



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, 2017 – December 31, 2017**

Is my water safe?

Yes. Even though the McGuire water system had one monitoring violation of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) primary water quality standards, the water was safe for the general consumer. 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.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

Failed to collect Stage-2 Disinfection Byproducts in August, 2017

Bioenvironmental Engineering is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the 2017 compliance period, we “did not monitor or test” or “did not complete all monitoring or testing” for Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) within the required monitoring cycle put forth by the state of New Jersey. The McGuire main water system failed to collect a TTHM/HAA5 sample for the month of August. The water quality was not affected; however, the sample was not collected during the required timeframe per New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and a notice of violation was issued to JB MDL.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. We are required to collect four sets of TTHM/HAA5 samples from designated sampling locations on McGuire on a quarterly basis in the months of February, May, August, and November by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). During this time however samples were collected for the third quarter during the month of September and not the required month of August. Although the samples were taken in the appropriate quarter they were not taken in the correct month this is what enacted the Notice of Violation (NOV) from the NJDEP.

Disinfection byproducts are formed when disinfectants used in a water treatment react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established have been identified in drinking water, including trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, bromate, and chlorite.

Where does my water come from?

McGuire draws water from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) aquifer, a ground water source. Wells tap into the PRM aquifer at approximately 800-900 feet below the surface. At the current time the total pumping capacity of the wells on McGuire is approximately 1400 gallons per minute. Three wells (Wells B-2, C-1, and D) are maintained by Civil Engineer Utilities. In December 2012 JB MDL requested that Well A be placed in inactive status by NJDEP. The well water is treated (filtered for iron and chlorinated) before entering the system and then distributed across the base, including housing areas. The McGuire system has two elevated storage tanks, the main base tower has a 750,000 gallon capacity and the housing tower has a 500,000 gallon capacity. 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 Aerospace Medicine 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. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be viewed on NJDEP's source water assessment web site at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You 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 (3) sources (all groundwater wells) are presented in Table 1. The table illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories and radon for each well in the system. The table 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 in Table 1.

Table 1 - Source Water Assessment Summary

Contaminant	Well B	Well C	Well D
Pathogens	Low	Low	Low
Nutrients	Low	Low	Low
Pesticides	Low	Low	Low
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)	Low	Low	Low
Inorganics	Low	Low	Low
Radionuclides	Low	Medium	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.

VOC's: 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.

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
- 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 and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is a stable end product resulting from the degradation of precursor substances. 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 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 which 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	Frequency
Total Coliform, Free Available Chlorine, pH	Monthly
Nitrates	Annually
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Quarterly
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Quarterly
Inorganics	Every 3 years
Secondary Standards	Every 3 years
VOCs (Well B-2, C-1, D)	Every 3 years
Radiologicals (Well B-2, C-1, D)	Every 9 years
Lead and Copper	Every 3 years
Asbestos	Within first 3-years of 9-year cycle

The NJDEP allows reduced monitoring requirements for radiologicals and VOC's. Our system received a monitoring waiver for synthetic organic compounds 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).

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 two 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead_

The water supplied to the McGuire system is tested for lead triennially and has a consistent history of low concentrations. Lead testing in 2015 showed results of <1.0 parts per billion (ppb). This is approximately 15 times lower than the action level of 15 ppb. Testing for Lead and Copper is scheduled to occur again in 2018.

Additional Information for PFOS/PFOA

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 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulatory standards or routine water quality testing 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 new health advisory levels (HALs) 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 HALs are 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for both PFOS and PFOA, individually or as the sum of the two. **PFOS/PFOA were below the detection limit in the McGuire water system when sampled in 2016.**

The HALs are calculated based on the average consumption of breastfeeding mothers (who tend to drink a higher volume of water) and household use of drinking water during food preparation (e.g., cooking or to prepare coffee, tea or soup). The HALs apply to both short-term (i.e., weeks to months) scenarios, 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.

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 ppb is the equivalent of one drop of impurity in 500 barrels of water or 1 cent out of \$10 million.
- 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.

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 that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in the McGuire water system. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA 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 our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. The results from monitoring can be found in Table 3 and Table 4 below. Table 5 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. Immunocompromised 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).								
<u>Contaminants</u> <u>(Units)</u>	<u>MCLG</u> <u>or</u> <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT,</u> <u>or MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts								
Chlorine (as, Cl ₂ , ppm)	4	4	0.50	0.31	0.99	2017	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection ¹
TTHMs (ppb)	NA	80	9.90	1.71	37.0	2017	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection ¹
HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	15.87	0.0	12.44	2017	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination ¹
1. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Inorganic Compounds								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.9	<0.1	1.3	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<u>Contaminants</u> <u>(Units)</u>	<u>MCLG</u> <u>or</u> <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> <u>or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Inorganic Compounds								

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	<0.5	N/A	<0.1	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	<0.1	N/A	<0.1	2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	<0.001	N/A	<0.001	2017	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; and runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	<0.2	N/A	<0.2	2017	No	Discharge from Steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Sodium(optional) (ppm) ²	NA	50 RUL	<10	N/A	<10	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Thallium, Total (ppm)	0.0005	0.002	<0.001	N/A	<0.001	2015	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

2. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	<3	N/A	<3	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 & 226 combined (pCi/l)	0	5	<1	N/A	<1	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological

Total Coliform (positive samples/month) ^{3,4}	0	0	0	NA	NA	2017	No	Human or animal fecal waste
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3. 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.

4. If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, the system has a MCL violation.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Lead & Copper							
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.204	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	<1	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Table 4: Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants No MCL Established

Secondary Group				
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>	<u>Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)</u>	<u>Range Detected</u>	<u>McGuire System Data</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
Alkalinity(ppm)	N/A	48-64	56	2017
Aluminum (ppm)	RUL=200	<0.01-0.05	0.02	2017
Chloride (ppm)	RUL=250	5.7-6	5.8	2017
Hardness (ppm) (as CaCO3)	RUL=250	56-72	65.3	2017
Iron (ppb)	RUL=300	0.2-0.4	0.3	2017
Sulfate (ppm)	RUL=250	8.5-10.7	9.3	2017
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	RUL=500	78-84	82	2017

Unregulated Contaminant	Health Advisory Limit (HAL)	Well B	Monitoring Year
PFOS	70 ppt	<4 ppt	2016
PFOA	70 ppt	<2 ppt	2016
Unregulated Contaminant	Health Advisory Limit (HAL)	Well C	Monitoring Year
PFOS	70 ppt	<4 ppt	2016
PFOA	70 ppt	<2 ppt	2016
Unregulated Contaminant	Health Advisory Limit (HAL)	Well D	Monitoring Year
PFOS	70 ppt	<4 ppt	2016
PFOA	70 ppt	<2 ppt	2016

Table 5: Unit Descriptions and Definitions

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
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/yr: 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 of contaminant per Liter of water – a Curie is a measurement of how radioactive a material is.

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
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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
HAL	Health advisory levels (HALs) are not regulatory standards. HALs 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).

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 Engineer at (609) 754-6166. 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 Engineer Offices.

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

<https://jointbasemdl.usaf.afpims.mil/News/Article-Display/Article/1562705/joint-base-officials-release-annual-drinking-water-consumer-confidence-reports/>