system cannot be outside the values set by the State for nine or more days. This notification concerns three potential hydrogen (pH) samples taken on 12 January and 23 February 2022 at the well water treatment facilities. A pH reading of 7 is neutral and acidity ranges in pH from 6-low acidity, to 1-highly acidic. Base personnel sample pH daily and certified samples are reported to NJDEP bi-monthly. The laboratory samples on 12 Jan showed pH measurements of 6.54 and 6.65 and on 23 Feb it was 6.95. Low pH can potentially result in leachate from pipes in the form of lead and copper. NJDEP rules require submission of a second certified sample if the level falls below 7. The non-compliance was the failure to submit three more certified samples within the 14-day monitoring period for those sampling events. In total there were 30 certified pH samples conducted during Jan-Jun 2022 with 3 non-compliant and 27 compliant with pH parameters. All certified sample results after Feb through June 2022 are compliant with the WQP requirements.

A triennial sample for VOCs was required to be collected between July 1, 2021, and September 30, 2021. A sample was collected in March 2021, which did not meet the designated time frame requirement. This notice of non-compliance was received in 2022 and notification is required in the year the notice is received.

What should you do?
There is nothing you need to do at this time. The Lakehurst water supply is safe and there is no required action needed by the consumer. 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	Well Point	When samples were taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
pH	1 sample every 14 calendar days; plus follow-up samples if <7.0	TP001001	January 12, 2022	January 13, 2022	January 26, 2022
		TP001001	February 23, 2022	February 24, 2023	March 2, 2022
		TP002011	January 12, 2022	January 13, 2022	January 26, 2022
State and Federal VOCs	1 sample every 3 years in the 3rd Quarter of the Sample Year	TP001001	March 1, 2021	Between July and September 2021	N/A

Samples were collected as described in the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards, however, the violation occurred due to not collecting samples within the required timeframe.

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 2023. Once the samples are collected and analyzed, the results will be made known to the base population as soon as they are available. In addition, 20 lead and copper samples have been collected on a semi-annual basis for the water system beginning in 2022. A total of 20 samples were collected in 2022 and there were no detections above the action limits reported.

NJDEP requires for VOCs to be collected within the 3rd quarter of the sample year of the triennial monitoring period for the treatment point (TP001001). This notice of non-compliance was received in 2022 and notification is required in the year the notice is received. The next sample is scheduled to be collected between July 1, 2024, and September 30, 2024; however, this treatment point is not in service any longer and sampling requirements will be removed for the water system monitoring schedule.

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 2022. 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 40 samples collected in 2022 for lead, the 90th percentile result was 0.005 ppb. The AL for copper by regulation is 1,300 ppb. Of the 40 samples collected in 2022 for copper, the 90th percentile result was 210 ppb.

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. Detected levels of PFOS/PFOA exceeded the LHA in back-up wells 5 and 9A only in 2016. The primary well that feeds the water system had no detection for PFOS/PFOA. The wells are not in regular use, but were activated from December 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 was installed to remove PFAS. A new deep well and treatment plant has been constructed to replace wells 5 and 9A and is scheduled to begin providing water to Lakehurst population in 2023.

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 Lakehurst Water System for 2022**. 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. Tables 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 4 – 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/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).

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	0.17	0.41	2022	No	Drinking water disinfectant[1]
TTHMs (ppb)	5	NA	80	0.005	-	0.00523	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection[1]
	307			0.016	-	0.016	2022	No	
HAA5 (ppb)	5	NA	60	0.002	-	0.00156	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection[1]
	307			0.003	-	0.0032	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)	1	10	-	0.2	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	36	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.							

NJDEP Regulated PFAS				
Contaminant (Units)	**NJDEP MCL (ppt)**	**TP001001 Result**	**TP002011 Result**	**Monitoring Year**
PFOS (ppt)	13	< 2	< 2	2022
PFOA (ppt)	14	< 2	< 2	2022
PFNA (ppt)	13	< 2	< 2	2022
PFOS = Perfluoroctane sulfonic acid; PFOA = Perfluoroctanoic acid; PFNA = Perfluorononanoic acid				

Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Sample Date***	**90th Percentile value**	**Exceeds AL**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Typical Source**
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1/1/22 - 6/30/22	0.005	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
			7/1/22 - 12/31/22	0	No	0	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1/1/22 - 6/30/22	0.21	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
			7/1/22 - 12/31/22	0.13	No	0	
* Due to missing data for pH during the required monitoring period, this system was placed into standard routine sampling protocol which calls for 20 samples in the first and second half of each year.							

Secondary Group/ Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule*				
Secondary Contaminant[4] (Units)	**Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)**	**Range**		**Date of Monitoring**
		Low	**High**	
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	60	96	2022
pH	8.5	6.65	7.46	2022
Temperature	N/A	12.5	18.7	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

* Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule = 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.

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
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 of radioactive material decay.

Table 6 – 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/