JB MDL releases annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Reports

JOINT BASE MCGUIRE-DIX-LAKEHURST, N.J. – Officials from the 87th Civil Engineer and 87th Medical Groups released the 2025 Consumer Confidence Reports for the McGuire, Dix, and Hill (Lakehurst) water systems June 15, 2026.

Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst's water systems are registered with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and the water delivered to JB MDL consumers is certified safe to drink.

The CCR is a federally mandated document summarizing annual drinking water testing results for public water systems registered with the state. Each report includes system information and water monitoring results for biological, organic, inorganic and radioactive substances in the water supply. The report also examines whether these substances exceed federal or state limits on water-quality parameters outlined by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Safe Drinking Water Act and NJDEP Safe Drinking Water Act rules.

The 87th CEG and Pride Industries maintain JB MDL's water systems. The 87th MDG collects and oversees sample collection for McGuire and Lakehurst drinking water systems, and Pride oversees sample collection for the Dix drinking water system. All drinking water samples are sent to a state-certified laboratory for analysis to ensure the water is safe to drink.

Hard copies are available at the United Communities Housing Office; Joint Base Library; Military and Family Readiness Centers; Bioenvironmental Engineering Office; Civil Engineering Office and the Dix Correctional Facility.

Call Bioenvironmental Engineering at (609) 754-9057 for health-related questions or the 87th Civil Engineer Squadron at (609) 754-6166 for operations and maintenance questions.

The 2025 CCRs for all JB MDL water systems are available at this public website link: https://www.jbmdl.jb.mil/Quick-Links/Environmental-Publications/Consumer-Confidence-Report/

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, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Publish Date: June 15, 2026

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The McGuire Drinking Water System obtains water from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) aquifer, a groundwater source. Three wells (Wells A1, B2, and C1) tap into the PRM aquifer at approximately 800 feet to 900 feet below the surface. These wells are maintained by Civil Engineering Utilities. In 2020, a new Well A1 was completed and is active. Well B2 had been offline for maintenance since March 2022 and was put back into service on 31 October 2024. Well C1 was offline for maintenance from May 2025 until April 2026. Well D has been inactive since 2018 and is proposed to be redrilled or a new well installed. The 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 JBMDL agencies. The 87th Civil Engineer (CE) Squadron maintains and services the drinking water supply and distribution system, while the 87th Operational Medical Readiness Squadron's Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight (BEF) 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. BEF personnel and state-certified laboratories collect samples from the wells and water distribution system. The samples are analyzed at the state-certified laboratory that directly uploads the results to the NJDEP Electronic Environmental (E2) reporting system. NJDEP has directed compliance sampling schedule

requirements into two categories: Points of Entry (POE) to the Distribution System (DS) monitoring requirements. The POE samples are collected at the individual wells and represent the quality of the source water. The DS samples represent the quality of the water in the pipes of the system. Samples are taken from different locations across the DS every week, in accordance with the Sampling, Analysis, and Monitoring (SAM) Plan.

Source Water Assessments

The NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment web site at https://dep.nj.gov/watersupply/drought-protection/source-water-assessment-program/ 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, 87 ABW/PA, 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 rating for each individual source for each contaminant category 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. 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 A1	Well B2	Well C1
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) & Haloacetic 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 (idle).
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

The 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. Contaminants 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 organic compounds (SOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are byproducts 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 the “Additional Information for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)” section of this report for additional information.)

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 DS servicing the McGuire Water System.

Table 2 – Regulated Substances and Monitoring Frequencies

Regulated Substance	TP001005 (Well A1)	TP002007 (Well B2) and TP003010 (Well C1)	Distribution System
Total Coliform, Free Available Chlorine, pH	N/A	N/A	Monthly
Nitrates	Annually	Annually	N/A
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N/A	N/A	Annually (July)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	N/A	Annually (July)
Inorganics	Every 3 years (2026)	Every 3 years (2026)	N/A
Secondary Standards	Every 3 years (2026)	Every 3 years (2026)	N/A
Federal and State VOCs	Annually	Every 3 years (2026)	N/A
Radiologicals	Every 6 years (2026)	Every 9 years (2030)	N/A
Lead and Copper	N/A	N/A	Every 3 years (2027)
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (Regulated PFAS)	Quarterly	Annually	N/A
SOCs: 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)	Quarterly	Twice every 3 years (1st half and 2nd half of 2026)	N/A
Asbestos	N/A	N/A	Within first 3 years of 9-year cycle (2020-2028)
Iron and Manganese	N/A	N/A	Annually

*Frequency is determined by the NJDEP schedule and can be revised periodically.
N/A = Not Applicable
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 NJDEP regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, radiological, VOCs, and SOCs. 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. We currently have no active waivers.

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 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).

Additional Information for Lead and Copper Rule

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. McGuire Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Civil Engineering at (609) 754-6166. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The water supplied by the McGuire System is currently approved to sample for lead triennially (once every three years) and has a consistent history of low concentrations. The McGuire System has participated in lead and copper monitoring since July 2000, and most recently participated in lead and copper monitoring in 2024.

In accordance with NJDEP regulation, the 90th percentile of sample results are required to be at or below the Action Level (AL), which is 10 ppb. Before 2025, it was 15 ppb. Of the 30 samples collected in 2024 for lead, the 90th percentile result was 0.8 ppb. The AL for copper by regulation is 1,300 ppb. Of the 30 samples collected in 2024 for copper, the 90th percentile result was 150 ppb. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

The McGuire Water System is routinely monitored for the water quality and any necessary corrosion control techniques and is preparing to replace all lead or galvanized service lines as quickly as possible. The installation inventory and status of replacement plan can be found at https://www.jbmdl.jb.mil

Additional Information for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial 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, food packaging, and cookware. They are also contained in some fire-fighting foams such as aqueous film-forming foam, or AFFF, used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a federal regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

Yes. On April 26, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This rule went into effect on June 25, 2024 with a compliance deadline of April 26, 2029, five years from the date up publication. While the rule requires routine sampling for certain PFAS by no later than 2027, DoD has been sampling drinking water for PFAS compounds at all DoD-owned and operated water systems since 2017. Under the new rule, the following limits, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL), were established, and DoD water systems will need to meet these levels by April 2029.

Has the McGuire Water System tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In January, February, April, June, August, September and November 2025, samples were collected from Well A1, Well B2 and Well C1.

Drinking water testing results for the McGuire Water System were below the MCL for all 6 PFAS compounds covered by the EPA drinking water rule, including PFOA and PFOS. The water system will be periodically resampled as required by the EPA PFAS drinking water rule to ensure continued compliance.

A summary of the current regulated PFAS can be found in Table 3.

Results of sampling for PFAS and other contaminants are provided in Table 4.

Table 3 – Regulated PFAS and Maximum Contaminant Levels

PFAS Compound	EPA Final MCLG (ppt)	EPA Final MCL (ppt)	NJDEP 2018 & 2020 MCLs (ppt)
PFOA	Zero	4.0	14
PFOS	Zero	4.0	13
PFNA	10	10	13
PFBS	N/A	N/A	N/A
PFHxS	10	10	N/A
HFPO-DA (commonly known as Gen X Chemicals	10	10	N/A
Mixtures containing two or more of PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	N/A

Public water systems must monitor these PFAS and have three years to complete initial monitoring (by 2027), followed by ongoing compliance monitoring. Water systems must also provide the public with information on the levels of these PFAS in their drinking water beginning in 2027.

Public water systems have until 2029 to implement solutions that reduce these PFAS if monitoring shows that drinking water levels exceed these MCLs. Beginning 2029, public water systems that have PFAS in drinking water which violates one or more of these MCLs must take action to reduce levels of these PFAS in their drinking water and must provide notification to the public of the violation.

Notice of Violation (NOV) received for McGuire Water System (currently under discussion with NJDEP)
Our water system received a NOV for one drinking water requirement over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, you, our customers, have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct these situations.

JB MDL is required to submit an annual Lead Service Lines (LSL) inventory update and an annual LSL replacement progress report by 10 July every year. These inventories were submitted on time through the NJDEP email inbox. However, the inventories were not accepted because the NJDEP rolled out a new electronic reporting system, and JB MDL was unable to utilize it before the deadline passed. JB MDL is working with NJDEP to get these NOVs redacted.

What should you do?
There is nothing you need to do currently. The McGuire water supply is safe and there is no required action needed by the consumer.

What is being done?
JB MDL worked with NJDEP to resolve this NOV and now the systems have been brought to compliance. No further action is needed.

For more information, please contact Mr. Neil Thornton at (609)-754-1809 or Ms. Tiffany Sollog at (609) 754-9057, 3457 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.

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 4 and 5 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. Tables 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

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, Disinfectant Precursors and Byproducts[1]								
Contaminants (Units)	**Location**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**LRAA**	**Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Chlorine (as Cl_2, ppm) (Monthly Range)	N/A	4.0	4.0	N/A	0.06 – 1.81	2025	No	Drinking water disinfectant[1]
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (µg/L)	1507	N/A	80	2.0	2.0	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection[1]
	4551			60.0	59.6	2025	No	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/L)	1507	N/A	60	39.0	39.0	2025	No	
	4551			7.0	7.47	2025	No	

1. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
2. µg/L=micrograms of contaminant per liter of water, equivalent to ppb (parts per billion).

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	120	0	2025	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.
*Negative means no bacteria was detected in the sample.

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	<0.1	0.1	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
*mg/L=milligrams of contaminant per liter of water, equivalent to ppm (parts per million). "<" (less than) means the contaminant cannot be accurately detected below the limit specified; the result can be considered zero.							

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	2025	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	2025	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	2025	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 2023 and 2025.						

Regulated PFAS					
Contaminant (Units)	**NJ MCL**	**Well A1**	**Well B2**	**Well C1***	**Monitoring Year**
		Result	**Result**	**Result**	
PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) (ppt)	14	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) (ppt)	13	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA) (ppt)	13	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS) (ppt)	N/A	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHXS)	N/A	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
HFPO-DA (commonly known as Gen X Chemicals) (ppt)	N/A	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
PFNA = Perfluorononanoic acid; PFOS = Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid; PFOA = Perfluorooctanoic acid * = Well C1 was offline starting Quarter 02 2025 to present.					

Inorganic Compounds*						
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Result**	**Sampled**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.4	2025	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
***No other compounds were detected above the method detection limit (MDL), therefore are considered non-detect and not reported herein.**						

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

Secondary Group/ Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule*				
Secondary Contaminant (Units)	**Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)**	**Range Detected**		**Date of Monitoring**
		Low	**High**	
Iron (ppm)	0.3	N/A	<0.04	2025
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	N/A	<0.04	2025

*No other compounds were detected above the method detection limit (MDL), therefore are considered non-detect and not reported herein.
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. Monitoring for UCMR was required for 2023.
Per USEPA (April 2024), the next round of UCMR-6 sample collection is tentatively scheduled to take place between 2027 - 2031. Awaiting final rule determination in 2026.

Table 6 – 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
N/A	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 7 – Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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
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.
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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	Maximum Permissible Level: State-assigned.
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.
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.
RUL	Recommended Upper Limit: NJDEP
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission to not meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 Joint Base Drinking Water Working Group members from the 87th Medical Group and 87th Civil Engineer Group. We welcome your questions and comments about the water quality from the McGuire system. Any questions regarding this report or the quality of McGuire drinking water, including information about the Joint Base Drinking Water Working Group, its policies, decision making procedures, and any requests to attend meetings, should be directed to the Public Affairs office at (609) 754-2104, Bioenvironmental Engineering at (609) 754-9057 or Civil Engineering at (609) 754-6166. Copies of this report are available in the following locations: United Communities Housing Office, Joint Base Library, Warfighter and Family Readiness Centers, Bioenvironmental Engineering Office, and the Civil Engineering Office.

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

https://www.jbmdl.jb.mil/Quick-Links/Environmental-Publications/Consumer-Confidence-Report/

Annual Water Consumer Confidence Report

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

Public Water System ID No. 0325001

Monitoring Period: January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Publish Date: June 15, 2026

Is my water safe?

Yes. Last year, as in years past, the tap water in the Dix Drinking Water System on JB MDL 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, 87th Civil Engineer Group, and Pride Industries safeguarded water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system currently is in full compliance with primary water quality standards. This report is being distributed to you, the consumer, to provide you with information to allow you to make personal health-based decisions regarding drinking water consumption. The report provides sampling data for the water system and discusses health concerns for each 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Dix Drinking Water System obtains water from three groundwater wells and a surface water treatment plant. Three wells (Wells 5, 2R and 4R) are screened in the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) Aquifer System. The wells range in depth from 1118 feet to 1155 feet. Total pumping capacity for each of the wells is approximately 700 gallons per minute. The groundwater is filtered through manganese greensand filters, for iron and manganese removal. Sodium hypochlorite is used for disinfection.

The surface water source is the Greenwood Branch of the North Branch of the Rancocas Creek. The surface water plant has a capacity of 4 million gallons per day. Surface water is treated using sodium hydroxide to adjust pH, rapid mixing with aluminum sulfate addition for flocculation (a process where solids in water aggregate through chemical action so they can be separated from water), sedimentation (solids settling by gravity), multimedia filtration, and

chlorine gas for disinfection. The water system has a total storage capacity of 3,000,000 gallons for use at JB MDL - Dix in four water towers/clear wells. All monitoring follows EPA-approved methods for sampling and laboratory analyses. Pride Industries personnel and state-certified laboratories collect samples from the wells and water distribution system. The samples are analyzed at the state-certified laboratory that directly uploads the results to the NJDEP Electronic Environmental (E2) reporting system.

NJDEP has directed compliance sampling schedule requirements into two categories: Points of Entry (POE) to the distribution system and Distribution System (DS) monitoring requirements. The POE samples are collected at the individual wells and represent the quality of the source water. The DS samples represent the quality of the water in the pipes of the system. Samples are taken from different locations across the DS every week, in accordance with the Sampling, Analysis, and Monitoring (SAM) Plan.

Source Water Assessments

The NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment web site at https://dep.nj.gov/watersupply/drought-protection/source-water-assessment-program/ 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, 87 ABW/PA, at (609)-754-2104.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The results of the source water assessment performed on our five water sources (four active groundwater wells, and one surface water source) 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 Dix Water System does not have any sources that are classified as groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GUDI), and it does not purchase water from other public water systems. The eight contaminant categories are defined in the table below.

Table 1 – Source Water Assessment Summary

Contaminant	Rancocas Creek	Well 2R	Well 4R	Well 5	Well 6*
Pathogens	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Nutrients	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pesticides	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Inorganics	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Radionuclides	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Radon	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Disinfection Byproducts Precursors (DBPs)	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

*Well 6 is currently inactive

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) & Haloacetic 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

The 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 organic compounds (SOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are byproducts 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 the "Additional Information for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)" section of this report for additional information.)

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 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 DS servicing the Dix Water System.

Table 2 – Regulated Substances and Monitoring Frequencies

Regulated Substance	Frequency*
Total Coliform, Free Available Chlorine	Monthly
Nitrates	Annually
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Quarterly
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Quarterly
Inorganics	Annually
Secondary Standards	Annually or Every 3 years
Federal and State VOC lists	Annually or Every 3 years
Radiologicals	Every 3 years or Every 6 years
Lead and Copper	30 samples every third year of a 3-year cycle
Asbestos	Within the first 3-years of 9-year cycle
DBP Precursors	Monthly
Iron & Manganese	Annually
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)	2 Samples Every 3 years
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	2 Samples Every 3 years
1,2 Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	2 Samples Every 3 years
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (Regulated PFAS)	Quarterly

*Frequency is determined by the NJDEP schedule and the source of the water (surface or groundwater).

The NJDEP regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, radiological, VOCs, and SOCs. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos, radiological, and SOCs because prior samplings 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 (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 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).

Additional Information for Lead and Copper Rule

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. Fort Dix Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Civil Engineering at (609) 754-6166. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Fort Dix System participated in lead and copper monitoring in 2024. In accordance with NJDEP regulation, the 90th percentile of sample results are required to be at or below the Action Level (AL), which is 10 ppb. Before 2025, it was 15 ppb. Of the 30 samples collected in 2024 for lead, the 90th percentile result was 0.3 ppb. The AL for copper by regulation is 1,300 ppb. Of the 30 samples collected in 2024 for copper, the 90th percentile result was 450 ppb. Since the Fort Dix System is on a three-year sampling cycle, it is due for sampling in 2027.

The Fort Dix Water System is routinely monitored for the water quality and any necessary corrosion control techniques and is preparing to replace all lead or galvanized service lines as quickly as possible. The installation inventory and status of replacement plan can be found at https://www.jbmdl.jb.mil

Additional Information for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial 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, food packaging, and cookware. They are also contained in some fire-fighting foams such as aqueous film-forming foam, or AFFF, used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a federal regulation for PFAS in drinking water?
Yes. On April 26, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This rule went into effect on June 25, 2024 with a compliance deadline of April 26, 2029, five years from the date up publication. While the rule requires routine sampling for certain PFAS by no later than 2027, DoD has been sampling drinking water for PFAS compounds at all DoD-owned and operated water systems since 2017. Under the new rule, the following limits, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL), were established, and DoD water systems will need to meet these levels by April 2029.

Has the Dix Water System tested its water for PFAS?
Yes. In January, February and July 2025, samples were collected from surface water treatment plant, Well 2R, Well 4R and Well 5.

Drinking water testing results for the Dix Water System were below the MCL for all 6 PFAS compounds covered by the EPA drinking water rule, including PFOA and PFOS. The water system will be periodically resampled as required by the EPA PFAS drinking water rule to ensure continued compliance. A summary of the current regulated PFAS can be found in Table 3. Results of sampling for PFAS and other contaminants are provided in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 3 – Regulated PFAS and Maximum Contaminant Levels

Compound	EPA Final MCLG (ppt)	EPA Final MCL (ppt)	NJDEP 2018 & 2020 MCLs (ppt)
PFOA	Zero	4.0	14
PFOS	Zero	4.0	13
PFNA	10	10	13
PFBS	N/A	N/A	N/A
PFHxS	10	10	N/A
HFPO-DA (Commonly known as Gen X Chemicals)	10	10	N/A
Mixtures containing two or more of PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	N/A

Public water systems must monitor these PFAS and have three years to complete initial monitoring (by 2027), followed by ongoing compliance monitoring. Water systems must also provide the public with information on the levels of these PFAS in their drinking water beginning in 2027.

Public water systems have until 2029 to implement solutions that reduce these PFAS if monitoring shows that drinking water levels exceed these MCLs. Beginning 2029, public water systems that have PFAS in drinking water which violates one or more of these MCLs must take action to reduce levels of these PFAS in their drinking water and must provide notification to the public of the violation.

Notice of Violation (NOV) received for Dix Water System (currently under discussion with NJDEP)

Our water system received a NOV for one drinking water requirement over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, you, our customers, have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct these situations.

JB MDL is required to submit an annual Lead Service Lines (LSL) inventory update and an annual LSL replacement progress report by 10 July every year. These inventories were submitted on time through the NJDEP email inbox. However, the inventories were not accepted because the NJDEP rolled out a new electronic reporting system, and JB MDL was unable to utilize it before the deadline passed. JB MDL is working with NJDEP to get these NOVs redacted.

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do currently. The Dix water supply is safe and there is no required action needed by the consumer.

What is being done?

JB MDL worked with NJDEP to resolve this NOV and now the systems have been brought to compliance. No further action is needed.

For more information, please contact Mr. Neil Thornton at (609)-754-1809 or Ms. Tiffany Sollog at (609)- 754-9057, 3457 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.

Water Quality Data Tables

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old but still within required sampling frequency. To help you understand the contents of this Consumer Confidence Report, we have provided the common abbreviations, terms, and definitions in Tables 5 and 6 below.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Disinfectant, Disinfectant Precursors and Byproducts[1]									
Contaminants (Units)	**Location**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**LRAA**	**Results**		**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
					Low	**High**			
Chlorine (as Cl2, ppm) (Monthly Range)	N/A	4.0	4.0	**N/A**	**0.08**	**2.15**	**2025**	No	Drinking water disinfectant[1]
TTHMs (ppb)	1220	N/A	80	**17**	**0**	**54.7**	**2025**	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection[1]
	3601			**15**	**0.69**	**69.5**		No	
	5255			**15**	**1.52**	**80.7**		No	
	5953			**15**	**0.73**	**77.5**		No	
HAA5 (ppb)	1220	N/A	60	**17**	**3.2**	**86.4**	**2025**	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection[1]
	3601			**19**	**3.6**	**80**		No	
	5255			**25**	**4.16**	**120.6**		No	
	5953			**25**	**5.27**	**84**		No	
Total Organic Carbon (% Ratio)	N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	**1.32**	**9.84**	**2025**	No	Organic materials naturally present in the environment Disinfectants and Disinfection byproducts

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

Physical Contaminants							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Results**		**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
			Low	**High**			
Turbidity[2]	N/A	0.3	**N/A**	**0.00**	**2025**	No	Soil runoff
2. 100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. Any measurement more than 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the State.							

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Nitrate							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Results**		**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
			Low	**High**			
Groundwater Treatment - Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	10	**N/A**	**0.1**	**2025**	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Surface Water Treatment - Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	10	**N/A**	**<0.1**	**2025**	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) [3,4]	0	0	**158**	**0**	**2025**	No	Human or animal fecal waste
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 an MCL violation. *Negative means no bacteria was detected in the sample.							

Regulated PFAS						
Contaminant (Units)	**NJ MCL**	**TP001004 (SW)**	**TP003021 (GW)**	**TP005016 (GW)**	**TP007023 (GW)**	**Monitoring Year**
			Result	**Result**	**Result**	
PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) (ppt)	14	**2.64**	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) (ppt)	13	**1.68**	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA) (ppt)	13	<2	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS) (ppt)	N/A	<2	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHXS)	N/A	<2	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
HFPO-DA (commonly known as Gen X Chemicals) (ppt)	N/A	<2	< 2	< 2	< 2	2025
PFNA = Perfluorononanoic acid; PFOS = Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid; PFOA = Perfluorooctanoic acid GW = Groundwater Treatment Plant; SW = Surface Water Treatment Plant						

Inorganic Compounds*						
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Result**	**Sampled**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	**0.6**	**2025**	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*No other compounds were detected above the method detection limit (MDL), therefore are considered non-detect and not reported herein.						

Table 5 – Secondary[5] and Unregulated Contaminants[6]- No MCL Established

Secondary Group			
Secondary Contaminant (Unit)	**Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)**	**Result**	**Date of Monitoring**
Iron (ppm)	0.3	**<0.04**	**2025**
Manganese (ppm)	<0.04	**<0.04**	**2025**

5. 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.

6. 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 2025. Per USEPA (April 2024), the next round of UCMR-6 sample collection is tentatively scheduled to take place between 2027 - 2031. Awaiting final rule determination in 2026.

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 (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
positive samples	The number of positive samples taken that year
N/A	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring is not required but recommended.
pCi/L	PicoCuries of contaminant per Liter of water – a Curie is a measurement of how radioactive a material is.

Table 7 – Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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
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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water is below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	Maximum Permissible Level: State-assigned
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.
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
RUL	Recommended Upper Limit: NJDEP
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission to not meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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?

The Consumer Confidence Report was prepared by Joint Base Drinking Water Working Group members from the 87th Medical Group, 87th Civil Engineer Group and Pride Industries. We welcome your questions and comments about the water quality from the Dix system. Any questions regarding this report or the quality of Dix drinking water, including information about the Joint Base Drinking Water Working Group, its policies, decision making procedures, and any requests to attend meetings, should be directed to the Public Affairs office at (609) 754-2104, Bioenvironmental Engineering at (609) 754-9057 or Civil Engineering at (609) 754-6166. Copies of this report are available in the following locations: United Communities Housing Office, Joint Base Library, Warfighter and Family Readiness Centers, Bioenvironmental Engineering Office, Civil Engineering Office, and the Dix Correctional Facility.

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

https://www.jbmdl.jb.mil/Quick-Links/Environmental-Publications/Consumer-Confidence-Report/

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, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Publish Date: June 15, 2026

Is my water safe?

Yes. Last year, as in years past, the tap water in the Hill 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Hill Drinking Water System obtains from Cohansey Aquifer and the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) Aquifer; both are groundwater sources. The two active wells (Well 50 and Well 48) are screened in the Cohansey Aquifer and the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) Aquifer, and range in depth from 50 feet to 990 feet. Total pumping capacity of the wells is approximately 560 gallons per minute (GPM). These wells are maintained by Civil Engineering Utilities. The well water is treated using calcium hydroxide (slaked lime) and sodium carbonate (soda ash) to adjust pH, Calcium Hypochlorite (“chlorine”) for disinfection, and five Greensand Plus filters for iron and manganese removal. The system stores 400,000 gallons of water for use at JB MDL - Lakehurst in two water towers. The Hill system provides water to the area from Route 547 to Westfield Hangar, excluding the Freedom Park and Building 42 (Radio Transmitter).

The Hill system’s drinking water is monitored by two JBMDL agencies. The 87th Civil Engineer Squadron maintains and services the drinking water supply and distribution system, while the 87th Operational Medical Readiness Squadron’s Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight (BEF) 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. BEF personnel and state-certified laboratories collect samples from the wells and water distribution system. The samples are analyzed at the state-certified laboratory that directly uploads the results to the NJDEP Electronic Environmental (E2) reporting system. NJDEP has directed compliance sampling schedule requirements into two categories: Points of Entry (POE) to the Distribution System (DS) monitoring requirements. The POE samples are collected at the individual wells and represent the quality of the source water. The DS samples represent the quality of the water in the pipes of the system. Samples are taken from different locations across the DS every month, in accordance with the Sampling, Analysis, and Monitoring (SAM) Plan.

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 https://dep.nj.gov/watersupply/drought-protection/source-water-assessment-program/, 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 two sources (all groundwater wells) are presented in Table 1. The table illustrates the susceptibility rating for each individual source for each contaminant category and provides the rating for each well: high, medium, and low for each contaminant category. The Hill system does not have any sources that are classified as ground water under the direct influence of surface water, (GUDI) or surface water. 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 48	Well 50
Pathogens	Low	Low
Nutrients	High	High
Pesticides	Medium	Medium
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	High	High
Inorganics	High	High
Radionuclides	High	High
Radon	Medium	Medium
Disinfection Byproducts Precursors (DBPs)	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. Examples include Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) & Haloacetic 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 (VOCs), 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 the "Additional Information for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)" section 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 (POE) and DS servicing the Hill Drinking Water System.

Table 2 – Regulated Substances and Monitoring Frequency

Regulated Substance	TP001018 (Well 50)	TP002011 (Well 48)	Distribution System
Total Coliform, Free Available Chlorine	N/A	N/A	Monthly
pH	Every 2 weeks	Every 2 weeks	2 samples every 6 months
Nitrates	Annually	Annually	N/A
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N/A	N/A	Annually (July)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	N/A	Annually (July)
Inorganics	Every 3 years (2027)	Every 3 years (2027)	N/A
Secondary Standards	Every 3 years (2028)	Every 3 years (2027)	N/A
Federal and State VOCs	Quarterly	Every 3 years (2027)	N/A
Radiologicals	Quarterly	Every 6 years (2030)	N/A
Lead and Copper	N/A	N/A	10 Samples annually (between Jun – Sep)
SOCs: 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)	Quarterly	Every 3 years (2027)	N/A
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (Regulated PFAS)	Quarterly	Annually (1st Quarter)	N/A
Asbestos	N/A	N/A	Within first 3 years of 9-year cycle (2020-2028)

*Frequency is determined by the NJDEP schedule and can be revised periodically.
N/A = Not Applicable
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 NJDEP 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 for Well 48 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 (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 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).

Additional Information for Lead and Copper Rule

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. The Hill Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Civil Engineering at (609) 754-6166. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Hill System has participated in lead and copper monitoring since July 2000, and most recently participated in lead and copper monitoring in 2025. In accordance with NJDEP regulation, the 90th percentile of sample results are required to be at or below the Action Level (AL), which is 10 ppb. Before 2025, it was 15 ppb. Of the 20 samples collected in Fall 2025 for lead, the 90th percentile result was 0.0022 mg/L (2.2 ppb). The AL for copper by regulation is 1,300 ppb. Of the 20 samples collected in Fall 2025 for copper, the 90th percentile result was 0.26 mg/L (260 ppb). Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

The Hill Water System is routinely monitored for the water quality and any necessary corrosion control techniques and is preparing to replace all lead or galvanized service lines as quickly as possible. The installation inventory and status of replacement plan can be found at https://www.jbmdl.jb.mil

Additional Information for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial 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, food packaging, and cookware. They are also contained in some fire-fighting foams such as aqueous film-forming foam, or AFFF, used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a federal regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

Yes. On April 26, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This rule went into effect on June 25, 2024 with a compliance deadline of April 26, 2029, five years from the date up publication. While the rule requires routine sampling for certain PFAS by no later than 2027, DoD has been sampling drinking water for PFAS compounds at all DoD-owned and operated water systems since 2017. Under the new rule, the following limits, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL), were established, and DoD water systems will need to meet these levels by April 2029.

Has the Hill Water System tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In March, April, April, June, July, September, October and November 2025, samples were collected from Well 48 and Well 50.

Drinking water testing results for the Hill Water System were below the MCL for all 6 PFAS compounds covered by the EPA drinking water rule, including PFOA and PFOS. The water system will be periodically resampled as required by the EPA PFAS drinking water rule to ensure continued compliance.

A summary of the current regulated PFAS can be found in Table 3.

Results of sampling for PFAS and other contaminants are provided in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 3 – Regulated PFAS and Maximum Contaminant Levels

PFAS Compound	EPA Final MCL (ppt)	NJDEP 2018 & 2020 MCLs (ppt)
PFOA	4.0	14
PFOS	4.0	13
PFNA	10	13
PFBS	N/A	N/A
PFHxS	10	N/A
HFPO-DA (commonly known as Gen X Chemicals	10	N/A
Mixtures containing two or more of PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	N/A

Public water systems must monitor these PFAS and have three years to complete initial monitoring (by 2027), followed by ongoing compliance monitoring. Water systems must also provide the public with information on the levels of these PFAS in their drinking water beginning in 2027.

Public water systems have until 2029 to implement solutions that reduce these PFAS if monitoring shows that drinking water levels exceed these MCLs. Beginning 2029, public water systems that have PFAS in drinking water which violates one or more of these MCLs must take action to reduce levels of these PFAS in their drinking water and must provide notification to the public of the violation.

Notice of Violation (NOV) received for Hill Water System (currently under discussion with NJDEP)
Our water system received a NOV for one drinking water requirement over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, you, our customers, have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct these situations.

JB MDL is required to submit an annual Lead Service Lines (LSL) inventory update and an annual LSL replacement progress report by 10 July every year. These inventories were submitted on time through the NJDEP email inbox. However, the inventories were not accepted because the NJDEP rolled out a new electronic reporting system, and JB MDL was unable to utilize it before the deadline passed. JB MDL is working with NJDEP to get these NOVs redacted.

What should you do?
There is nothing you need to do currently. The Hill water supply is safe and there is no required action needed by the consumer.

What is being done?
JB MDL worked with NJDEP to resolve this NOV and now the systems have been brought to compliance. No further action is needed.

For more information, please contact Mr. Neil Thornton at (609)-754-1809 or Ms. Tiffany Sollog at (609) 754-9057, 3457 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.

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 4 and 5 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. Tables 6 and 7 provide 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/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, Disinfectant Precursors and Byproducts[1]								
Contaminants (Units)	**Location**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**LRAA**	**Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Chlorine (as Cl_2, ppm) (Monthly Range)	N/A	4.0	4.0	N/A	0.06 – 1.81	2025	No	Drinking water disinfectant[1]
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (µg/L)*	5	N/A	80	5.00	4.70	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection[1]
	307			9.00	8.58	2025	No	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/L)*	5	N/A	60	2.00	1.91	2025	No	
	307			0.000	<5	2025	No	

1. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
* µg/L=micrograms of contaminant per liter of water, equivalent to ppb (parts per billion).

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	2025	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.
*Negative means no bacteria was detected in the sample.

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	<0.1	<0.1	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
"<" (less than) means the contaminant cannot be accurately detected below the limit specified; the result can be considered zero.							

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	2025	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	2025	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	2025	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 2025.						

Regulated PFAS				
Contaminant (Units)	NJ MCL	TP001018 (Well 50)	TP002011 (Well 48)	Monitoring Year
		Result	Result	
PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) (ppt)	14	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) (ppt)	13	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA) (ppt)	13	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS) (ppt)	N/A	< 2	< 2	2025
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHXS)	N/A	< 2	< 2	2025
HFPO-DA (commonly known as Gen X Chemicals) (ppt)	N/A	< 2	< 2	2025
Results reported on NJ Water Watch are in µg/L=micrograms of contaminant per liter of water, equivalent to ppb (parts per billion). "<" (less than) means the contaminant cannot be accurately detected below the limit specified; the result can be considered zero.				

Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Range**		**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
			Low	**High**			
Combined Ra-226 and -228 (pCi/L)	0	15	<1	1.5	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radium –228 (pCi/L)	0	5	<1	<1	2025	No	

Lead and Copper Rule							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Sample Date***	**90th Percentile value**	**Exceeds AL**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Typical Source**
Lead (ppb or µg/L)	0	15	1/1/25 - 12/31/25	2.2	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb or µg/L)	1300	1300	1/1/25 - 12/31/25	260	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
* Due to receiving enough data for pH, this system was placed into a routine sampling protocol starting 2026, which calls for 10 samples per year, instead of 20 samples in the first and second half of 2022, 2023 and 2024.							

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

Secondary Group/ Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule*				
Secondary Contaminant[4] (Units)	**Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)**	**Range**		**Date of Monitoring**
		Low	**High**	
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	64	96	2025
pH	8.5	7.20	8.11	2025
Temperature (C^{o})	N/A	15.0	22.0	2025
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. Monitoring for UCMR was required for 2023. Per USEPA (April 2024), the next round of UCMR-6 sample collection is tentatively scheduled to take place between 2027 - 2031. Awaiting final rule determination in 2026.				

Table 6 – 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
N/A	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 7 – Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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
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.
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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	Maximum Permissible Level: State-assigned
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.
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
RUL	Recommended Upper Limit: NJDEP
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission to not meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 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 Drinking Water Working Group members from the 87th Medical Group and the 87th Civil Engineer Group. We welcome your questions and comments about the water quality from the Lakehurst Hill system. Any questions regarding this report or the quality of Lakehurst Hill drinking water, including information about the Joint Base Drinking Water Working Group, its policies, decision making procedures, and any requests to attend meetings, should be directed to 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/Quick-Links/Environmental-Publications/Consumer-Confidence-Report/