McConnell AFB
Consumer Confidence Report – 2014
Covering Calendar Year – 2013

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water systems. To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings which are held: Upon Request (Date/Time/Location of meeting).

For more information please contact, SrA Shakira Jackson at 316-759-5104.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC).Your water comes from :

Buyer Name	Seller Name
McConnell AFB	City of Wichita

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 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).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 8 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2013 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, 2013. 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. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Terms & 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
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)
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.

Testing Results for: McConnell AFB

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2013				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
FLUORIDE	1/14/2013	0.68	0.3 - 0.68	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2013	4	7.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	2013	19	7.5 - 24	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2011 - 2013	0.32	0.022 - 2.4	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2011 - 2013	8.4	1.2 - 21	ppb	15	2	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.

During the 2013 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
09/01/2013 - 09/30/2013	COLIFORM (TCR)	MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MINOR
07/01/2013 - 09/30/2013	CDS_DBP_TOTALS	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MINOR

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2013 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	1.6	1.6	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	0.042	0.042	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	0.32	0.32	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	8/6/2013	City of Wichita	1.3	0.63 - 1.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	3.5	3.5	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	72.8	72.8	MG/L	300
BROMATE	11/5/2013	City of Wichita	6.2	5.4 – 6.2	ppb	10
CALCIUM	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	22	22	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	130	130	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	760	760	UMHO/CM	1500
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	120	120	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	15	15	MG/L	150
PH	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	8	8	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	0.049	0.049	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	4.3	4.3	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	10	10	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	100	100	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	84	84	MG/L	250
TDS	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	420	420	MG/L	500
ZINC	5/21/2013	City of Wichita	0.01	0.01	MG/L	5

During the 2013 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring Requirements Not Met by McConnell AFB

The McConnell AFB public water supply system violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation. This is not an emergency; previous sampling and follow-up sampling after the violation have been normal.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During September 2013 we did not complete all required monitoring for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water throughout our entire system during that time.

What happened: We are required to routinely test for coliform bacteria no fewer than eight times a month. Additional samples are required following a coliform-positive or rejected sample. A monitoring violation occurred because of failure to collect one of the routine microbiological samples. We regularly collect these samples every month and have not had a positive sample. Sampling at the missed location (building 2090 Corvias Office) has always been negative in the past and presently.

What you should do and who is at risk: This is not an emergency. There is nothing you need to do at this time. There is no direct health risk to consumers.

What we are doing: Since it is our desire to provide the safest water possible to our consumers, we have taken actions to more closely track our monthly sampling program and daily record keeping, and are looking into alternative resources for testing or shipping if necessary in order to prevent future violations. **We anticipate resolving the problem within** Problem solved.

For information regarding this notice, please contact Major Jon Black (316)759-5104.

Please share this information with all the people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

This notice is being sent by McConnell AFB. PWS IDs State Lab C0006 EPA KS2017323.
Date distributed: June 24, 2014.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for MCCONNELL AFB

The McConnell AFB public water supply system violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation. There is no immediate risk; previous sampling and follow-up sampling after the violation have been normal.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the Third Quarter of 2013, we did not fully monitor for Disinfection Byproducts (trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids) as required by Kansas Administrative Regulations. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What happened and what is being done: We did not complete a second sample as required by the State of Kansas; only one sample was submitted for the reporting period in question. This was due to an administrative error by us. We have reviewed and corrected our sampling documentation procedures which will prevent further errors.

What should I do: You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean: There is no current risk. Previous samples prior to this violation and subsequent samples at the missed location were within normal ranges. *However, some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and/or haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.* If there had been any notable risks, you would have been notified immediately.

We anticipate resolving the problem within: Problem has been resolved

For more information, please contact Name: Major Jon Black at Phone: 316-759-5104
Or by Mail: 22 AMDS/SGPB 57950 LEAVENWORTH ST STE 6E4
MCCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE, KS 67221

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example. people in apartments. nursing homes, schools. and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by MCCONNELL AFB

State Water System ID#: C0006 Federal ID#: KS2017323
Date distributed: June 24, 2014.