

# NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE TEXAS



## 2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID Number: 1370003

PWS Name: Naval Air Station Kingsville

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of  
**January 1 to December 31, 2012**

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:

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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 purchased water 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

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on 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 source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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 years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or <b>MCLG</b> :	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 Contaminant Level or <b>MCL</b> :	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 <b>MRDLG</b> :	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 <b>MRDL</b> :	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.
<b>Avg</b> :	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
<b>MFL</b> :	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
<b>ppm</b> :	parts per million or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
<b>ppb</b> :	parts per billion or micrograms per liter - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
<b>ppt</b> :	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
<b>na</b> :	not applicable.
<b>NTU</b> :	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
<b>pCi/L</b> :	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>Definitions</b> :	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

## 2012 Regulated Contaminants

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2012	Chloramines (Total)	1.18	0.50	3.60	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: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Chemical
2012	Lead	0	15	6.75	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2012	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.495	0	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 PWS. In Texas, every PWS 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)*	2012	16	18.8 - 25.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2012	35	34.5 - 55.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*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
Antimony	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2011	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	2011	0.09	0.09 - 0.09	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense
Cadmium	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries
Chromium	2011	3.52	3.52 - 3.52	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2011	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

Mercury	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2012	3	2.86 - 2.86	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

**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 short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Selenium	2011	3.92	3.92 - 3.92	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2011	0.066	0.066 - 0.066	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
<b>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Alachlor	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo(a)pyrene	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Chlordane	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2012	4	0 - 4	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di(2ethylhexyl)adipate	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Endrin	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Heptachlor	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Methoxychlor	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits,vegetables,alfalfa,livestock.
Pentachlorophenol	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Simazine	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2012	0.5	0-0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

**Violations Table:**

**Note on Violations:** TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may have not been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (<http://w.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.

**Public Notification Rule**

The Public Notification Rule helps ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g. , a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation	Explanation
No Violation	No Violation	No Violation	No Violation	No Violation