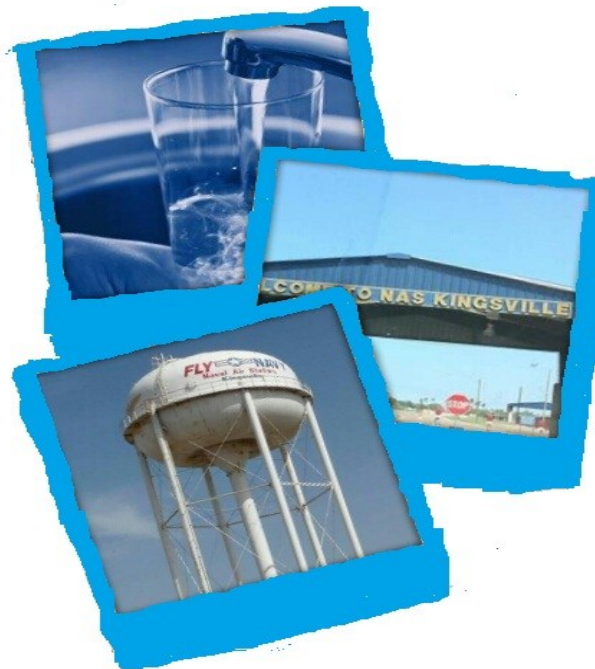




Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2013



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

- Public Water System (PWS) ID Number: 1370003
- PWS Name: Naval Air Station Kingsville
- Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013

Date: 06/24/2014



PWS ID Number: 1370003
PWS Name: Naval Air Station Kingsville

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2013**

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Albert Guajardo

Phone: (361) 516-6102

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Special Notice

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

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 (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 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>.



The source of drinking water used by Naval Air Station Kingsville is treated surface water and groundwater purchased from the City of Kingsville.

Information on Sources of 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. 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.
- **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.
- **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 system.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Information about Secondary Contaminants:

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary contaminants are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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 purchased our water received the assessment report.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Albert Guajardo at (361) 516-6102.

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Educational Statement: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Health Effects Statement: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many year could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.



Water Quality Test Results

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for margin of safety.

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 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.

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.

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

na: Not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

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

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

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

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

ug/L: micrograms per liter of water. One thousands micrograms per liter is equivalent to 1 milligram per liter. This measure is equivalent to parts per billion (ppb)

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVELS

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of chemical
2013	Chloramines (Total)	0.79	0.50	3.10	4.0	<4.0	ppb	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

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 (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which, if ex-

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2013	Lead	0	15	5.29	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.534	1	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Coliform Organisms are bacteria commonly found in humans, animals, and the environment. Their presence in drinking water indicates that conditions in the water system can support the existence of disease-causing pathogens. Coliform bacteria may not cause illness, but they indicate that conditions are suitable for the existence of other microbes that can cause illness. Pathogenic contamination is the greatest health risk to consumers who obtain their water from a Public Water System. In Texas, every Public Water System is required to disinfect the water to kill (inactivate) pathogens.

TOTAL COLIFORM REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS; FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA

FECAL COLIFORM REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS; FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA



Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected *	Range of Levels Detected*	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2013	21	0 - 21	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) *	2013	72	0 - 72	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* Running Annual Average

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	4/20/11	2.28	2.28 - 2.28	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	4/20/11	0.09	0.09 - 0.09	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	4/20/11	3.52	3.52 - 3.52	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4/20/11	0.27	0.27 - 0.27	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2013	4	3.53 - 4.0	10	10	ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2013	0.13	0.13 - 0.13	1	1	ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	4/20/11	3.92	3.92 - 3.92	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	4/20/11	0.066	0.066 - 0.066	0.5	2	ppm	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
Beta/photon emitters	8/8/2013	8.5	8.5 - 8.5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Gross alpha excluding radon uranium	8/8/2013	7.7	7.7 - 7.7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
-------------------------------------	----------	-----	-----------	---	----	-------	---	------------------------------

Uranium	2013	9.9	9.9 - 9.9	0	30	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
---------	------	-----	-----------	---	----	------	---	------------------------------



Phone: (361) 516-6102
 DSN: 876-6102
 Fax: (361) 516-6950
 E-mail: albert.guajardo1@navy.mil

