

Serving Those Who Serve.®

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono. (915) 564-1332.

2019 Water Quality Report - Fort Bliss
PWS ID#: TX0710020, TX0710078, TX0710187
Fort Bliss Water Services Company, Inc.
American States Utility Services, Inc.



Dedicated to Delivering Clean Water

Every day, people depend on American States Utility Services, Inc. (ASUS) for the water that enhances their quality of life. We operate and maintain water and wastewater systems on military bases across the country, dedicating ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards and continually striving to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to the military installations we serve. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to meet the needs of all of our water users.

Fort Bliss Water Services Company, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of ASUS, is the sole provider of your water service. Our certified operators ensure the safe delivery of all potable water, taking water samples at approved sites to ensure its quality throughout our system. With a deep commitment to customer care, ASUS works diligently to protect every drop of water. As a utility provider, we constantly analyze our systems to determine which areas might need repair, replacement, or even supplementary facilities. ASUS also puts a strong focus on water efficiency, actively providing educational outreach for customers to further encourage better resource management.

We at ASUS are proud to be able to provide our services to the military personnel, civilians, and family members who live and work at Fort Bliss. We're honored to support the role your military installation plays in defending the country, both at home and abroad. We achieve this goal by always putting our fundamental ideals into practice. We pay special attention to the ultimate measure of success: our customer's peace of mind.

In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. With our own team's deeply-rooted military background, we have an intimate understanding of what it takes to make an installation thrive, and we take pride in delivering unparalleled care in this regard.

We are pleased to present you with this annual water quality report and thank you for allowing us to serve you and your family. Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. For more details, you can view our past and current Water Quality Reports at www.asusinc.com.

Sincerely,

Gilbert G. Mesa, P.E.
Utility Manager
Fort Bliss Water Services Company, Inc.



Susan Miller
Acting Director of Operations
American States Utility Services, Inc.



Important Information about Your Water

Source Water Assessment

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact David Will at (915) 478-8119.

What the EPA Wants You to Know

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 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 your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the SafeDrinkingWaterHotlineorwww.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Substances that Could Be in Your Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (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 the system's business office.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

Important Information about Your Water

Substances that Could Be in Your Water (cont'd)

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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

2019 Water Quality Test Results

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. The Hueco Mesilla Bolson Aquifer is located east and west of the Franklin Mountains in far west Texas and is recognized as a major aquifer in Texas. Fort Bliss Water Services Company (FBWSC) currently owns and operates three community-based Public Water Systems (PWSs) within Fort Bliss.

Water distribution systems for Fort Bliss Main Post Area (TX0710020) and Biggs Army Airfield (TX0710078) are self-sustaining systems, operating independently of one another. The primary water supply for these systems derives from wells located within the Fort Bliss Army Base property. Zero percent of this water is purchased from El Paso Water (EPW). East Biggs Water System (TX0710187) is supplied by water that is purchased from EPW. In the event that the FBWSC water systems are incapable of providing sufficient supply, EPW water can be accessed via emergency interconnections to the FBWSC water distribution system.

Our water is monitored for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Regulated Substances - Fort Bliss Main Post Area

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source
Arsenic (ppb)	1/19/17	3.6	3.6-3.6	0	10	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1/19/17	0.056	0.056-0.056	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	1/19/17	7.7	7.7-7.7	100	100	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	1/19/17	22.9	22.9-22.9	200	200	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	1/19/17	0.844	0.844-0.844	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2019	3	2.16 – 3.09	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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.

Regulated Substances - Fort Bliss Main Post Area - 2019 Water Quality Test Results

Radioactive Contaminants

Substance (unit)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/l*)	1/19/17	8.8	8.8-8.8	0	50	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/l)	1/18/17	1.08	1.08-1.08	0	5	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/l)	1/19/17	3.9	1-3.9	0	15	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/l)	1/19/17	3.7	3.7-3.7	0	30	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Lead and Copper

Substance (unit)	Sample Date	MCLG	Action level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Violation?	Likely Source
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; residential plumbing corrosion
Lead (ppb)	2019	0	15	ND	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; residential plumbing corrosion

Disinfection By-Products

Substance (unit)	Collection Date	LRAA	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	9	0-15.4	N/A	60	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2019	28	0-8.3	N/A	80	NO	by-product of drinking water disinfection

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform MCL	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Violation?	Likely Source
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant Residual

Substance (unit)	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation?	Likely Source
Chlorine gas (ppm)	2019	1.43	0.3 – 2.3	4	4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Table of Unregulated Contaminants Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2019, the Fort Bliss Main Post Area water system participated in the fourth round of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR4). For a copy of the results, please contact our office at (915) 564-1332.

Substance	Year	Avg Level	Range
Manganese (ppb)	2019	9.0	9.0 – 9.0
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	1.32	1.2 – 1.44
Haloacetic Acid (HAA6Br) (ppb)	2019	5.04	4.6 – 5.5
Haloacetic acid (HAA9) (ppb)	2019	5.24	4.9 – 5.7
Bromide (ppb)	2019	183	181 - 185

Regulated Substances - Fort Bliss Biggs Army Airfield

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source
Arsenic (ppb)	1/19/17	5.5	5.5-5.5	0	10	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; run off from orchards; runoff from glass& electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1/19/17	0.053	0.053-0.053	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	1/19/17	6.6	6.6-6.6	100	100	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/19/17	0.891	0.891-0.891	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2019	2	1.99 – 1.99	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

While your drinking water meets EPA standards 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.

Radioactive Contaminants

Substance (unit)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/l*)	2019	8.6	8.6 – 8.6	0	50	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/l)	2019	3	3	0	15	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/l)	2019	3.3	3.3 – 3.3	0	30	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Lead and Copper

The most recent lead sampling results for this water system show all collected lead samples with a result of "Non-Detect" (ND).

Substance (unit)	Sample Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation?	Likely Source
Copper (ppm)	8/25/17	1.3	1.3	0.079	0	NO	Erosion of deposits; residential plumbing corrosion

Disinfectant Residual

Substance (unit)	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation?	Likely Source
Chlorine gas concentration in water (ppm)	2019	1.5	0.6 – 2.3	4	4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products (DBP)

DBP results of the type "HAA" show a result of zero for this water system for the period 2013 – 2019.

Substance (unit)	Year	LRAA	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation?	Likely Source
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	2	2.4 – 2.4	N/A	80	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Substances - East Biggs Water System – 2019 Data from purchased water provider, El Paso Water

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	14	0 - 14	0	10	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2019	0.13	0.017 – 0.13	2	2	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2019	6	0 - 6	100	100	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	0.7	0.13 – 0.65	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2019	2	0-2.27	10	10	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2019	0.0926	0 – 0.0926	1	1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Radioactive Contaminants

Substance (unit)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/l*)	2019	5.3	4.0-5.3	0	50	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	2019	4	0-4	0	15	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Substance (unit)	Sample Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation?	Likely Source
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.34	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2019	0	15	2	2	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Disinfection By-Products

Substance (unit)	Collection Date	LRAA	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	12	0-2.2	N/A	60	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2019	43	0-7.37	N/A	80	NO	by-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residual

Substance (unit)	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation?	Likely Source
Chlorine gas (ppm)	2019	1.6	0.3 – 2.3	4	4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Non - Regulated Substances - East Biggs Water System

Table of Unregulated Contaminants Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2019, the East Biggs water system participated in the fourth round of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR4). For a copy of the results, please contact our office at (915) 564-1332.

Substance	Year	Avg Level	Range
Manganese (ppb)	2019	1.74	0.7 – 2.3
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	1.11	0.321 – 2.04
Haloacetic Acid (HAA6Br) (ppb)	2019	1.21	0.321 – 2.868
Haloacetic acid (HAA9) (ppb)	2019	1.62	0.321 – 3.808
Butanol (ppb)	2019	3.1	3.1 – 3.1
Bromochloroacetic acid (ppb)	2019	0.54	0.413 – 0.63
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	2019	0.51	0.404 – 0.594
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2019	0.72	0.622 – 0.845
Germanium (ppb)	2019	0.3	0.3 – 0.3
1 - butanol	2019	3.1	3.1 – 3.1

DEFINITIONS

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

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 a disinfectant 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 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.

N/A: Not applicable. N/D: Not Detected. Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/l (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

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