



# 2016 Annual Water Quality Report

US Army  
South Fort Hood  
PWS ID: TX0140107



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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si no lo comprende, favor acudir a alguien que se lo pueda traducir o explicar.

## **Continuing Our Commitment**

### **A Message From Military Services Group President Todd Duerr**

*American Water's Military Services Group owns and operates water and wastewater utilities under the Utilities Privatization program and proudly provides water and wastewater services to military communities around the country, including yours. Our Company's Vision – "Clean Water for Life" drives everything we do for you, our product consumer. To reinforce our vision and maintain your trust, it's important that we share with you information about our commitment to providing high-quality water service.*

*I am pleased to provide you with the 2016 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 2016. 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 directorates of public works, civil engineering squadrons, 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, our values – safety, trust, environmental leadership, teamwork, and high performance – result in more than making water available "on-demand". 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 – Clean Water for Life. For more information or for additional copies of this report, visit us online at [www.amwater.com](http://www.amwater.com).*

*Sincerely,*

*Todd Duerr*

*President – American Water's 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

The Military Services Group of American Water provides water and wastewater contract services to military installations across the country as part of the federal government's Utility Privatization Program. It operates and maintains the water and/or wastewater assets at Fort A.P. Hill, Va., Fort Sill, Okla., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Scott Air Force Base, Ill., Fort Rucker, Ala., Fort Meade, Md., Fort Belvoir, Va., Fort Hood, Texas, Fort Polk, La., Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., Hill Air Force Base, Utah and Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

The Military Services Group is part of [American Water Enterprises](#), a market-based subsidiary of American Water.

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. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly-traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,700 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 15 million people in 47 states and Ontario, Canada. More information can be found by visiting [www.amwater.com](http://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](http://www.cdc.gov)

### United States Environmental Protection Agency

[www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

### Texas Commission On Environmental Quality

[www.TCEQ.com](http://www.TCEQ.com)

### American Water

[www.amwater.com](http://www.amwater.com)

### American Water Works Association

[www.awwa.org](http://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 (2016) 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: P.O. Box 5070  
49002 Santa Fe Avenue  
Fort Hood, TX, 76544

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

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus more source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

## 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 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 2016, 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 2016 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 ( $\text{mg/L}$ )

**ppt:** Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter ( $\text{ng/L}$ )

**ppq:** Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter ( $\text{pg/L}$ )

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

**Level 1 assessment**—A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

**Level 2 assessment**—A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

## Water Quality Statement

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.

## 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)	2016	2	2	0.06	0.05-0.06	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	4	4	0.19	0.19 - 0.19	Yes	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Fort Hood water sampled by American Water							
Chromium(ppb)	2015	100	100	.2	0.2-0.2	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	10	10	0.65	0.15 - 0.65	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2016	1	1	.01	.01-0.01	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>*Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If caring for an infant you should ask for advice from your health care provider.</b>							

### 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)	2016	3	3	0.34	0.29-0.37	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	2016	6	0	<.60	<.60-<.60	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	Max. Level	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)	2015	50	0	5.2	4.0 - 5.5	Yes	Decay of natural and man made deposits
<b>*EPA Considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.</b>							

### TURBIDITY

Source 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)	2016	0.3	NA	Highest Single Measurement 0.29	NA	Yes	Soil runoff



## TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Date		Raw Water	Plant 1	Plant 2	Plant 3	Plant 4	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.							
2016	Min	6.93 mg/l	4.82 mg/l	4.23 mg/l	4.52 mg/l	4.49 mg/l	Naturally present in the environment
2016	Max	26.3 mg/l	6.26 mg/l	6.70 mg/l	4.55 mg/l	6.22 mg/l	Naturally present in the environment
2016	Avg.	11.27 mg/l	5.49 mg/l	5.52 mg/l	4.54 mg/l	5.40 mg/l	Naturally present in the environment

## 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)	2016	60	NA	20.82	3.30 - 43.60	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) highest single site (ppb)	2016	80	NA	44.29	31.90 - 66.40	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2016	4	4	2.23	0.5 - 4.20	Yes	Disinfectant water additive used to control microbes

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Fort Hood water sampled by American Water

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved
Chloroform (ppb)	2016	NA	NA	22.15	14.6 - 30.8	NA
Bromoform (ppb)	2016	NA	NA	1.08	0.0 - 2.00	NA
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2016	NA	NA	15.2	12.10 - 22.90	NA
Chromium-6 (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	.04	.03-.04	NA
Molybdenum (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	1.92	1.50-2.11	NA
Strontium (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	328.37	288.8-354.90	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	2.51	1.8-4.2	NA

## SECONDARY AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS NOT REGULATED

Fort Hood water sampled by American Water

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)	2016	NA	NA	49	47 - 51	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
pH (units)	2016	NA	>7.0	7.35	6.89 - 7.92	NA	Measure of corrosivity of water
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	2016	NA	NA	129	119-137	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016	NA	1000	192	173 - 208	NA	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

## 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)	January - March 2016	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 5% of the monthly samples.	0	0.0%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. Coliforms indicate the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.						
Revised Total Coliform (RTCR)	April - December 2016	No assessments were required	N/A	N/A	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Coliform, Fecal or E.Coli (TCR) REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA or E.Coli						

## 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)	2016	15 ppb	0	3.2 ppb	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3 ppm	0	0.11 ppm	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits