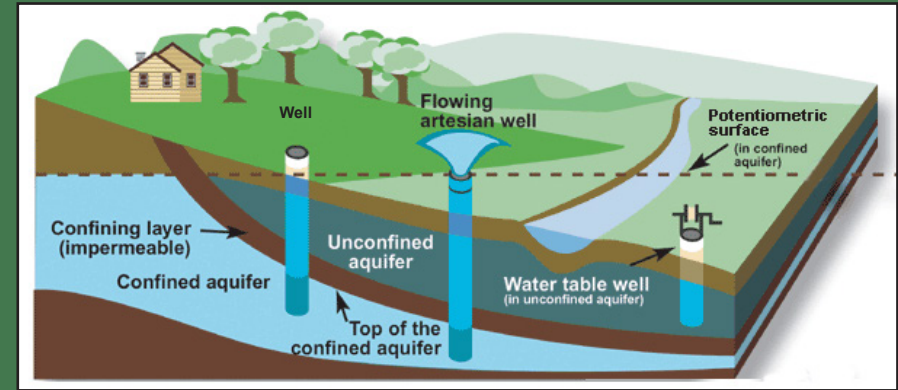


2024 Water Quality Report



Where does my water come from?

Fort Stewart's main water supply comes from six municipal groundwater wells that are no less than 500 feet deep, while Hunter Army Airfield residents are serviced by four 500-foot deep wells and one 1,100-foot deep well. Groundwater is stored in permeable rock layers called aquifers, which are like underground lakes. Our groundwater is supplied by the *Floridan Aquifer*. In our Coastal GA region the *Floridan* is a confined acquifer. Before the water is distributed, the water is chlorinated to kill disease-causing organisms and fluoridated to promote dental health.



Georgia Water Restrictions

The state restricts outdoor water use to conserve our water resources. Homes and businesses with odd-numbered addresses may water on Sundays, Tuesdays, & Thursdays and even numbered or unnumbered addresses water on Mondays, Wednesdays, & Saturdays from 12 midnight to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 12 midnight. All outdoor water use is prohibited on Fridays.

R	RESOURCES	Pollution Prevention	Natural Resources
O	OPTIMIZE	MISSION	WELL BEING
C	COMPLIANCE	ENVIRONMENT	
K	KEEP IMPROVING		
OF THE MARINE	Sustainable Fort Stewart/ Hunter Army Airfield		



DPW Environmental Division
1550 Veterans Parkway, Bldg. 1137
Fort Stewart GA. 31314

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Health Effects of Lead in Water



Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Nicholas Subryan, nicholas.j.subryan.civ@army.mil or 571-801-0241. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). If you wish to view all individual lead tap sample results for Fort Stewart or Hunter Army Airfield, please contact the Environmental Division.

Vulnerability

Both the Defense Health Agency's Environmental Health and the DPW continually monitor the drinking water for contaminants. **Our water is SAFE to drink**; however, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those 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 (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



FORT STEWART (CG1790024) HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD (CG0510107)

FORT STEWART AND HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD 2024 Water Quality Report

Protecting your Water Source



The Directorate of Public Works (DPW) is pleased to present the Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield Annual Water Quality Report (Water System Identification CG1790024 and CG0510107, respectively). Our water is **SAFE** to drink! This report provides you with a detailed account of all water monitoring and testing results gathered in 2024 confirming the

Installation's good water quality. As always, we've met our goal to provide our patrons with safe and dependable drinking water. Additional copies of this report are available at the Installation's Environmental Offices: Fort Stewart Building 1137 and Hunter Army Airfield Building 615.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals. Therefore, water can pick up substances as by-products from both the presence of animals and human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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 stormwater runoff, industrial and domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, or mining and farming activities.
- Pesticides or herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and they can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be either naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same public health protection. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>

FORT STEWART (CG1790024) HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD (CG0510107)

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FORT STEWART (CG1790024) HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD (CG0510107)



2024 Water Quality Data

FORT STEWART (CG1790024) HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD (CG0510107)

DPW Environmental Division



Below is a table that indicates the constituents that have been detected during sampling of Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield's water supply system.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS¹

			Fort Stewart (CG1790024)				Hunter Army Airfield (CG0510107)				
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date ²	Violation	Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date ²	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.95*	0.70-1.10	Jan-Dec 2024	NO	0.94*	0.70-1.10	Jan-Dec 2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.61*	0.20-1.53	Jan-Dec 2024	NO	1.03*	0.20-2.03	Jan-Dec 2024	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.5 ³	0-3.8	Sep-2023	NO	1.5 ³	0-14	Jul-Aug 2022	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	AL=1,300	1,300	150 ³	0-370	Sep-2023	NO	160 ³	6.1-180	Jul-Aug 2022	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	80	10.6* LRAA	ND-4.6	Mar-Dec 2024	NO	10.1	N/A	Jun-2024	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAs Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	60	1.2* LRAA	ND	Mar-Dec 2024	NO	ND	N/A	Jun-2024	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	0.67*	ND-3.2	Nov-2024	NO	0.07*	ND-0.5	May 2023 - Mar 2024	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge from chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.09*	ND-0.62	Nov-2024	NO	ND	N/A	May 2023 - Mar 2024	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge from chemical factories

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Sodium (ppb) ⁴	N/A	N/A	14,867*	6,200-17,000	Oct 2024	NO	38,600*	10,000-80,000	Aug-2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching through soils high in sodium
Zinc (ppb) ⁴	N/A	N/A	11.2*	ND-67	Oct 2024	NO	ND	N/A	Aug-2023	NO	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Lithium (ppb) ⁵	N/A	N/A	ND	N/A	May-Dec 2023	NO	7.3*	ND-11.0	Jan-Oct 2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Saline waters; water/rock interactions
Chloroform (ppb) ⁶	N/A	N/A	1.02*	ND-4.3	Mar-Nov 2024	NO	1.67*	ND-2.4	May 2023 - Jun 2024	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb) ⁶	N/A	N/A	0.82*	ND-3.6	Mar-Nov 2024	NO	2.35*	ND-4.8	May 2023 - Jun 2024	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb) ⁶	N/A	N/A	ND	N/A	Nov-2024	NO	2.03*	ND-4.6	May 2023 - Jun 2024	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) ⁶	N/A	N/A	0.47*	ND-2.3	Mar-Nov 2024	NO	3.45*	ND-7.3	May 2023 - Jun 2024	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Average of all detections.

¹The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk as some contaminants naturally occur in drinking water systems.

²Based on most recent sampling requirement.

³Value represents 90th percentile value of most recent sampling.

⁴Inorganic Compound Sampling (IOC)

⁵Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

⁶Volatile Organic Compound and/or TTHM/HAA Sampling

Terms and Abbreviations:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: Parts per million; a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in \$10,000.

HAA: Haloacetic Acids.

ppb: Parts per billion; a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes; by-products of drinking water disinfection.

Range: The range of the highest and lowest analytical values of a reported contaminant. For example, the range of an unregulated contaminant may be 10.1 (lowest value) to 13.4 (highest value). EPA requires the range to be reported for certain analytes.

ND: Not Detected; **N/A:** Not applicable; **pos:** Positive for the presence.

TT: Treatment Technique.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average. The average of samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been performed on the source of your drinking water (the *Floridan Aquifer*). The Wellhead Protection Plans at Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield were developed to determine the susceptibility of contaminants entering our drinking water supply and to better identify ways for protecting our water source. For further information, a copy of these Wellhead Protection Plans may be reviewed at the Fort Stewart Environmental Office, 1550 Veterans Parkway (Bldg. 1137), Fort Stewart, GA 31314. Point of contact is Mr. Nick Subryan, 571-801-0241.

Service Line Inventory

To better address lead in drinking water, the EPA updated its Lead and Copper Rule in 2021. Known as the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), it included a requirement for the development of a Service Line Inventory (SLI) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. This requirement mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water. If you wish to view the Fort Stewart or Hunter Army Airfield Service Line Inventory, please go to <https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com> or contact the Environmental Division.

State Required Monitoring Frequencies

Only EPA approved laboratory methods are used to analyze your drinking water. Our personnel take water samples from numerous locations throughout the distribution system and residential taps; samples are then delivered to an accredited laboratory where water quality analyses are performed. At a minimum, samples are analyzed as follows:

Parameter	Fort Stewart Monitoring Frequency	Hunter Army Airfield Monitoring Frequency
Biological Contaminants	Once a month	Once a month
Chlorine & Fluoride	Once a month	Once a month
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)	Once every 3 years	Once every 3 years
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) ⁷	Waived	Waived
Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs)	Once every 3 years	Once every 3 years
Lead and Copper	Once every 3 years	Once every 3 years
Nitrates/Nitrites	Once every year	Once every year
Disinfecting Byproducts (TTHM/HAA)	Once a quarter	Once every 3 years
Unregulated Contaminants ⁸	Approx. once every 3 yrs	Approx. once every 3 yrs

⁷The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) issued Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield an SOC monitoring waiver until DEC 2025 because EPD studies have shown that the drinking water is not vulnerable to contamination from SOC's at either Installation.

⁸The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) sampling events occurred in MAY & DEC 2023 for Fort Stewart, and JAN & OCT 2024 for Hunter Army Airfield. Consistent with the U.S. EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap, UCMR 5 will provide new data that will improve U.S. EPA's understanding of the frequency that 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are found in the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels. All Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield drinking water wells have undergone PFAS sampling with no detections encountered.

Conserving our Water Supply

Everyday throughout the world, nations are facing water problems in terms of both quantity and quality. Between 1950 and 1970, global water demand tripled and is expected to double within 35 years. Although 75 percent of the earth is covered by water, only 1 percent is available as renewable fresh water, and only about one-third of all precipitation that falls on the land goes back to the oceans by rivers and runoff. We are a nation whose water needs are rapidly rising while available supplies are shrinking; regional water crises are becoming increasingly frequent as water tables are falling and stream flow is decreasing. We can no longer take our drinking water for granted. This means that individuals, municipalities, industries, and governments must be proactive in conserving and protecting our water supplies. The consequences of recurring long duration droughts are far-reaching, affecting wildlife, vegetation, and humans. Additionally, drought impacts on society are often exacerbated by the demand that people place on the water supply. Water is one of the most precious commodities we have on this planet; we ought not to treat it as if it were an unlimited resource. By shifting our priorities for water usage, we can prevent water scarcity. The well has run dry in many places—let's not make our community next!



Water Conservation Tips

When it comes to conserving water, small changes can have a big impact. Here are some ways you can help conserve water.

- Turn water off while shaving and/or brushing your teeth.
- Take a shower instead of a bath.
- Only run washing machine/dishwasher for full loads.
- Periodically check for toilet and faucet leaks.
- Install water-saving shower heads, faucets, and toilets.
- Irrigate in accordance with the irrigation schedule. (see "Georgia Water Restrictions" section)



Questions/Concerns: Please contact the Environmental Division at 571-801-0241.

