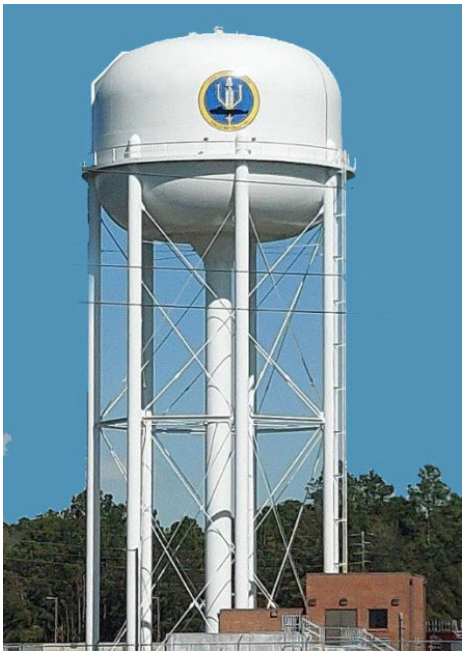
2025



Consumer Confidence Report

Published June 2026
by the
Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay
Public Works Department

Environmental Division

Summary of Water Quality Information

The Kings Bay Community Water System is owned and operated by Naval Submarine Base (SUBASE) Kings Bay and supplies the water needs of housing, training and submarine support activities.

How We Produce Water

The SUBASE Kings Bay Water System provides treated water 24 hours every day. Water is treated to remove contaminants by membrane filtration, aeration, chlorination and fluoridation.

The Water Source

Three (3) artesian wells draw groundwater from the Upper Floridan Aquifer located on SUBASE Kings Bay to supply drinking water.

Drinking water can come from a number of sources including rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Groundwater from "confined" aquifers such as the Upper Floridan is considered to be among the best water available to consumers.

The Water Treatment Plant

The Water Treatment Plant was historically upgraded to a state of the art treatment plant that alleviates trihalomethanes (THMs) of concern in the water chlorination process. With over ten successful years of operations we continue with excellent results in reducing THMs as shown in table 2.

Drought Conditions in Georgia

The GA EPD does not currently have any drought response restrictions in place. However, everyone must continue to follow the non-drought outdoor water use requirements as provided in the SUBASE Outdoor Watering Instruction 11330.1B CH-2. In summary, outdoor watering may take place on an odd/even numbered address schedule with watering occurring before 10:00 am and after 4:00 pm.

For more information on watering see the following web site: https://epd.georgia.gov/water-conservation.

Potential Contaminants

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. SUBASE results are shown in Table 4.

Inorganic contaminants, 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. SUBASE results are shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. SUBASE results are shown in Table 1.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems. SUBASE results are shown in Table 2 and are only those which are byproducts of the water disinfection process.

Vulnerability to Contaminants

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People with compromised immune systems (such as those undergoing chemotherapy), have had organ transplants, have HIV/AIDS, or other immune system disorders, may have increased risk to infection. 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 Cryptos- poridium and microbial contaminants are available from:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791 Or on-line at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Testing to Keep You Safe

The water we provide is constantly tested. Each year, more than 4,500 tests are run to ensure safe, high quality potable water for our customers. This report provides you with the information you need to know about the sources of SUBASE's drinking water, what is in it and how it compares to regulatory agency standards. All plant operators and lab technicians hold state certifications. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires all water systems to provide their customers with an annual water quality report such as this. The tests reported here are from January 1 through December 31, 2025 except for a few tests as noted in this report that are not done annually. Your SUBASE Kings Bay Water Department is committed to providing you with clean and safe water.

Water Conservation
USING WATER EFFICIENTLY

Coastal Georgia also has an additional set of issues besides drought. High withdrawal rates in some areas have resulted in saltwater intrusion into water resources used along the coast. This is already causing restrictions on growth and greater regulation of groundwater supplies along the coast which SUBASE is subject to just as local communities are.

SUBASE is complying with Presidential Executive orders mandating reductions for water usage at all facilities. The goal is to reduce usage by 2% per year through 2025. We have exceeded this ambitious goal, but the help of every person at SUBASE is needed to continue to meet it.

There are many simple ways to be efficient in use of water in daily activities. Let's use them and reap the benefits.

One good information source for water savings at home is: https://epd.georgia.gov/water-conservation

TABLE 1 – Inorganic Contaminants Detected In Water Distributed to Customers	
Parameter	Fluoride
Units	ppm
Sample Date	6/2023
MCL / [SMCL]	4
MCLG	4
Highest Level Detected	0.5
Range of Detections	0.5 - 0.5
Violation (Yes / No)	No
Possible Sources of Contaminant	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Ensuring Safe Water

To insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. EPA also requires a cross connection control program be established and implemented to prevent unprotected or improper connections to water distribution systems that could result in potential contamination or pollution to the water system. Bottled water is regulated by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration and must provide the same protection for public health as public water supplies. Drinking water and bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contami- nants and potential health effects can be obtained at:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

Or on-line at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Table 2: Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Parameter	Units	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Kings Bay Results[1]	Range of Detections	Violation (Yes/No)	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMs[1]	ppb	2025	80	N/A	41	7.8 – 37.7	No[1,2]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s[1]	ppb	2025	60	N/A	11	1.58 – 15.2	No[1,2]	
			MRDL	MRDL G				
Chlorine	ppm	2025	4	4	1	1 - 1	No	

1. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) is the sum of detected concentrations of individual byproducts which form because chlorine, which is used for disinfection, also reacts with low concentrations of organic materials present in the raw water. The data are evaluated by averaging the current quarter result with the previous three quarters to obtain a Four Quarter Running Average (4QRA). A violation occurs when the 4QRA exceeds the MCL.
2. **Trihalomethane Health Effects**: Some individuals who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. As can be seen in the table, our results are very much lower than the applicable standard.

Table 3: Unregulated Inorganic Monitoring Results [1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Date	SMCL	MCLG	Kings Bay Results	Range of Detections	Violation (Yes/ No)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	ppm	2020	N/A	N/A	17.0	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits

1. Based on this value Kings Bay's water has 4.02 mg of sodium per 8 oz. serving. This is provided for individuals on sodium restricted

Table 4: Bacteriological Monitoring Results [1]

Biological Parameter (Presence or absence of bacteria in sample)	Units	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Kings Bay Results	Violation (Yes/	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	Number of Detections	2025	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform		2025	0	0	0	No	Warm blooded animals

1. Thirty sample points routinely tested at Kings Bay. Ten points are sampled each month with additional special samples for a total of 123, in 2025

Table 5: Radionuclides Table**

Parameter	Units	Sample Date	MCL	MCL G	Kings Bay Results	Range of Detections	Violation (Yes/ No)	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	pCi/l	2018	15	0	<3	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/l	2018	5	0	<1	N/A	No	
Radium 228	pCi/l	2018	5	0	<1	N/A	No	

pCi/l: = *picoCuries per liter is a measure of the amount of radioactivity in a sample.* **Testing is required every 9 years.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

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 industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS are found in many consumer products, as well as in industrial products, like certain fire-fighting agents called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS is also found in essential use applications such as in microelectronics, batteries, and medical equipment. 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.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) = 4 ppt
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) = 4 ppt
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX) = 10 ppt
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) = 10 ppt
perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) = 10 ppt
HI MCL for PFHxS, PFNA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and GenX = 1 (unitless).

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029.

In order to provide safe drinking water to all Department of War (DoW) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoW systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoW-owned systems are required by DoW policy to monitor for all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533.

Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoW is committed to complying with requirements of the NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoW installations.

Has SUBASE Kings Bay tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In JULY 2023 samples were collected from the Water Treatment Plant Operator Building.

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results for all 25 PFAS covered by the sampling method, including the six regulated PFAS, were not detected in your water system.

What is next?

SUBASE Kings Bay will continue to monitor for PFAS in accordance with the EPA regulation and DoW policy. Once required initial monitoring information is available, we will calculate the Running Annual Averages (RAA) for the regulated PFAS and will compare those numbers to the MCL and Hazard Index (HI) trigger levels. This will determine what our continuing monitoring requirements will be beginning in 2027, and if needed, we will plan operational or infrastructure changes to ensure our water complies with the PFAS MCLs and HI by April 2029 in accordance with the SDWA.

Lead and Copper

Table 6 Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Monitoring Results **

Parameter	Units	Sample Date	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	Violation (Yes/No)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	ppm	8/2023	15	0	11	1 of 10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppb)	ppm	8/2023	1.3	1.3	0.28	1 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Testing is required every 3 years.

Geogia Required Lead Language: 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. SUBASE Kings Bay 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 service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, 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 SUBASE 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.

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for SUBASE Kings Bay please contact the SUBASE Environmental office at 912-573-4048.

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It 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. To access the SLI for SUBASE Kings Bay please contact the SUBASE Environmental office at 912-573-4048.

PLEASE NOTE– WHILE REQUIRED MANADATORY LANGUAGE INDICATES THAT SUBASE KINGS BAY DOES NOT CONTROL YOUR HOME PLUMBING, RESIDENTS OF HOUSING AND ALL BUILDINGS ON SUBASE FALL UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COMMAND.

Definitions of Terms and Abbreviations in this Report

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): *The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*

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 for a margin of safety.*

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): *reasonable goals for drinking water quality. Exceeding SMCLs may adversely affect odor or appearance, but there is no known risk to human health.*

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 microbiological contaminants.*

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.*

N/A: *Not Applicable.*

N/D: *Not Detected. The contaminant was not detected*

ppb or µg/l: *parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l) (Note that one ppb is equivalent to one second in 32 years)*

ppm or mg/l: *parts per million or milligram per liter (mg/l) (Note that one ppm is equivalent to one second in 12 days)*

pCi/l: *picoCuries per liter is a measure of the amount of radioactivity in a sample.*

To report leaks or concerns with your water:
For Family Housing Areas: 882-1211 or 882-2653 For
SUBASE Immediate Needs Call SCADA: 573-2724
Routine work orders by Building Managers:

For copies of this report or more information on it, please contact

Mr. Scott Bassett, Kings Bay's Public Affairs Office, at (912) 573-4714/4718