

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS ID Number: TX0150114

PWS Name: LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE

The source of drinking water used by
LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE is Ground
Water

Special Notice

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

Information on Sources of Water:

Annual Water Quality Report for the
period of January 1 to December 31, 2011

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 EPAs Safe
Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

For more information regarding this
report contact:

802 CES/CEANC - Phone: 210-671-5383
559 AMDS/SGPB - Phone: 210-671-7061

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

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 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
Contaminants that may be present in source

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses
and bacteria, which may come from sewage
treatment plants, septic systems,
agricultural livestock operations, and
- 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, and
- 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.

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, secondaries 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/>

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or	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 MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level	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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppt:	nanograms per liter or parts per trillion - or one ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons of water.
pCi/L:	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

2011 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/24/2009	1.3	1.3	0.8309	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/24/2009	0	15	1.045	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	05/16/2011	3.9	0 - 3.9	No goal for the total	60	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

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	05/16/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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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 Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	03/08/2011	1.32	1.32 - 1.32	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	03/08/2011	0.07	0.07 - 0.07	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	03/08/2011	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	03/08/2011	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	03/08/2011	1.59	1.59 - 1.59	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/01/2011 - 12/31/2011	1.60	0.30 - 1.60	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum

Mercury	03/08/2011	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.
Nickel	03/08/2011	2.92	2.92	100	100	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	03/08/2011	1.66	0.93 - 1.66	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.

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	07/20/2006	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	03/08/2011	1.75	1.75 - 1.75	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	03/08/2011	0.226	0.226 - 0.226	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross beta particle activity	03/08/2011 12/14/2011	4.5	0 - 4.5	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	03/08/2011 12/14/2011	1.0	0.92 - 1.0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha including radon and uranium	03/08/2011 12/14/2011	5.6	0 - 5.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect limit	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect limit	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Alachlor	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo(a)pyrene	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect levels	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect levels	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect levels	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.

Methoxychlor	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl (Vydate)	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	05/04/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

1,2-Dichloropropane	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	03/08/2011	0.00057	0 - 0.00057	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

p-Dichlorobenzene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	03/08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Disinfectant	Collection Date (Year)	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual, Free	2011	0.91	0.20 - 2.13	4.0	<4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

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://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.

No violations for 2011