



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
502D AIR BASE WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO

23 Jun 14

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL JBSA DRINKING WATER CUSTOMERS

FROM: 502 ABW/CC
2080 Wilson Way
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234-7680

SUBJECT: Cover Letter for 2013 Consumer Confidence Report

1. The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as the Annual Water Quality Report, is required by the EPA Consumer Confidence Rule. The rule requires public water suppliers that provide the customers with the CCR by 1 July of each year. The CCR summarizes information regarding water sources used (i.e., rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or aquifers) any detected contaminants, compliance and educational information. Specifically, your report lists what sources are used for your drinking water, what contaminants were detected during testing compared to allowable limits and descriptions of any drinking water violations enforced by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality during calendar year 2013.

2. All contaminants detected during 2013 were below allowable limits. Your water is safe to drink and meets all regulations for public water systems. All violations are closed, and the details are included in the attached report.

3. If you have any questions or concerns, please visit the EPA website below or contact the JBSA-Lackland Bioenvironmental Engineering office at 210-671-7061.

- a. <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ccr/index.cfm>


ROBERT D. LABRUTTA
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander, 502d Air Base Wing

3 Attachments:

1. JBSA-Lackland CCR
2. JBSA-Lackland Annex CCR
3. JBSA-Fort Sam Houston CCR

Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA)-Fort Sam Houston Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

System Number: TX0150116

System Name: FORT SAM HOUSTON

The water for this system is safe to drink and meets all regulations for public water systems.

For more information regarding this report, please contact:

Name: SSGT Freddie Camacho

Phone: 210-671-7236

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 210-671-7061.

NOTE: JBSA-Fort Sam Houston uses ground water

Sources of Drinking Water

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 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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact JBSA-Lackland Bioenvironmental Engineering, SSGT Freddie Camacho at 210-671-7061.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

Information About Source Water Assessments

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact SSGT Freddie Camacho at 210-671-7061.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>
The following buildings are the location of the source water wells used during 2013 on JBSA-Fort Sam Houston. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

<u>Source Water Name</u>	<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Location</u>
1 - BLDG 2194	GROUND WATER (GW)	JBSA FORT SAM HOUSTON
5 - BLDG 3186	GW	JBSA FORT SAM HOUSTON
6 - BLDG 3186	GW	JBSA FORT SAM HOUSTON

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: Not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: Picouries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

90th Percentile: 90% of the samples were at that concentration or lower

2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The following list of contaminants is being reported because they were detected in the distribution system. **All Contaminants are within standards and are less than the MCL.**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.146	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2013	0	15	1.61	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2013	1	0 - 1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	1	1 - 4.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	06/22/2011	0.639	0.639 - 0.639	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic	06/22/2011	0.45	0.45 - 0.45	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	06/22/2011	0.0553	0.0553 - 0.0553	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	06/22/2011	1.38	1.38 - 1.38	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	06/22/2011	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2013	2	2.14 - 2.14	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	06/22/2011	0.826	0.826 - 0.826	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium	06/22/2011	0.39	0.39 - 0.39	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics glass; and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	06/22/2011	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Quarterly Average	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual, Free	2013	1.85	0.68-1.85	1Qtr 1.34 2Qtr 1.20 3Qtr 1.13 4Qtr 1.28	4.0	<4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes