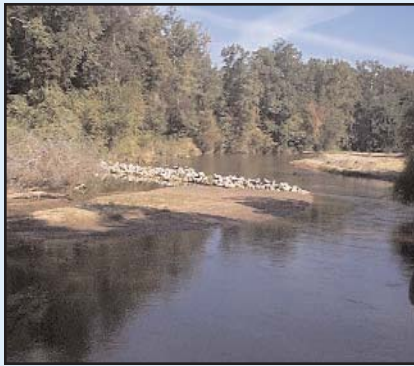


2007 Water Quality Report for Fort Benning, Georgia

SOURCE OF WATER

Fort Benning received its water from a surface water source, the Upatoi Creek, a tributary stream to the Chattahoochee River. Water was withdrawn under permit #GA2150002 from Upatoi Creek until March 8, 2007.



Upatoi Creek

Since March 8, 2007 Fort Benning received its water from another surface water source, the Chattahoochee River. Water is withdrawn from Lake Oliver under permit # GA2150000 at a point just above the dam.

This provides both Columbus and Fort Benning with a safe and dependable supply of water.



Lake Oliver

Dear Customer,

We are pleased to present our **third** annual water quality report for drinking water in Fort Benning. As you will see in this report, the drinking water supplied has met or exceeded all EPA and state drinking water standards.

In March 2007 the Fort Benning Water Treatment Plant was closed and Fort Benning started receiving water from the Columbus Water Resource Facility therefore you will find laboratory data, source water information and the source water assessments for both Fort Benning and Columbus.

As scientists learn more about our environment and the effect of contaminant's on human health, new standards will continue to be set for the treatment of drinking water. Columbus Water Works will continue to use the best available technology in order to be able to meet future standards.

Billy G. Turner,

President of Columbus Water Works

ENSURING THE SAFETY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 - such as viruses and bacteria which may come from human, agricultural or wildlife sources.

Inorganic - such as salts and metals, which can be natural, from stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides - which may come from agricultural, stormwater runoff or residential uses.

Organic chemical - which may come from industrial or domestic processes, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive - which can be naturally-occurring or the result of mining or other human activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FORT BENNING DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS**Regulated Substances**

Data collected from January 1, 2007 to March 8, 2007

Substance Tested and Detected	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range of Detection	Does it Meet Standard?	Probable Source
Fluoride, ppm (a)	4	4	0.81	0.72 - 0.87	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Total Organic Carbon, ppm	TT	N/A	1.4	1.1 - 1.6	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity, NTU (b)	$\frac{TT=1 \text{ NTU}}{TT = \% \text{ of samples} \leq 0.3 \text{ NTU}}$	$\frac{N/A}{100\%}$	$\frac{0.09}{100\%}$	NA	Yes	Soil run off
Substance Tested and Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Amount Detected	Range of Detection	Does it Meet Standard?	Probable Source
Chlorine, ppm	4	4	1.91	0.51 - 3.0	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Data collected from January 1, 2007 to September 5, 2007

Substance Tested and Detected	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range of Detection	Does it Meet Standard?	Probable Source
Chlorite, ppm	1	0.8	0.22	0.06 - 0.56	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Data collected from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007

Substance Tested and Detected	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range of Detection	Does it Meet Standard?	Probable Source
Haloacetic Acids	60	NA	40.0	18.4 - 41.4	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes * Total, (TTHM) ppb (c)	80	NA	79.5	47.7 - 122.3	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Microbiological Monitoring

Data collected April 16, 2007

Substance Tested and Detected	MCL	MCLG	Result	Sample Date	Does it Meet Standard?	Probable Source
Total Coliform Presence / Absence	5% of monthly samples are positive	0%	1.90%	4/16/07	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Number of Positive E Coli Samples	0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive)	0	1	4/16/07	Yes **	Human and animal fecal waste

** Repeat sample was negative therefore MCL was not exceeded.

Lead & Copper at Tap

Data collected from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006

Substance Tested and Detected	MCLG	AL	Amount Detected	# of Sites found above AL	Does it Meet Standard?	Probable Source
Lead, ppb (d)	15	0	2.5	0 (30 sites sampled)	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper, ppm (d)	1.3	1.3	0.094	0 (30 sites sampled)	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Notice to immuno-compromised people

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).

COLUMBUS DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS							
Regulated Substances			Data collected from March 9, 2007 to December 31, 2007				
Substance Tested and Detected	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Does it Meet Standard?	Probable Source
Fluoride, ppm (a)	4	4	0.85	0.74 - 1.27	2007	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	10	10	0.46	N/A	2007	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use
Chlorite, ppm	1	0.8	0.26	0.12 - 1.10	2007	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA), ppb (c)	60	N/A	22	14.0 - 32.0	2007	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes * Total, (TTHM) ppb (c)	80	N/A	39	0 - 64.7	2007	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon, ppm	TT	N/A	1.66	1.3 - 2.0	2007	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity, NTU (b)	$\frac{TT=1 \text{ NTU}}{TT = \% \text{ of samples} \leq 0.30 \text{ NTU}}$	$\frac{N/A}{0}$	$\frac{0.11}{100\%}$	N/A	2007	Yes	Soil run off
Substance Tested and Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Amount Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Does it Meet Standard?	Probable Source
Chlorine, ppm	4	4	1.47	0.61 - 2.20	2007	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead & Copper at Tap	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected	# of Sites found above AL	Sample Date	Does it Meet Standard?	Probable Source
Lead, ppb (d)	15	0	2.5	1 (50 sites sampled)	2007	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper, ppm (d)	1.3	1.3	0.025	0 (50 sites sampled)	2007	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
AL	Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	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.
MCLG	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.
MRDL	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.
MRDLG	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 contamination.
NA	Not Applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.
ppm	parts per million: One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
ppb	parts per billion: One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
TT	Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
≤	less than or equal to
≥	greater than or equal to
(a)	Fluoride is added in treatment to bring the natural level to the EPA optimum of 1 part per million.
(b)	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system.
(c)	This level is based on a system-wide 4-quarter running average of several samples, as required by EPA testing protocol.
(d)	Water from the treatment plant does not contain lead or copper. However under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the tap. Tap tests show that where a customer may have lead-soldered copper pipes, the water is not corrosive. This means the amount of lead or copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels. Flushing the line before drinking will ensure your safety.

Information About Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.



Columbus Water Works is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

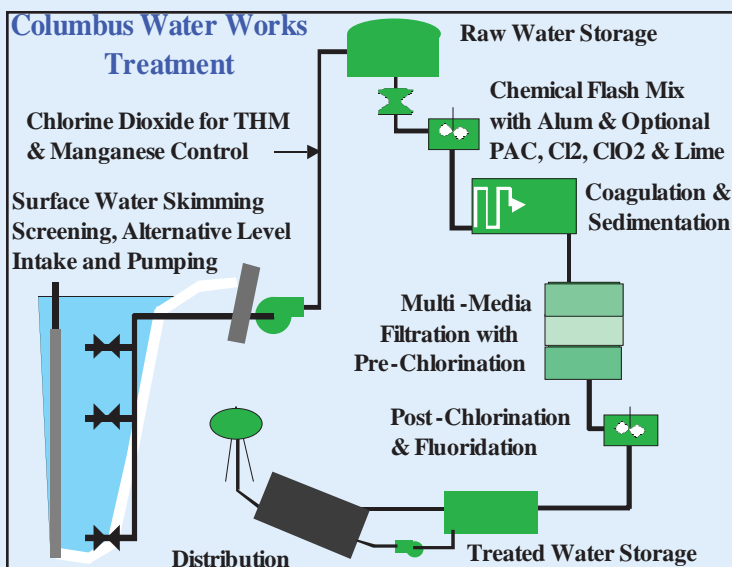
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

What is Cryptosporidium?

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan parasite too small to be seen without a microscope. It is common in surface waters (lakes and rivers), especially when these waters contain a high amount of sewage or animal waste. *Cryptosporidium* can cause symptoms that include diarrhea, nausea, stomach cramps or all three. Because many other conditions can produce these same symptoms, a special laboratory test is needed to find out whether *Cryptosporidium* is the cause. Samples of both untreated and treated water from our system have been sent to outside laboratories which are set up for *Cryptosporidium* testing. It may be assumed that *Cryptosporidium* may be found in all source water. *Cryptosporidium* has never been found in the drinking water that goes to your tap.

TREATMENT PROCESS

Alum is added to the water taken from the river to cause the finely divided mud particles to clump together so that the mud and other particles will settle to the bottom of the settling tanks by gravity. The clear water is then filtered and disinfected with chlorine to make the water biologically safe. The pH is adjusted by adding lime to make the water non-corrosive, and fluoride is added to help prevent dental cavities.



Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP):

During 2007, Fort Benning received its water from two surface water sources. From January 1 through March 8, 2007 the source water was the Upatoi Creek. From March 9 through December 31, 2007 the source water was from Lake Oliver on the Chattahoochee River. This is because Fort Benning began receiving its drinking water from Columbus Water Works. Each source water has a source water assessment plan and both are presented below:

In the Spring of 2003, Fort Benning completed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) for the Fort Benning water treatment plant. The source water is the Upatoi Creek and the Upatoi Creek watershed above the source water intake. The SWAP is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act and Georgia Drinking Water Rules. The purpose of the Plan is to identify potential sources of contamination throughout the watershed, and determine the risk (susceptibility) that the sources pose to the Fort Benning water supply intake. The kinds of facilities, from where substances could be released to the Creek and make their way to the water intake, include gas stations in surrounding counties, Fort Benning sanitary sewer lift stations and pipelines, commercial carriers on paved roads, Fort Benning motorpools, CSX and Norfolk Southern Railroads, a Kelley Hill drum disposal site, and a salvage operation in Chattahoochee County. A complete list of all 81 potential Pollution Sources (PPS), their substances of concern, and the assessment methods is in the SWAP. Based on the assessment, the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply intake is rated High.



Columbus Water Works completed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) in March 2001. The purpose of the Plan is to identify potential sources of contamination throughout the watershed, and determine the risk (susceptibility) that the sources pose to the Columbus water supply intake. The source water for Columbus is the Chattahoochee River and the Chattahoochee River watershed above the source water intake. Water sources were rated on their susceptibility to becoming polluted, such as proximity to major roadways (fuel/chemical spills), railways and agricultural runoff. Some sources from where substances could be released to the river and make their way to the water intake, include a marina with fuel station, sewer lift stations and pipelines, commercial and industrial areas, residential lawns and a golf course. Based on the assessment, the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply intake is rated LOW. A complete list of all potential Pollution Sources (PPS), their substances of concern, and the assessment methods is in the SWAP. For more information on SWAP contact William Kent, Environmental Compliance Manager at (706) 649 - 3490 or wkent@cwvga.org.



Reminder of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division Level Two Drought for outdoor water use statewide:

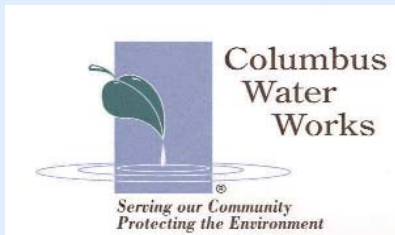
The drought schedule is as follows:

- **May water from 12:00 midnight to 10:00 a.m. on scheduled days**
- **Odd-numbered addresses may water only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays**
- **Even-numbered and unnumbered addresses may water only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays**

Columbus Water Works
Post Office Box 1600
Columbus, Georgia 31902



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER



2007 Water Quality Report for Fort Benning, Georgia



Other Information Sources

Web sites with information
about water quality:

<http://www.epa.gov>

<http://www.awwa.org>

<http://www.amwa.net>

<http://www.gaepd.org>

ABOUT COLUMBUS WATER WORKS

The Operation of Columbus Water Works is conducted under the direction of the Board of Water Commissioners who are appointed by the Columbus Consolidated Government City Council. The Board holds regularly scheduled meetings at 1:30 PM on the second Monday of each month. The meetings are open to the public and are held at the Columbus Water Works business office located at 1421 Veterans Parkway, Columbus, Georgia 31901.

General Information

The Columbus Water Works business office is open weekdays except for holidays:

Lobby hours	9 AM - 5 PM
Drive-thru hours	8 AM - 6 PM
Customer Service	(706) 649-3410
General Information/Emergencies	(706) 649-3400
Automated Account Information	(706) 649-3311

Water Report Information

If you did not receive a mailed copy of this report and would like to be included in future mailings or for additional information about the quality of your drinking water contact

Dr. Morton Reed,
Laboratory Manager at
(706) 649-3480

or visit our website
www.cwwga.org.