



Serving Those Who Serve®

2022 Water Quality Report - Fort Riley
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Fort Riley Utility Services, Inc.
American States Utility Services, Inc.



Providing the integral services
that empower our nation's military
communities from the ground up.



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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 Riley Utility Services, 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 Riley. 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,

Your Management Team

Franklin Jones
Director of Operations
American States Utility Services, Inc.



Michael Munns
Utility Manager
Fort Riley Water Services, Inc.



Important Information about Your Water

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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Important Information about Your Water

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.

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.

2022 Water Quality Test Results

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2022.

The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one-year-old.

Regulated Substances - Fort Riley Utility Services, Inc. Water Treatment Plant

Disinfectant Residual Summary

Substance (units)	Sample Date	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units	Likely Source
Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	2022 - 2022	2	MG/L	1.7	MG/L	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Substance (unit)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source
Barium (ppm)	5/18/2020	0.067	0.067	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
Chromium (ppb)	5/18/2020	3.4	3.4	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Fluoride (ppm)	10/4/2022	0.97	0.92-0.97	4	4	Natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Selenium (ppb)	5/18/2020	1.1	1.1	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

2022 Water Quality Test Results (cont'd)

Disinfection Byproducts

Substance (unit)	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2022	17	5.4 - 16	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2022	64	16 - 73	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Substances - Fort Riley Utility Services, Inc. Water Treatment Plant

Lead and Copper

Substance (unit)	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (Low-High)	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source
Copper, Free (ppm)	2018 – 2020	0.02	0 – 0.035	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2018 - 2020	0	0 – 5.2	15	0	Corrosion of household 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. Your water system 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 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>.

Secondary & Unregulated Substance Monitoring (Non-Health-Based Contaminants. No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.)

Substance (unit)	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (Low-High)	Unit	SMCL
Alkalinity, Total (mg/l)	5/18/2020	70	70	MG/L	300
Calcium (mg/l)	5/18/2020	42	42	MG/L	200
Chloride (mg/l)	5/18/2020	57	57	MG/L	250
Conductivity @25 C (umho/cm)	5/18/2020	550	550	UMHO/CM	1500

Secondary & Unregulated Substance Monitoring (Non-Health-Based Contaminants. No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.) (con`t)

Substance (unit)	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (Low-High)	Unit	SMCL
Corrosivity (lang)	5/18/2020	0.14	0.14	LANG	0
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	5/18/2020	150	150	MG/L	400
Magnesium (mg/l)	5/18/2020	12	12	MG/L	150
pH	5/18/2020	8.3	8.3	PH	8.5
Phosphorus, Total (mg/l)	5/18/2020	0.21	0.21	MG/L	5
Potassium (mg/l)	5/18/2020	11	11	MG/L	100
Silica (mg/l)	5/18/2020	17	17	MG/L	50
Sodium (mg/l) *	5/18/2020	39	39	MG/L	100
Sulfate (mg/l)	5/18/2020	99	99	MG/L	250
TDS (mg/l)	6/1/2017	280	280	MG/L	500

Unregulated Substances - Fort Riley Utility Services, Inc. Water Treatment Plant

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 regulations are warranted.

Contaminants (units)	Sample Date	Average	Range (Low-High)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	January – March 2022	1.39	2.55 – 6.79
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	January – March 2022	2.01	2.30 – 2.30
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	January – March 2022	1.80	2.02 – 4.20
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	January – March 2022	4.83	8.81 – 21.90
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	January – March 2022	2.93	2.43 – 5.33
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	January – March 2022	3.89	2.29 – 33.40

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Parts per Trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Questions?

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water. For more details about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Chad Lough, Treatment Facilities Superintendent of ASUS – Ft. Riley at (785) 370-1235.



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