



2013 Annual

Water Quality Report

US Army
South Fort Hood
PWS ID: TX0140107



AMERICAN WATER

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor e llamar at tel. (254) 213-0382 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Continuing Our Commitment

A Message From Military Services Group Vice President James Sheridan

American Water’s Military Services Group owns and operates water and wastewater utilities under the Utilities Privatization program and we proudly provide water and wastewater services to military communities around the country, including yours. Our lives revolve around water. It’s in everything we do, everything we use. That’s why it’s important that we share with our customers information about our commitment to providing high-quality water service.

I am pleased to provide you with the 2013 Annual Water Quality Report with detailed information about the source and quality of your drinking water. We have prepared this report using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local water system from January through December 2012. You’ll find that we supply water that surpasses or meets all federal and state water quality regulations.

With equal importance, we place a strong focus on acting as stewards of our environment. In all of the communities we serve, we work closely with the local Directorate of Public Works, civil engineering departments, local environmental departments and state regulatory agencies to protect environmental quality, educate customers on how to use **water wisely and ensure the high quality of your drinking water every day.**

At American Water, we deliver more than just water. We deliver a key resource for public health, fire protection, the economy and the overall quality of life we enjoy. For more information or for additional copies of this report, visit us online at www.amwater.com.

Sincerely,

James Sheridan
Vice President of Military Services Group

Special Health Information

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Information Sources

Fort Hood - American Water O & M Military Services Group (AWE-MSG) provides water service to approximately 54,250 customers at the Fort Hood Military Post located in Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas. Fort Hood – American Water Military Services Group is part of American Water. Founded in 1886, American Water is the largest publicly traded U.S. water and wastewater utility company. With headquarters in Voorhees, N.J., the company employs approximately 6,700 dedicated professionals who provide drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 14 million people in more than 30 states and parts of Canada. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.com.

The web sites of US EPA Office of Water, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Texas Department of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health. You may visit these sites as well as American Water’s website at the following addresses:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency

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www.epa.gov/safewater

Texas Commission On Environmental Quality

www.TCEQ.com

American Water

www.amwater.com

American Water Works Association

www.awwa.org

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

What is a Water Quality Report?

To comply with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, American Water issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to provide you an overview of last year's (2012) drinking water quality. It includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains. We hope the report will raise your understanding of drinking water issues and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources.

How is Your Water Treated?

Water is treated by the Bell County Water Control and Improvement District No 1 (BCWCID1). BCWCID1 uses advanced water treatment techniques including chemical coagulation, filtration and disinfection to provide potable water that meets federal and state drinking water standards. Drinking water that enters the Fort Hood water distribution system is analyzed by American Water staff to ensure it meets drinking water standards. Depending on water quality, American Water staff may add additional disinfectant to ensure disinfectant residuals are maintained consistently throughout the Fort Hood water distribution system.

Public Participation

Public input concerning water quality is always welcome. Water quality suggestions may be forwarded directly to the following:

Mail: 4612 Engineer Drive #076
Ft. Hood, TX 76544-5057

Phone: (254) 213-0382

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important information with water users at their location who may not receive this report directly.

Water Conservation Tips

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.

- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Fort Hood's drinking water is obtained from a surface water source, Belton Lake. Fort Hood purchases treated drinking water for South and West Fort Hood and BLORA from Bell County Water control and Improvement District No. 1 (BCWCID1).

Source Water Assessment Completed

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact A.J. Olson @ 254-213-0382

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is of high quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 American Water O&M at (254) 213-0382.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the

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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 Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information About Lead

Is there lead in my water?

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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. American Water 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 and copper 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 drinking 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 National Lead Information Center (800-LEAD-FYI) or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How to Read the Data Tables

American Water O&M-Military Service Group (AWE-MSG) conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2013, certain substances are required to be monitored less than once per year and represent the most current results available. For help with

interpreting this table, see the "Table Definitions" section.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2013 or year prior. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Table Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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): 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): The highest level of disinfectant routinely 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): The level of 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.

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

mrem/year: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

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

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

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

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The American Water – Fort Hood is required to sample for many different contaminants in your drinking water annually. The tables below only contain sample results for contaminants that were detected in your drinking water. Some contaminants are required to be sampled for less than annually and in these cases, the most recent sample results are provided below and the year they were collected.

Water Quality Statement

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Treated water sampled by Bell County WCID #1							
Barium (ppm)	2008	2	2	0.06	0.06 - 0.06	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	4	4	0.20	0.00 - 0.46	Yes	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Fort Hood water sampled by American Water							
Nitrate (ppm)	2013	10	10	0.065	0.65 - 0.65	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Atrazine (ppb)	2013	3	3	0.1008	0.08 - 0.19	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	2013	6	0	<0.51	<0.51	Yes	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
None detected							

RADIONUCLIDES

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)	2009	50	0	4.7	4.0 - 5.5	Yes	Decay of natural and man made deposits

TURBIDITY

Treated water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.							
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	0.3	NA	Highest Single Measurement 0.29	NA	Yes	Soil runoff

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

Treated water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total organic carbon has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that the water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THM's) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.							
Source Water (ppm)	2013	NA	NA	7.67	4.39 - 13.0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Drinking Water (ppm)	2013	NA	NA	0.12	0.0 - 4.99	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Removal ratio (% removal)	2013	NA	NA	51.14%	46% - 69.8%	NA	NA

DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Fort Hood water sampled by American Water

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) highest single site (ppb)	2013	60	NA	13.03	6.1 - 16.7	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) highest single site (ppb)	2013	80	NA	21.55	19.6 - 24.2	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2013	4	4	2.26	0.5 - 3.9	Yes	Disinfectant water additive used to control microbes

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Bromoform, Chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.							
Chloroform (ppm)	2012	NA	NA	9.5	9.5 - 9.5	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppm)	2012	NA	NA	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (ppm)	2012	NA	NA	5.7	5.7 - 5.7	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppm)	2012	NA	NA	5.7	5.7 - 5.7	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS NOT REGULATED

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2012	NA	NA	138	138 - 139	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Calcium (ppm)	2008	NA	NA	52.4	49.6 - 53.9	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride (ppm)	2012	NA	300	25	24 - 26	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; By-product of oil field activity
Copper (ppm)	2008	NA	1.0	0.001	0 - 0.003	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Magnesium (ppm)	2008	NA	NA	10.5	10.3 - 10.8	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
Manganese (ppm)	2008	NA	0.05	0.002	0.0016 - 0.0025	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
Nickel (ppm)	2008	NA	NA	0.002	0.002 - 0.002	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
Sodium (ppm)	2012	NA	NA	11.8	11.7 - 11.9	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; By-products of oil field activity
pH (units)	2012	NA	>7.0	7.1	7.1 - 7.2	NA	Measure of corrosivity of water
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	NA	300	27	26 - 28	NA	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; By-product of oil field activity
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2012	NA	NA	113	113 - 114	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012	NA	1000	192	188 - 195	NA	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	2008	NA	NA	174	168 - 177	NA	Naturally occurring calcium
Zinc (ppm)	2009	NA	5.0	0.002	0.0 - 0.005	NA	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; Used in the metal industry

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Fort Hood water sampled by American Water

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.						
Coliform, Total (TCR)	2013	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 5% of the monthly samples.	0	1.6%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Coliform, Fecal or E.Coli (TCR)	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA					

LEAD AND COPPER

Fort Hood water sampled by American Water

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	90th Percentile	Sites Above AL	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0	1.6	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	0	0.0551	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule

The lead and copper rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper in drinking water, primarily by reducing corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

In 2013 American Water had 30 samples analyzed for lead and copper at a State certified laboratory. None of the samples were above the TCEQ action level and posed no taste, odor or health affects to our customers. All of the results were given to the customers that had their taps sampled in accordance with TCEQ regulations.

Violation type	Violation begin	Violation end	Violation explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2013	02/05/2014	The contract laboratory used to analyze the lead and copper samples, failed to report the results to the TCEQ by the submission deadline
Lead customer notice	12/31/2013	07/01/2014	Failure to certify to the TCEQ that the lead results were provided to the customers. The certification was to be provided no later than 90 days after the results were reported to the customers.