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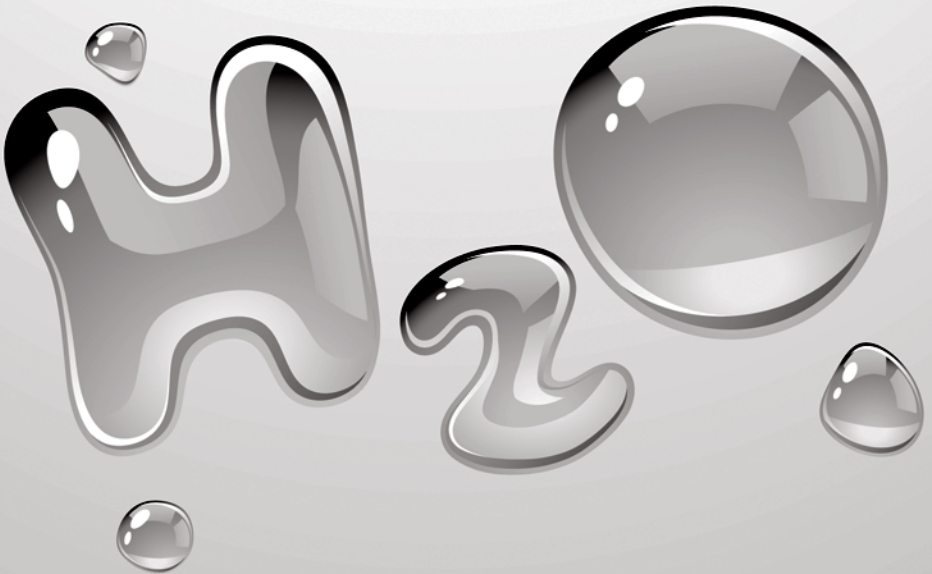
# 2010

## Water Quality Report



**American States**  
Water Company

*An Ongoing Commitment to the Communities We Serve*



**FORT BLISS WATER SERVICES COMPANY**



**American States**  
Water Company

## Maintaining High Water Quality Standards and Excellent Customer Service

We are pleased to present the following Fort Bliss 2010 Water Quality Report, which contains information about testing completed in your water system through December 2009. We test for various constituents in the water to meet all regulations and provide you the highest quality water possible.

We are proud to say the quality of your water routinely meets or is better than all federal and state standards.

Fort Bliss Water Services Company diligently works to protect every drop from source to tap. We are constantly improving our water infrastructure to ensure our water supply and delivery systems are sufficient and reliable. We routinely perform maintenance so that our storage and treatment facilities, pipelines, wells, and other equipment are operating as efficiently as possible. Ongoing maintenance helps us maintain the quality of our water and minimize any disruptions in service.

Additionally, we maintain a strong customer service culture. Our around-the-clock call center has friendly voices of representatives to answer questions and address any water emergency situation day or night.

We also are committed to fostering ongoing communication with our customers so we can be partners in an effort to use water more efficiently. Everyone must play a role to preserve our limited water resources.

On behalf of all employees, thank you for providing us the opportunity to serve you. If you have any questions about this report, please call the Fort Bliss Water Services Company office at (915) 569-5359.

Sincerely,



Robert Sprowls  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
American States Water Company  
and its subsidiaries



Lynn Steinle  
Utility Manager  
Fort Bliss Water Services Company

## About the Company

American States Water Company is an investor-owned utility publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol AWR and is the parent company of American States Utility Services (ASUS). ASUS is one of the leaders in privatization of utilities on military installations across the nation. Through its subsidiary, Fort Bliss Water Services Company (FBWS), the important responsibility of managing the water systems at Fort Bliss is accomplished.

AWR and its family of companies provide water to communities throughout the United States. For nearly 80 years, we've been installing and maintaining complex structures consisting of thousands of miles of pipelines, wells, pumping stations and reservoirs. With AWR companies, you can count on reliable water services, quality drinking water, and unsurpassed response to your questions.

You can find our companies in California, Arizona, Texas, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Mexico, and Virginia. Our trained personnel have thousands of years of combined experience and are certified to work the various aspects of water systems. Our water testing procedures allow us to meet or exceed the water quality regulations set in place by the USEPA and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to deliver quality, wholesome water to you – our customers.

Managing the daily operations for FBWS is Lynn Steinle, Utility Manager. Lynn is a seasoned professional in the water industry. He has worked in all phases of water treatment and distribution.

All the men and women at FBWS are committed to meeting the needs of Fort Bliss. The water system at Fort Bliss undergoes comprehensive infrastructure analysis to determine what areas need repair, replacement or new facilities.

We're here to give you peace of mind – water when you need it and unsurpassed service. For questions on your water service, please contact Lynn Steinle at (915) 569-5359.

## Safekeeping of Water Supplies and Facilities

To reduce the risk of terrorism affecting local water supplies and distribution systems, Fort Bliss Water Services Company is following recommendations from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Environment Protection Agency and the American Water Works Association. While water systems have a low relative likelihood of experiencing terrorist acts, these agencies advise that water systems should guard against unplanned physical intrusion, review emergency response plans, and increase vigilance. Fort Bliss Water Services Company has taken all these steps and is continuing to look for additional safety improvements.

## If You Have Questions – Contact Us

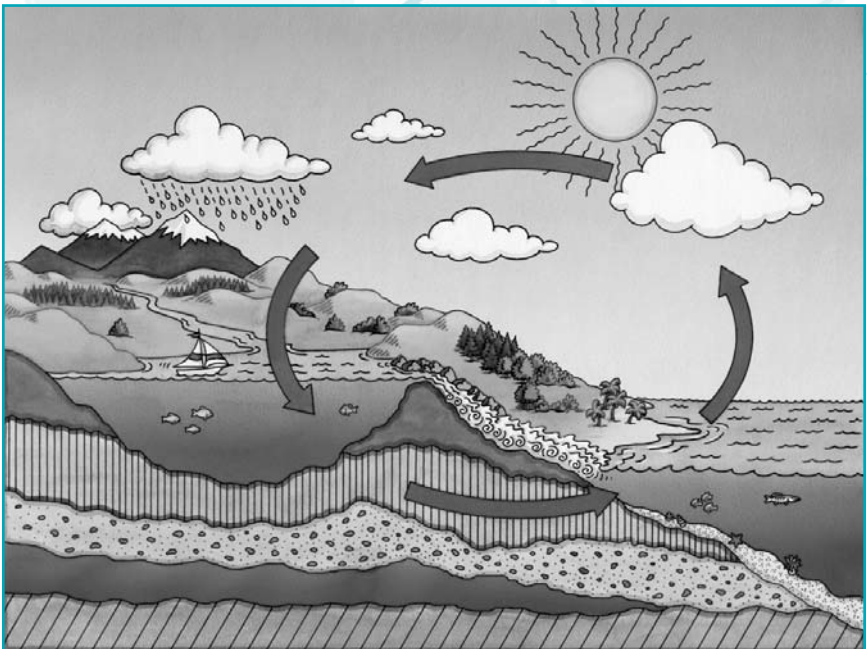
For information about your water quality or to find out about upcoming opportunities to participate in public meetings, please contact Lynn Steinle, Utility Manager, at (915) 569-5359.

For more information about health effects of the listed constituents in the following tables, call the EPA hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## Where Does our Water Come From?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from the Hueco-Mesilla Bolson Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our systems, please contact us.



## ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 mean water may be a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 animal or human activity.

### Contaminants in Drinking Water Sources May 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- 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 systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## For People with Sensitive Immune Systems...

Some people may be more vulnerable to constituents in the water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

The EPA and the Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's safe drinking water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## Fort Bliss - Biggs Army Airfield - Source Water Quality

| Primary Standards - Health Based (units) | PRIMARY MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent  |
|--|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Turbidity - Lake Plant</b>            |             |            |               |               |               |                           |  |
| Arsenic (ug/L)                           | 10          | 0.004      | 7             | 7             | 7             | 2008                      | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes                               |
| Barium (mg/L)                            | 2           | 2          | 0.054         | 0.054         | 0.054         | 2008                      | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                 |
| Chromium, Total (ug/L)                   | 50          | (100)      | 2.6           | 2.6           | 2.6           | 2008                      | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Fluoride (mg/L)                          | 4.0         | 0.91       | 0.84          | 0.84          | 0.84          | 2008                      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [as NO3] (mg/L)                  | 10          | 1.51       | 1.51          | 1.51          | 4.56          | 2009                      | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits              |
| <b>Synthetic Organic Constituents</b>    |             |            |               |               |               |                           |  |
| Alachlor (ug/L)                          | 2           | 4          | <.2           | <.2           | <.2           | 2009                      | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops  |
| Atrazine (ug/L)                          | 1           | 0.15       | <.1           | <.1           | <.1           | 2009                      | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways                                     |
| Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (ng/L)              | 200         | 4          | <.02          | <.02          | <.02          | 2009                      | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines  |
| Chlordane (ng/L)                         | 100         | 30         | <.2           | <.2           | <.2           | 2009                      | Residue of banned insecticide  |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ug/L)          | 400         | 200        | <.6           | <.6           | <.6           | 2009                      | Discharge from chemical factories  |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ug/L)        | 4           | 12         | <.6           | <.6           | <.6           | 2009                      | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides   |
| Endrin (ug/L)                            | 2           | 1.8        | <.01          | <.01          | <.01          | 2009                      | Residue of banned insecticide and rodenticide  |
| Heptachlor epoxide (ng/L)                | 10          | 6          | <.02          | <.02          | <.02          | 2009                      | Breakdown of heptachlor  |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ug/L)         | 50          | 50         | <.1           | <.1           | <.1           | 2009                      | Discharge from chemical factories  |
| Lindane (ng/L)                           | 200         | 32         | <.02          | <.02          | <.02          | 2009                      | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens   |
| Methoxychlor (ug/L)                      | 30          | 30         | <.1           | <.1           | <.1           | 2009                      | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock  |
| Pentachlorophenol (ug/L)                 | 1           | 0.4        | <.04          | <.04          | <.04          | 2009                      | Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses                                  |
| Simazine (ug/L)                          | 4           | 4          | <.07          | <.07          | <.07          | 2009                      | Herbicide runoff   |
| Toxaphene (ug/L)                         | 3           | 0.03       | <.1           | <.1           | <.1           | 2009                      | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle   |
| <b>Radioactive Constituents</b>          |             |            |               |               |               |                           |  |
| Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)             | 15          | (0)        | 2.2           | 2.2           | 2.2           | 2005                      | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Gross Beta Activity (pCi/L)              | 50(a)       | (0)        | 8.3           | 8.3           | 8.3           | 2005                      | Decay of natural and manmade deposits  |

(a): Effective 6/11/06, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

## Fort Bliss - Biggs Army Airfield - Source Water Quality

| Secondary Standards - Aesthetic (units) | SECONDARY MCL      | PHG (MCLG) | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent   |
|---|--------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|
| Aluminum (ppm)                          | 0.005              | n/a        | 0.044         | 0.044         | 0.044         | 2008                      | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes  |
| Bicarbonate (ppm)                       | n/a                | n/a        | 120           | 120           | 120           | 2008                      | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone  |
| Calcium (ppm)                           | n/a                | n/a        | 17.2          | 17.2          | 17.2          | 2008                      | Abundant naturally occurring element  |
| Chloride (ppm)                          | 300                | n/a        | 47.7          | 47.7          | 47.7          | 2008                      | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity                                 |
| Copper (mg/L)                           | 1                  | n/a        | 0.002         | 0.002         | 0.002         | 2008                      | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                   |
| Manganese (ppm)                         | 0.5                | n/a        | 0.0014        | 0.0014        | 0.0014        | 2008                      | Abundant naturally occurring element  |
| Iron (ppm)                              | 0.3                | n/a        | 0             | 0             | 0             | 2008                      | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes   |
| Magnesium (ppm)                         | n/a                | n/a        | 5.4           | 5.4           | 5.4           | 2008                      | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry   |
| Nickel (ppm)                            | n/a                | n/a        | 0             | 0             | 0             | 2008                      | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories   |
| Sodium (ppm)                            | n/a                | n/a        | 81            | 81            | 81            | 2008                      | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity  |
| Sulfate (ppm)                           | 300                | n/a        | 55            | 55            | 55            | 2008                      | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity   |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)            | 1000               | n/a        | 335           | 335           | 335           | 2008                      | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water   |
| Zinc (ppm)                              | 5                  | n/a        | 0.005         | 0.005         | 0.005         | 2008                      | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry   |
| Other Parameters (units)                | Notification Level | PHG (MCLG) | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Year |   |
| Alkalinity (mg/L)                       | n/a                | n/a        | 120           | 120           | 120           | 2008                      | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts   |
| Hardness [Ca/Mg] (mg/L)                 | n/a                | n/a        | 65            | 65            | 65            | 2008                      | The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally-occurring. |
| pH (pH units)                           | >7.0               | n/a        | 8             | 8             | 8             | 2008                      | Measure of corrosivity of water   |

## Fort Bliss - Biggs Army Airfield - Distribution Water Quality

| Microbiological Constituents (units)                         | PRIMARY MCL  | PHG (MCLG)  | Highest monthly number of positive samples               |               |               | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent   |
|--|--|-------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria <40 Samples/Month (Present / Absent) | Two or more coliform found samples in any single month | (0)         | 0  |               |               | 2009                      | Naturally present in the environment  |
| Maximum Residual Disinfection Level                          | PRIMARY MCL (MRDL)                                     | PHG (MRDLG) | Average Level  | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Chlorine [as Cl <sub>2</sub> ] (mg/L)                        | (4.0)  | (4)         | 1.36   | 0.94          | 2.2           | 2009                      | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment   |
| Inorganic Constituents (units)                               | ACTION LEVEL   | PHG (MCLG)  | Sample Data  | 90th % Level  |               | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Copper (mg/L)  | 1.3  | 0.3         | 0 of the 20 samples collected exceeded the action level. | 0.07          |               | 2009                      | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.        |
| Lead (ug/L)  | 15   | 2           | 0 of the 20 samples collected exceeded the action level. | 0.00046       |               | 2009                      | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits. |

## Fort Bliss - Main Post Water - Source Water Quality

| Primary Standards - Health Based (units) | PRIMARY MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent  |
|--|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Constituents</b>            |             |            |               |               |               |                           |  |
| Arsenic (ug/L)                           | 10          | 0.004      | 3.69          | 2.63          | 4.74          | 2008                      | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes   |
| Barium (mg/L)                            | 2           | 2          | 0.077         | 0.054         | 0.01          | 2008                      | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Chromium, Total (ug/L)                   | 50          | (100)      | 3.64          | 1.61          | 5.67          | 2008                      | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Fluoride (mg/L)                          | 4.0         | 4          | 0.91          | 0.8           | 1.02          | 2008                      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories           |
| Nitrate [as NO3] (mg/L)                  | 10          | 10         | 3.31          | 2.06          | 4.56          | 2009                      | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits                        |
| <b>Volatile Organic Constituents</b>     |             |            |               |               |               |                           |  |
| Benzene (ug/L)                           | 1           | 0.15       | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills                                   |
| Carbon tetrachloride (ng/L)              | 500         | 100        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities   |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L)               | 600         | 600        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial chemical factories   |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L)               | 5           | 6          | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial chemical factories   |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane (ug/L)                | 5           | 3          | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant                |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L)                | 500         | 400        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial chemical factories   |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)              | 6           | 10         | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial chemical factories   |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)          | 6           | 100        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination              |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)        | 10          | 60         | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination              |
| Dichloromethane (ug/L)                   | 5           | 4          | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide  |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ug/L)               | 5           | 0.5        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants  |
| Ethylbenzene (ug/L)                      | 300         | 300        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories   |
| Methyl-tert-butyl ether (ug/L)           | 13          | 13         | <2            | <2            | <2            | 2009                      | Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories                                   |
| Monochlorobenzene (ug/L)                 | 70          | 200        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and drycleaning facilities   |
| Styrene (ug/L)                           | 100         | (100)      | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills   |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ug/L)         | 1           | 0.1        | <1            | <1            | <1            | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers |
| Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ug/L)         | 5           | 0.06       | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)   |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ug/L)            | 5           | 5          | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from textile finishing factories   |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ug/L)             | 200         | 1000       | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings   |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ug/L)             | 5           | 0.3        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial chemical factories   |
| Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ug/L)           | 5           | 0.8        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories  |
| Toluene (ug/L)                           | 150         | 150        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks  |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (ug/L)            | 150         | 700        | <2            | <2            | <2            | 2009                      | Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant  |
| Vinyl Chloride (ng/L)                    | 500         | 50         | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination     |
| Xylenes (mg/L)                           | 1.750       | 1.8        | <.5           | <.5           | <.5           | 2009                      | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent  |

## Fort Bliss - Main Post Water - Source Water Quality

| Primary Standards - Health Based (units)              | PRIMARY MCL        | PHG (MCLG) | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent   |
|---|--------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Radioactive Constituents</b>                       |                    |            |               |               |               |                           |   |
| Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)                          | 15                 | (0)        | 3.1           | 2.9           | 3.4           | 2006                      | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Gross Beta Activity (pCi/L)                           | 50(a)              | (0)        | 8.5           | 7.4           | 9.6           | 2006                      | Decay of natural and manmade deposits   |
| Secondary Standards - Aesthetic (units)               | SECONDARY MCL      | PHG (MCLG) | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Aluminum (ppm)  | 0.005              | n/a        | 0.013         | 0.011         | 0.014         | 2008                      | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes  |
| Bicarbonate (ppm)                                     | n/a                | n/a        | 143           | 126           | 160           | 2008                      | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone  |
| Calcium (ppm)   | n/a                | n/a        | 42.2          | 22.7          | 61.7          | 2008                      | Abundant naturally occurring element  |
| Chloride (ppm)  | 300                | n/a        | 89            | 70            | 109           | 2008                      | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity                                 |
| Copper (mg/L)   | 1                  | n/a        | 0             | 0             | 0             | 2008                      | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                   |
| Manganese (ppm)                                       | 0.5                | n/a        | 0             | 0             | 0             | 2008                      | Abundant naturally occurring element  |
| Iron (ppm)  | 0.3                | n/a        | 0             | 0             | 0             | 2008                      | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes   |
| Magnesium (ppm)                                       | n/a                | n/a        | 15.5          | 7.39          | 23.6          | 2008                      | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry   |
| Nickel (ppm)  | n/a                | n/a        | 0.001         | 0             | 0.002         | 2008                      | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories   |
| Sodium (ppm)  | n/a                | n/a        | 80.3          | 72.1          | 88.4          | 2008                      | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity  |
| Sulfate (ppm)   | 300                | n/a        | 76            | 60            | 93            | 2008                      | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity   |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)                          | 1000               | n/a        | 454           | 377           | 531           | 2008                      | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water   |
| Zinc (ppm)  | 5                  | n/a        | 0.006         | 0.005         | 0.006         | 2008                      | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry   |
| Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring (units) | Notification Level | PHG (MCLG) | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Year |   |
| <b>UCMR2 - List 1</b>                                 |                    |            |               |               |               |                           |   |
| Dimethoate (CYGON)                                    | n/a                | n/a        | <.67          | <.68          | <.69          | 2009                      |   |
| Terbufos sulfone                                      | n/a                | n/a        | <.38          | <.39          | <.40          | 2009                      |   |
| 2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether (ug/l)             | n/a                | n/a        | <.29          | <.29          | <.29          | 2009                      |   |
| 2,2',4,4',5,5'-pentabromodiphenyl ether               | n/a                | n/a        | <.86          | <.86          | <.86          | 2009                      |   |
| 2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromobiphenyl                      | n/a                | n/a        | <.67          | <.68          | <.69          | 2009                      |   |
| 2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl ether                | n/a                | n/a        | <.76          | <.77          | <.78          | 2009                      |   |
| 2,2',4,4',6-pentabromodiphenyl ether                  | n/a                | n/a        | <.48          | <.48          | <.48          | 2009                      |   |
| 1,3-dinitrobenzene                                    | n/a                | n/a        | <.82          | <.80          | <.83          | 2009                      |   |
| 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene(TNT) (ug/L)                     | 1                  | n/a        | <.82          | <.80          | <.83          | 2009                      |   |
| Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX) (ng/L)  | 300                | n/a        | <1.02         | <1.01         | <1.03         | 2009                      |   |
| Other Parameters (units)                              | Notification Level | PHG (MCLG) | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Year |   |
| Alkalinity (mg/L)                                     | n/a                | n/a        | 143           | 126           | 160           | 2008                      | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts   |
| Hardness [Ca/Mg] (mg/L)                               | n/a                | n/a        | 169           | 87            | 251           | 2008                      | The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally-occurring. |
| Hardness [as CaCO3] (mg/l)                            | n/a                | n/a        | 161           | 99            | 223           | 2008                      | Naturally occurring calcium   |
| pH (pH units)   | >7.0               | n/a        | 8             | 8             | 8             | 2008                      | Measure of corrosivity of water   |

## Fort Bliss - Main Post Water - Distribution Water Quality

| Microbiological Constituents (units)                         | PRIMARY MCL  | PHG (MCLG)  | Highest monthly number of positive samples               |               |               | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent   |
|--|--|-------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria <40 Samples/Month (Present / Absent) | Two or more coliform found samples in any single month | (0)         | 1  |               |               | 2009                      | Naturally present in the environment  |
| Maximum Residual Disinfection Level                          | PRIMARY MCL (MRDL)                                     | PHG (MRDLG) | Average Level  | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Chlorine [as Cl <sub>2</sub> ] (mg/L)                        | (4.0)  | (4)         | 1.33   | 0.38          | 2.2           | 2009                      | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment   |
| Disinfection Byproducts                                      | PRIMARY MCL (MRDL)                                     | PHG (MRDLG) | Average Level  | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (ug/L)                 | 60   | n/a         | 6  | 6.0           | 6             | 2009                      | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection  |
| TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes] (ug/L)                 | 80   | n/a         | 2.3  | 2.2           | 2.5           | 2009                      | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |
| Chloroform (ppb)   | n/a  | n/a         | <1   | <1            | <1            | 2009                      | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |
| Bromoform (ppb)  | n/a  | n/a         | 1.4  | 1.1           | 1.9           | 2009                      | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb)                                   | n/a  | n/a         | <1   | <1            | <1            | 2009                      | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb)                                   | n/a  | n/a         | 1.2  | 1.1           | 1.3           | 2009                      | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |
| Inorganic Constituents (units)                               | ACTION LEVEL   | PHG (MCLG)  | Sample Data  | 90th % Level  |               | Most Recent Sampling Year | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Copper (mg/L)  | 1.3  | 0.3         | 0 of the 28 samples collected exceeded the action level. | 0.102         |               | 2007                      | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.        |
| Lead (ug/L)  | 15   | 2           | 0 of the 28 samples collected exceeded the action level. | 1.7           |               | 2007                      | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits. |

## Fort Bliss - El Paso Water Utilities

| Turbidity              |                       |               |               |               |     |      |                 |  |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| Year or Range          | Contaminant           | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant                  |
| 2009                   | Turbidity             | N/A           | 100% (1)      | 0.24          | TT  | N/A  | NTU             | Soil Runoff                            |
| Inorganic Contaminants |                       |               |               |               |     |      |                 |  |
| Year or Range          | Contaminant           | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant                  |
| 2009                   | Arsenic               | 7.7           | 0             | 17.8 (10)     | 10  | N/A  | ppb             | Erosion of natural deposits            |
| 2009                   | Barium                | 0.029         | 0.006         | 0.072         | 2   | 2    | ppb             | Erosion of natural deposits            |
| 2009                   | Fluoride              | 0.3           | 0             | 1.21          | 4   | 4    | ppm             | Erosion of natural deposits            |
| 2009                   | Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | 0.77          | 0             | 2.38          | 10  | 10   | ppm             | Runoff from fertilizer use             |
| 2009                   | Gross Alpha           | 3.8           | 3.8           | 3.8           | 15  | 0    | pCi/L           | Erosion of natural deposits            |
| 2009                   | Gross Beta            | 7.2           | 7.2           | 7.2           | 50  | 0    | pCi/L           | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| 2005                   | Radium, Total         | 0.1           | 0             | 0.2           | 5   | 0    | pCi/L           | Erosion of natural deposits            |
| 2009                   | Selenium              | 1.4           | 0             | 10            | 50  | 50   | ppb             | Erosion of natural deposits            |

## Fort Bliss - El Paso Water Utilities

| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level   |                               |  |               |  |                 |         |                                      |  |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------|--|-----------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Year or Range   | Constituent                   | Average Level                              | Minimum Level | Maximum Level  | MCL             | MRDLG   | Unit of Measure                      | Source of Contaminant  |
| 2009  | Chlorine                      | N/A (6)                                    | N/A (6)       | 2.6  | 4 (8)           | 4 (9)   | ppm                                  | Water Additive used to control microbes  |
| 2009  | Chlorine Dioxide              | N/A (6)                                    | N/A (6)       | 42   | 800 (8)         | 800 (9) | ppb                                  | Water Additive used to control microbes  |
| Disinfection Byproducts   |                               |  |               |  |                 |         |                                      |  |
| Year or Range   | Constituent                   | Average Level                              | Minimum Level | Maximum Level  | MCL             | MCLG    | Unit of Measure                      | Source of Contaminant  |
| 2009  | Total Trihalomethanes (THM)   | 35.0 (3)                                   | 14.6          | 75.8   | 80              | N/A     | ppb                                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| 2009  | Total Haloacetic Acids (THAA) | 9  | 1.5           | 22.5   | 60              | N/A     | ppb                                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| 2009  | Bromate                       | N/A (6)                                    | N/A (6)       | <5.0   | 10              | 0       | ppb                                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| 2009  | Chlorite                      | N/A (6)                                    | N/A (6)       | 0.77   | 1               | 0.8     | ppm                                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| Lead and Copper   |                               |  |               |  |                 |         |                                      |  |
| Year or Range   | Contaminant                   | Average Level                              | Minimum Level | Maximum Level  | Action Level    | MCLG    | Unit of Measure                      | Source of Contaminant  |
| 2009  | Copper                        | 0.5 (2)                                    | 0.037         | 1.1  | 1.3             | 1.3     | ppm                                  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| 2009  | Lead                          | 5.4 (2)                                    | 0.27          | 38   | 15              | 0       | ppb                                  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Total Coliforms   |                               |  |               |  |                 |         |                                      |  |
| 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. |                               |  |               |  |                 |         |                                      |  |
| Year or Range   | Constituent                   | Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples |               | MCL  | Unit of Measure |         | Source of Contaminant                |  |
| 2009  | Total Coliform Bacteria       | 0.8%                                       |               | Two or more coliform found samples in any single month | Present         |         | Naturally present in the environment |  |
| Total Organic Carbon  |                               |  |               |  |                 |         |                                      |  |
| Year or Range   | Constituent                   | Average Level                              | Minimum Level | Maximum Level  | MCL             | MRDLG   | Unit of Measure                      | Source of Contaminant  |
| 2009  | Total Organic Carbon (TOC)    | N/A  | 1.6           | 1.64   | TT (4)          | N/A     | Removal Ratio                        | Naturally present in the environment   |
| Unregulated Contaminants (5)  |                               |  |               |  |                 |         |                                      |  |
| Year or Range   | Constituent                   | Average Level                              | Minimum Level | Maximum Level  | MCL             | MCLG    | Units of Measure                     | Source of Constituent  |
| 2009  | Chloroform                    | 3.2  | 0             | 16.3   | N/A             | N/A     | ppb                                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| 2009  | Bromoform                     | 3.4  | 0             | 10.4   | N/A             | N/A     | ppb                                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| 2009  | Bromodichloromethane          | 5.3  | 0             | 22.5   | N/A             | N/A     | ppb                                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| 2009  | Dibromochloromethane          | 7.7  | 0             | 27.6   | N/A             | N/A     | ppb                                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |

- (1) The lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits was 100%.
- (2) Lead and copper concentration shown are at the 90th percentile level at the customer's tap first draw sample.
- (3) The system average of 35.0 meets the MCL of 80 ppb.
- (4) The system is in compliance with a yearly removal ratio of 1.00 or greater.
- (5) 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.
- (6) The average and minimum disinfection residuals are dependent on treatment techniques.
- (7) Data presented prior to 2009 is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.
- (8) 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.
- (9) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.
- (10) Wells exceeding the MCL are turned off to meet compliance with standards.

## Sampling Results

Over the years we have taken thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants in your drinking water. The enclosed table shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the primary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance is present.

Compliance (unless otherwise noted) is based on the average level of concentration being below the MCL. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

## Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity is monitored because it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

### Secondary Constituents

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 constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## Aluminum

The secondary MCL for aluminum is set for aesthetic reasons and there is no health concern associated with the aluminum levels in the Fort Bliss System.

## Additional Health Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water does meet the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The 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.

## Lead

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 line and home plumbing. The City of Columbia 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>.

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Your water system has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Customer Service at (915) 569-5359.

## Measurements

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year.

**Contaminants are measured in:**

- **parts per million** (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L),
- **parts per billion** (ppb) or micrograms per liter (mg/L),
- **parts per trillion** (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L),

**Grains per gallon** (grains/gal) – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units** (NTU) – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.

**Picocuries per liter** (pCi/L) – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

*If this is difficult to imagine, think about these comparisons:*

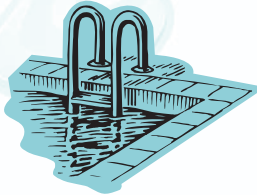
**Parts per *million*:**

3 drops in 42 gallons  
1 second in 12 days  
1 inch in 16 miles



**Parts per *billion*:**

1 drop in 14,000 gallons  
1 second in 32 years  
1 inch in 16,000 miles



**Parts per *trillion*:**

1 second in 32,000 years  
1 inch in 16 million miles  
10 drops in enough water to fill the Rose Bowl



## Definitions

### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the maximum contaminant level goals as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

### **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**

The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Maximum contaminant level goals are set by EPA. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

### **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

### **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)**

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs are set by EPA. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

### **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)**

MCLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

### **Action Level (AL)**

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **Not Applicable (N/A)**

Does not apply to the substance indicated.