



# U.S. ARMY GARRISON WIESBADEN

## DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2020



Rhein River in Wiesbaden, Germany



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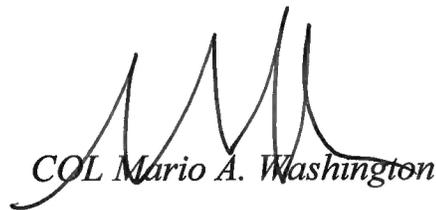
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Letter from the Garrison Commander

*Dear USAG Wiesbaden Community Member,*

*I am pleased to present USAG Wiesbaden’s second annual Consumer Confidence Report that offers you, our valued customers, a transparent overview of our drinking water supply sources, water quality information, and testing results over the past fiscal year. Our goal is to provide you and your family with reliably safe and compliant drinking water. We are continually striving to improve our services, protect our vital water resources and maintain your trust by keeping you informed.*

*Here at USAG Wiesbaden, we are blessed with a sufficient supply of high quality drinking water. Please remember, we all play a part in protecting our environment, especially groundwater, which is key to replenishing our drinking water supply. By working together, we can preserve its quality and availability for generations to come.*



*USAG Wiesbaden Commander*



## 1. Where does my drinking water come from?

USAG Wiesbaden installations receive their drinking water from several local reputable German suppliers who ensure water quality is in strict compliance with the German Drinking Water Ordinance.

Table 1: USAG Wiesbaden Water Systems, Suppliers and Sources

Water System	Water Supplier	Source
1. Lucius D. Clay Kaserne	ESWE/Hessenwasser: Ried (Hassloch) <a href="https://www.hessenwasser.de/home.html">https://www.hessenwasser.de/home.html</a>	GW <sup>1</sup>
2. Army Family Housing Areas: Aukamm, Crestview, and Hainerberg	ESWE/Hessenwasser: Ried (Hassloch)/ Taunus/Niedernhausen <a href="https://www.hessenwasser.de/home.html">https://www.hessenwasser.de/home.html</a>	GW
3. Amelia Earhart Center	ESWE/Hessenwasser: Schierstein/Taunus <a href="https://www.hessenwasser.de/home.html">https://www.hessenwasser.de/home.html</a>	GW and GWUDISW <sup>2</sup>
4. Golf Course Rheinblick	ESWE/Hessenwasser: Ried (Hassloch)/Schierstein <a href="https://www.hessenwasser.de/home.html">https://www.hessenwasser.de/home.html</a>	GW and GWUDISW
5. Mainz Kastel Station	Mainz Netze GmbH: Petersaue/Hof-Schönau <a href="https://www.mainzer-netze.de/trinkwasser/trinkwasserqualitaet/">https://www.mainzer-netze.de/trinkwasser/trinkwasserqualitaet/</a>	GWUDISW
6. McCully Support Center and Wackernheim Range	Rheinhessische Energie Wackernheim <a href="https://www.rheinhessische.de/wasser.html">https://www.rheinhessische.de/wasser.html</a>	GW and GWUDISW
7. Darmstadt Training Center (DAGGER)	HSE Hessenwasser <a href="https://www.hessenwasser.de/home.html">https://www.hessenwasser.de/home.html</a>	GW

Note: Report does not include water supplied to Army operational areas at Mainz Kastel Heavy Equipment Repair Shop and Egelsbach Transmitter facilities (non-potable water).

The majority of our water supply comes from groundwater that travels through purifying sand and activated carbon filtration to remove impurities prior to distribution. The water quality is *hard* meaning it is high in essential minerals, such as calcium and magnesium.

<sup>1</sup> Groundwater

<sup>2</sup> Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water

Although healthy for consumption, hardness causes white scaling to develop on appliances and around faucets. These mineral deposits are easily removable with vinegar or lemon juice. Hard water can contribute to dry skin and soap not rinsing off easily. Therefore, residents may consider using German soaps and beauty products formulated for use in hard water.

## 2. Why do we conduct so much testing? – Required information per EPA

Continual maintenance of the distribution systems and ongoing water testing assures our water remains safe. The sources of drinking water – both tap water and bottled water – include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can pick up and dissolve various natural and synthetic substances to include:

- ❖ *Microbes*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ❖ *Inorganics*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- ❖ *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ❖ *Organic chemicals*, including synthetic and volatile organics from industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ❖ *Radioactive materials*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil or gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may also contain small amounts of impurities that do not necessarily pose a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to impurities in drinking water than the general population.

Persons undergoing chemotherapy or organ transplants, with immune system disorders, some elderly and infants may be at a higher risk of waterborne illness. These people should seek advice about drinking water quality from their health care providers. More information on drinking water quality and potential health effects is available by visiting the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information> or by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 001-800-426-4791.

## 3. Is our water safe to drink?

Yes, our water is safe to drink. In addition to the treatment and testing performed by water suppliers, the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) Sanitation Branch operates and maintains each installation's water distribution system. DPW personnel are on call 24 hours per day, 7 days per week to maintain a continuous supply of safe and compliant drinking water. They conduct daily inspections of water treatment stations to verify systems are operating properly, ensure water systems remain pressurized, and perform field-testing to confirm sufficient disinfectant residual.

To verify our water remains safe, Landstuhl Regional Medical Center (LRMC) Environmental Health Service conducts monthly bacteriological and water quality monitoring at multiple locations throughout the garrison. Through a Service Agreement, IMCOM-Europe has Public Health Command-Europe (PHCE) conduct recurring water sampling and analyses

at their U.S. /German accredited laboratory for over 60 parameters ([see Section 10](#)). PHCE consistently reports that all USAG Wiesbaden installation’s water quality complies with German Final Governing Standards (GFGS) regulations. DPW Environmental Division provides overall management and technical oversight of the Drinking Water Program to ensure water remains safe and compliant.

#### 4. What about lead in the water?

There are no known lead pipes in use at USAG Wiesbaden, and lead testing verifies our water supply is well below the regulatory action level. Lead is a naturally occurring metal found in small amounts throughout our environment including groundwater. Lead is not absorbed through the skin from washing or bathing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.



In addition to the GFGS required Lead & Copper Rule monitoring conducted by PHCE ([see results in Section 9](#)), USAG Wiesbaden is an active participant in the Army-wide, lead testing campaign to ensure primary drinking water taps in child occupied facilities and occupied Army Family Housing units are safe.

Lead testing completed in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 and FY2020 confirmed safe drinking water in USAG Wiesbaden community facilities occupied by children aged 6 and under. DPW Environmental Division achieved the Army’s initial 5-year goal of having 100% of occupied Army Family Housing units tested by the end of FY2020. In FY21, DPW Housing Division began managing the recurring Army sampling campaign. Housing Division is seeking resident support to collect water samples from their kitchen cold water taps over the next 5-years.

Lead testing completed in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 and FY2020 confirmed safe drinking water in USAG Wiesbaden community facilities occupied by children aged 6 and under. DPW Environmental Division achieved the Army’s initial 5-year goal of having 100% of occupied Army Family Housing

Figure 1 illustrates the sampling procedure after a water stagnation period of at least 8 hours. About 8% of the kitchen faucet first draw samples (A: first cup (250 mL) of water after 8 hours) reported results above the action level, which is likely attributable to lead leaching from the brass within the faucet to the water. In these cases, DPW quickly coordinates faucet replacements, which have proven effective at reducing lead levels.

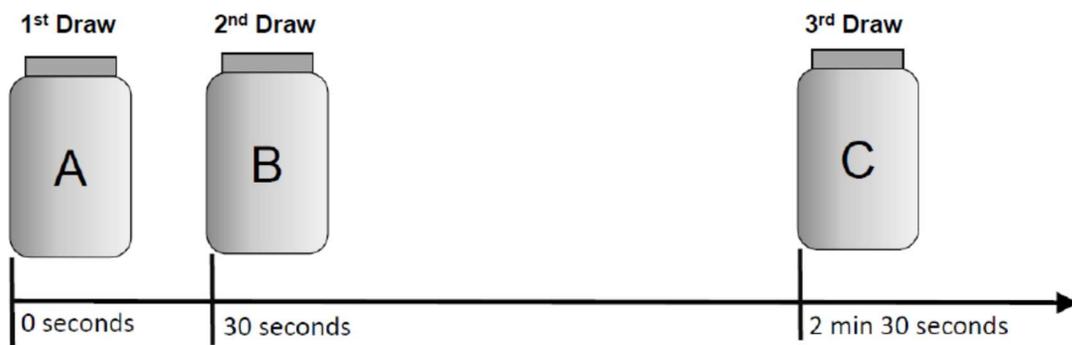


Figure 1: Timing of sample collection set after a water stagnation period of at least 8 hours using 250-milliter samples containers

Nearly all second draw (B) and third draw (C) testing results report lead well below the action level, emphasizing the importance of flushing your tap until noticeably colder (30 seconds to 2 minutes) after extended periods of non-use before using the water for consumption purposes. DPW notifies all residents of their lead sampling results within 14 days of receiving the results. Lead testing results are too numerous to include in this report, but are available by contacting DPW Environmental Division during business hours at 0611-143-548-4092/4093.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure wherever you are staying is available at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

## 5. What about copper in Clay Kaserne barracks' and Amelia Earhart Center?

**Clay Kaserne Barracks:** Lead and Copper Rule monitoring initially reported copper above action levels in several Clay Kaserne barracks in late 2017. This is likely attributable to copper leaching from the pipes within the barracks into the water that due to low occupancy rates is stagnant. This again emphasizes the importance of allowing the cold water to run prior to use for drinking or cooking purposes.

Unlike lead, copper is essential for health with a Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) of 900 micrograms per day. Excessive copper exposure though can cause stomach and intestinal distress short-term, liver and kidney damage long-term, and complications in genetically predisposed people with Wilson's disease that allows excess copper to build up in the body.

Steps taken to reduce copper levels in barrack drinking water include educating occupants to flush cold water before use and filtering water at shared kitchens and fountains. Permanent solutions nearing completion include replacement of brass faucets and accessible copper piping within barracks, and installation of automatic flushing devices on top floors to reduce water stagnation. In FY2020, Clay Kaserne drinking water complied with lead standards, but concentrations of copper were elevated in some samples (Table 2).

**Amelia Earhart Center (AEC)** complied with Lead and Copper Rule monitoring until July 2020, when routine testing reported elevated copper. Copper reported slightly above the Lead & Copper Rule (LCR) 1.3 mg/L action level. This is most likely a result of water stagnation due to most personnel working from home due to COVID since March 2020. Lead remained well below the GFGS action level.

As Table 4 indicates, the slightly elevated copper results in AEC did prompt increased monitoring from annual to semi-annual testing for lead and copper. The Facility Manager was promptly notified and auto-flushing faucets were installed in upper floor bathrooms to improve water circulation. DPW Plumbing Shop continues to flush the water system on a recurring basis. Reducing copper below the LCR 1.3 mg/L action level is not expected until majority of personnel return to the facility full time.

## 6. What else is being done to ensure our water remains safe?

Additional monitoring conducted to ensure water remains safe includes the following:

McCully Support Center Increased Nitrate Monitoring:

Per the GFGS, increased quarterly monitoring for nitrates began on McCully Support Center in 2012 when nitrate was initially reported above 5 parts per million (ppm). In FY2020, nitrate concentration ranged between 4.1 and 5.0 ppm, and remains consistently well below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppm. Nitrite was not detected.

Elevated nitrate levels in water are usually attributable to fertilizer applications from farming. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Levels above 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of nitrate in drinking water is a health risk for infants less than 6 months of age as it can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are drinking the water at McCully Support Center and breast-feeding, or preparing baby formula with the water, seek advice from your health care provider.

#### Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) Water Supply Testing:

PFOA/PFOS are compounds found in everyday life products, such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, food packaging, cookware, firefighting foams and other materials needing resistance to water, grease, and stains. USAG Wiesbaden drinking water supplies were tested for PFOA and PFOS in FY2017 per Department of Defense (DoD) direction soon after the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established health advisory levels (HLA) for these emerging contaminants.

The results for the USAG Wiesbaden water supplies that were sampled were all reported well below the EPA's lifetime health advisory levels for these unhealthy compounds (Table 9, p.20). The Amelia Earhart Center and McCully Support Center are scheduled for sampling in FY2021.

#### Testing Hot Shower Water for Legionella Bacteria:

Although not yet required stateside, the GFGS requires annual monitoring of hot water for Legionella bacteria in multi-family and community facilities having showers with large hot water heaters.

Inhaling water droplets containing high concentrations of Legionella bacteria can cause Legionnaires disease, a type of severe pneumonia. Persons over 50 years old, smokers or those with compromised immune systems are most susceptible to infection. Children are rarely affected. Legionella typically becomes a concern in poorly maintained hot water systems, where water is not hot enough to kill the bacteria or where water remains stagnant for long periods of time.

In FY2020 at USAG Wiesbaden, a certified German Laboratory collected representative hot water samples (1 sample per stairwell or 2 per facility) from 145 buildings for Legionella analyses. Eight of the buildings tested reported legionella above the 100 CFU/100 mL GFGS action level requiring notification of occupants and corrective actions including technical inspection of boilers, replacement of hot water circulation pumps, raising hot water temperatures and flushing of lines. Bacteriological sampling results are not included in this report, but are available by contacting DPW Environmental at 0611-143-548-4092/4093 for further information.

## **7. What can I do to improve my drinking water quality?**

Consider taking an active role at further improving the drinking water quality at your tap for you and your family by following the EPA Best Management Practices listed below, which are applicable wherever you live or are visiting:

- ❖ **Flush cold water before initial daily use.** At the start of each day or after extended periods of non-use, flush the cold-water tap by running the water for about 30 seconds or until it becomes noticeably colder indicating you are

receiving fresh water. No need to waste this stagnant flush water as it is useful for watering plants or cleaning purposes.

- ❖ **Use only cold water, not hot water** to prepare food, drinks and especially baby formula. Hot water is more aggressive at leaching metals from plumbing so be sure to use only cold water for drinking water purposes and then heat it when hot water is needed.
- ❖ Twice per year, **clean the aerator screens** at the end of your faucets. Sediment and mineral deposits accumulate on faucet aerators degrading water quality. Removing and soaking the aerators in vinegar overnight dissolves these deposits, improving flow and water quality. As needed, replacement aerators are available at the Hainerberg Self-Help Store (Building 7802, 0611-143-**548-4072**). Make sure to bring the old aerators along, as there are several different types.
- ❖ **Consider using a water filter**, which may reduce the hardness, remove chlorine, and improve taste. Be sure to replace the filter at proper intervals to prevent bacteria from developing.

DPW Environmental Division recommends residents use their kitchen cold-water taps as the primary source of drinking water since these are the taps tested for lead, and likely used more often so provide fresher water.

## 8. What can I do to conserve water and protect the environment?

Water is a precious resource that is not limitless or cheap. USAG Wiesbaden consumes over 160 million gallons of water every year at a rising cost of roughly \$1.6 million dollars. During 2018-2019 drought like conditions in Germany, water suppliers requested USAG Wiesbaden to reduce water consumption and conserve water. DPW water conservation measures taken and underway include reducing irrigation and installing low-flow plumbing fixtures during housing and office renovations. You too can conserve water and protect the environment by:

- ❖ Not letting the water run while shaving or brushing teeth;
- ❖ Only running the dishwasher and washing machine when full;
- ❖ Promptly reporting water leaks to DPW Customer Service at 0611-**548-4357** or [usarmy.wiesbaden.imcom-europe.list.dpw-customer-rep@mail.mil](mailto:usarmy.wiesbaden.imcom-europe.list.dpw-customer-rep@mail.mil);
- ❖ Effectively using flush water for cleaning, watering plants, washing hands, etc.;
- ❖ Not using toilets for trash disposal. Dispose of tissues, cotton balls, etc. in the trash bin instead;
- ❖ Only washing vehicles at the Auto Skills Center on Clay North, Mainz Kastel Station or off-post commercial facilities;
- ❖ Only changing oil and servicing your vehicle at vehicle maintenance areas;
- ❖ Never flushing medicine down the drain where it can reenter the environment. Return unneeded medications and prescription drugs to the Wiesbaden Army Health Clinic;
- ❖ Never flushing hazardous products down the drain. Bring unneeded household hazardous materials to the Clay Kaserne Recycling Center Bldg. 2450 Heinigstrasse;

- ❖ Extinguishing cigarette butts in ashtrays for disposal in residual waste bins. Discarded cigarette butts can start fires and pollute storm water with toxins;
- ❖ Immediately reporting spills of hazardous substances to the USAG Wiesbaden Fire Department at 0611-705-117;

## 9. What are our water quality testing results?

Per the GFGS, your water is tested for a wide variety of parameters. Results must remain below the regulatory limit to be in compliance. This limit, called the maximum contaminant level (MCL) establishes the regulatory criteria to protect human health. If a level exceeds the MCL, it is a violation. PHCE consistently reports our water complies with the GFGS water quality criteria for the drinking water parameters evaluated each fiscal year.

The results listed in Tables 2-9 were the only substances detected by laboratory analyses, although testing included many other parameters. This allows an easy comparison of the impurities detected to the MCL. The reporting period for this report is October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020; however, not all parameters require annual monitoring per the GFGS. In those cases, the tables list the results and dates of the most recent testing.

### Quick view at definitions and units:

- ❖ Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
- ❖ Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.
- ❖ Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ❖ Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ❖ Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG): 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.
- ❖ Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL): 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.
- ❖ Units: The units of measurement typically used in the tables are *ppm*, which stands for the concentration in parts per million (or 1 drop in 1 million gallons); *ppb* is even smaller and stands for parts per billion (or 1 drop in 1 billion gallons); ppt is smaller still representing parts per trillion; *pCi/L* stands for picocurie per liter and describes radiological activity.

Table 2: Lucius D. Clay Kaserne Water Quality Summary

LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at customers taps twice per year.								
Contaminant	EPA’s Action Level(AL)	Ideal Goal (EPA’s MCLG)	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than...	# of Tests with Levels above EPA’s Action Level	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead (Jan 2020)	90% of samples <15 ppb	0 ppb	8.1 ppb	0 out of 42	0.64 ppb	15 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (Aug 2020)	90% of samples <15 ppb	0 ppb	13.0 ppb	2 out of 40	0.71 ppb	54 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (Aug 2020)	90% of samples <1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<b>1.9 ppm</b>	6 out of 40 (4 in Barracks)	0.02 ppm	<b>3.50 ppm</b>	Above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (Jan 2020)	90% of samples <1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<b>1.5 ppm</b>	5 out of 42 (4 in Barracks)	0.03 ppm	<b>1.90 ppm</b>	Above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA’s MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA’s MCLG)	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Aluminum	No Standard*	N/A	0.03 ppm		19 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.12 ppm		19 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	4 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.3 ppm		19 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.6 ppm		19 Nov 19	No	Runoff from fertilizer use	
Sodium	No Standard*	N/A	16 ppm		19 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS – triennial monitoring								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A	20 ppb (Annual Average Clay & Newman Village)		10 Jul 18	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products	
Total Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	N/A	<6 ppb (Annual Average Clay & Newman Village)		10 Jul 18	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products	
RADIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Gross Alpha Activity, calculated	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0 pCi/L		23 Apr 18	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross Beta Activity, total	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	3.3 pCi/L		23 Apr 18	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Combined Radium 226/228 Activity	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.33 pCi/L		23 Apr 18	No	Erosion of natural deposits	

\* No Standard per EPA, but the GFGS establishes notification levels for these parameters. Parameters were below their respective notification levels.

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Table 3: Army Family Housing Areas Aukamm, Crestview and Hainerberg Water Quality Summary\*\*

LEAD AND COPPER – tested at customers taps twice per year								
Contaminant	EPA's Action Level	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than...	# of Tests with Levels above EPA's Action Level	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead (Aug 2019)	90% of samples <15 ppb	0 ppb	7.4 ppb	0 out of 20	0.4 ppb	10 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (August 2020)	90% of samples <15 ppb	0 ppb	9.2 ppb	0 out of 16	0.55 ppb	12 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (Aug 2019)	90% of samples <1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.4 ppm	0 out of 20	0.02 ppm	1.10 ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (August 2020)	90% of samples <1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.35 ppm	1 out of 16	.041 ppm	<b>1.9 ppm</b>	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Aluminum	No Standard*	N/A	0.02 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.085 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	4 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.2 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.4 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Runoff from fertilizer use	
Sodium	No Standard*	N/A	12 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS – triennial monitoring								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A	<2.6 ppb		10 Jul 18	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products	
Total Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	N/A	<6.0 ppb		10 Jul 18	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products	
RADIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Gross Alpha Activity, calculated	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0 pCi/L		25 Jun 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross Beta Activity, total	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	2.3 pCi/L		25 Jun 19	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Combined Radium 226/228 Activity	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.41 pCi/L		25 Jun 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	

\* No Standard per EPA, but the GFGS establishes notification levels for these parameters. Parameters were below their respective notification levels.

\*\* Includes Hainerberg Schools, Lodge and PX.

Table 4: Amelia Earhart Center Water Quality Summary

LEAD AND COPPER – tested at customers taps twice per year								
Contaminant	EPA's Action Level	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than...	# of Tests with Levels above EPA's Action Level	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead (Jun 2017)	90% of samples <15 ppb	0 ppb	0.9 ppb	0 out of 5	0.5 ppb	1.0 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (Jul 2020)	90% of samples <15 ppb	0 ppb	1.4 ppb	0 out of 6	0.88 ppb	1.4	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (Jun 2017)	90% of samples <1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.55 ppm	0 out of 5	0.36 ppm	0.59 ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (Jul 2020)	90% of samples <1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<b>1.4 ppm</b>	3 out of 6	0.77 ppm	<b>1.8 ppm</b>	Above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Aluminum	No Standard*	N/A	0.03 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.082 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.3 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.9 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Runoff from fertilizer use	
Sodium	No Standard*	N/A	29 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS – annual monitoring								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A	< 0.5 ppb		2 Jun/1 Jul 20	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products	
Total Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	N/A	< 6.0 ppb		2 Jun/1 Jul 20	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products	
RADIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Gross Alpha Activity, calculated	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0 pCi/L		25 Jun 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross Beta Activity, total	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	5.1 pCi/L		25 Jun 19	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Combined Radium 226/228 Activity	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.56 pCi/L		25 Jun 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	

\* No Standard per EPA, but the GFGS establishes notification levels for these parameters. Parameters were below their respective notification levels.

Table 5: Golf Course Rheinblick Water Quality Summary\*\*

INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.3 ppm	19 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.6 ppm	19 Nov 19	No	Runoff from fertilizer use
Sodium	No Standard*	N/A	180 ppm	19 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water softeners
RADIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY						
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha Activity, calculated	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.093 pCi/L	3 Jun 20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity, total	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	2.0 pCi/L	3 Jun 20	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 Activity	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.35 pCi/L	3 Jun 20	No	Erosion of natural deposits

\* No Standard per EPA, but the GFGS establishes notification levels for these parameters. Parameters were below their respective notification levels.

\*\* As a transient non-community water system (TNCWS), applicable testing at Rheinblick Golf Course is limited to inorganics and ammonium/nitrates.

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Table 6: Mainz Kastel Station Water Quality Summary

LEAD AND COPPER – tested at customers taps twice per year								
Contaminant	EPA’s Action Level	Ideal Goal (EPA’s MCLG)	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than...	# of Tests with Levels above EPA’s Action Level	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead (Aug 2019)	90% of samples <15 ppb	0 ppb	2.8 ppb	0 out of 5	0.6 ppb	4.1 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (Aug 2019)	90% of samples <1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.50 ppm	0 out of 5	0.03 ppm	0.57 ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA’s MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA’s MCLG)	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources		
Aluminum	No Standard*	N/A	0.03 ppm	19 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Barium	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.5 ppm	19 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.3 ppm	19 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.6 ppm	19 Nov 19	No	Runoff from fertilizer use		
Sodium	No Standard*	N/A	170/68 ppm	28 Apr 20	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS – annual monitoring								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources		
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A	< 0.5 ppb	2 Jun/1 Jul 20	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products		
Total Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	N/A	< 6.0 ppb	2 Jun/1 Jul 20	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products		
RADIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources		
Gross Alpha Activity, calculated	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	24 Apr 18	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Gross Beta Activity, total	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	24 Apr 18	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits		
Combined Radium 226/228 Activity	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.73 pCi/L	24 Apr 18	No	Erosion of natural deposits		

\* No Standard per EPA, but the GFGS establishes notification levels for these parameters. Parameters were below their respective notification levels.

Table 7: McCully Support Center and Wackernheim Range Water Quality Summary

LEAD AND COPPER – tested at customers taps twice per year								
Contaminant	EPA’s Action Level	Ideal Goal (EPA’s MCLG)	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than...	# of Tests with Levels above EPA’s Action Level	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead (Jun 2017)	90% of samples <15 ppb	0 ppb	2.9 ppb	0 out of 6	< 0.2 ppb	3.0 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (Jul 2020)	90% of samples <15 ppb	0 ppb	3.1 ppb	0 out of 6	0.29 ppb	3.4 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (Jun 2017)	90% of samples <1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.078 ppm	0 out of 6	<0.002 ppm	0.17 ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (Jul 2020)	90% of samples <1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.10 ppm	0 out of 6	0.01 ppm	0.14 ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA’s MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA’s MCLG)	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Aluminum	No Standard*	N/A	0.03 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.10 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.30 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	5.0 ppm**		20 Nov 19	No	Runoff from fertilizer use	
Sodium	No Standard*	N/A	31 ppm		20 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS – annual monitoring								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results in		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
			McCully	Wackernheim				
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A	30 ppb	3.3 ppb	27 July 20	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products	
Total Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	N/A	< 60 ppb	< 60 ppb	27 July 20	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products	
RADIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources	
Gross Alpha Activity, calculated	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0 pCi/L		24 Apr 18	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross Beta Activity, total	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	2.8 pCi/L		24 Apr 18	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Combined Radium 226/228 Activity	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	1.01 pCi/L		24 Apr 18	No	Erosion of natural deposits	

\* No Standard per EPA, but the GFGS establishes notification levels for these parameters. Parameters were below their respective notification levels.

\*\*Quarterly nitrate monitoring levels ranged from 4.1 to 5.0 ppm.

Table 8: Darmstadt Training Complex (DAGGER) Water Quality Summary

LEAD AND COPPER – tested at customers taps twice per year								
Contaminant	EPA’s Action Level	Ideal Goal (EPA’s MCLG)	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than...	# of Tests with Levels above EPA’s Action Level	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead (Aug 2018)	90% of samples <15 ppb	0 ppb	2.0 ppb	0 out of 6	1.1 ppb	5.4 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (Aug 2018)	90% of samples <1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.037 ppm	0 out of 6	0.0013 ppm	0.220 ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA’s MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA’s MCLG)	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources		
Aluminum	No Standard*	N/A	0.03 ppm	21 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Barium	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.06 ppm	21 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.2 ppm	21 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	2.1 ppm	21 Nov 19	No	Runoff from fertilizer use		
Sodium	No Standard*	N/A	13 ppm	21 Nov 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS – triennial monitoring								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources		
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A	5.1 ppb	26 Jun 19	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products		
Total Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	N/A	<6 ppb	26 Jun 19	No	Sum total of disinfection by-products		
RADIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY								
Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources		
Gross Alpha Activity, calculated	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	1.2 pCi/L	25 Apr 18	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Gross Beta Activity, total	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	3.5 pCi/L	25 Apr 18	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits		
Combined Radium 226/228 Activity	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.276 pCi/L	25 Apr 18	No	Erosion of natural deposits		

\* No Standard per EPA, but the GFGS establishes notification levels for these parameters. Parameters were below their respective notification levels.

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Table 9: Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) Water Supply Testing Results in parts per trillion (ppt)

Health Advisory Level: Sum of PFOA & PFOS < 70 ppt							
AMELIA EARHART CENTER & MCCULLY SUPPORT CENTER				LUCIUS D. CLAY KASERNE			
Analyte Name	Reporting Limit	Result	Date	Analyte Name	Reporting Limit	Result	Date
PFOA	Sampling scheduled for FY21			PFOA	1.8 ppt	<1.8 ppt	19 Nov 19
PFOS				1.8 ppt	<1.8 ppt	19 Nov 19	
ARMY FAMILY HOUSING AREAS				MAINZ-KASTEL STATION			
Analyte Name	Reporting Limit	Result	Date	Analyte Name	Reporting Limit	Result	Date
PFOA	1.8 ppt	<1.8 ppt	19 Nov 19	PFOA	1.8 ppt	<1.8 ppt	19 Nov 19
PFOS	1.8 ppt	<1.8 ppt	19 Nov 19	PFOS	1.8 ppt	<1.8 ppt	19 Nov 19
DARMSTADT TRAINING CENTER				RHEINBLICK RECREATION ANNEX			
Analyte Name	Reporting Limit	Result	Date	Analyte Name	Reporting Limit	Result	Date
PFOA	1.7 ppt	<1.7 ppt	21 Nov 19	PFOA	1.7 ppt	<1.7 ppt	19 Nov 19
PFOS	1.7 ppt	<1.7 ppt	21 Nov 19	PFOS	1.7 ppt	<1.7 ppt	19 Nov 19



## **11. Customer input welcome**

Our valued customers do not need to wait for Town Hall meetings to discuss water supply and drinking water quality. For more information on this report or drinking water quality in general, please visit the DPW-Environmental Division website at:

<https://home.army.mil/wiesbaden/index.php/my-fort/all-services/environmental> or call 0611-143-548-4092/4093 during working hours. The Environmental Division welcomes your ideas and comments to improve this report and our services.

## 12. Acronyms and definitions

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>AL</b>	Action Level. A level below the maximum contaminant level that if exceeded requires initiation of additional monitoring and possible operational actions.
<b>Disinfectant Byproducts</b>	They can form when disinfectants, such as chlorine, react with naturally present compounds in the water.
<b>DoD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DPW</b>	Directorate of Public Works
<b>EPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<b>FY</b>	U.S. Government Fiscal Year. FY20 starts on 1 October 2019 and ends on 31 September 2020.
<b>GW</b>	Ground Water
<b>GWUDISW</b>	Ground Water Under Direct Influence of Surface Water
<b>GFGS</b>	German Final Governing Standards (latest edition 2017)
<b>HLA</b>	Health Advisory Level
<b>MCL</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water before some type of action is required. If results exceed the MCL, they are marked as violation.
<b>MCLG</b>	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 a margin of safety.
<b>mg/L</b>	Metric unit of measure meaning milligrams per liter. 1 mg/l corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.
<b>mL</b>	Milliliter (1 cup or 8 ounces equals 236.5 mL)
<b>MRDL</b>	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.
<b>MRDLG</b>	Maximum residual disinfectant 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.
<b>Parameter</b>	Substance being tested for
<b>pCi/L</b>	Metric unit of measure meaning picocuries per liter.
<b>PFOA</b>	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
<b>PFOS</b>	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate
<b>PHCE</b>	Public Health Command-Europe
<b>ppb</b>	Parts per billion (or 1 drop in a billion gallons)
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per million (or 1 drop in 1 million gallons)
<b>RDA</b>	Recommended Dietary Allowance or popularly called the Recommended Daily Allowance.
<b>TNCWS</b>	Transient Non-Community Water System
<b>USAG</b>	United States Army Garrison