

2013 Annual Drinking Water Report Tucson Air National Guard Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) June 2014

Where does my water come from?

The Tucson Air National Guard (ANG) drinking water system receives all of its water from the City of Tucson Public Water System's Martin Reservoir located adjacent to the 162nd Wing. The Martin Reservoir holds 20.25 million gallons of water that draws from the Avra Valley and Santa Cruz groundwater well fields. Water held in the Martin Reservoir is continuously monitored for Chlorine, Fluoride, Alkalinity, Nitrogen, Sodium, Total Dissolved Solids, pH, and Temperature. Approximately 0.8 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine is added to the drinking water supply at the reservoir to provide assurance that water delivered to 162nd Wing customers will remain free of microorganisms.

Is the Tucson ANG water safe to drink?

Yes. Tucson Water regularly monitors and vigilantly safeguards the drinking water that is delivered to you to comply with drinking water regulations set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The results from the monitoring conducted in 2013 met all standards for safe drinking water. Additionally, from January to December 2013, the 162nd Wing Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) office sampled the base drinking water for microorganisms, and the results met all reportable USEPA and Arizona State drinking water health standards.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has completed a source water assessment for Tucson Water drinking water wells. This assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaning, agricultural fields, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. The assessment has classified approximately 1/3 of our wells as high risks.

Tucson Water ensures the safety of our drinking water by conducting regular monitoring of all sources. If any contamination approaches the drinking water maximum contaminant level, the source is removed from service.

Residents can help protect our water sources by practicing good septic system maintenance, limiting pesticide and fertilizer use, and by taking hazardous household chemicals to the Household Hazardous Waste Program locations (visit <http://www.tucsonaz.gov/hhw> or call 791-3171)

Source Water Assessments on file with the ADEQ are available for public review. You may obtain a copy by contacting the Arizona Source Water Coordinator at (602) 771-4641.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that Tucson Water and the 162nd Wing Bioenvironmental Engineering office tested for during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Sample Year 2013						
CONTAMINANTS	MCLG	MCL	Result Range		Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High		
Inorganics						
Arsenics (ppb)	0	10	<2.0	7.5	No	Natural deposits; run offs
Barium (ppm)	2	2	<0.02	0.14	No	Natural deposits; industrial uses
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	<0.1	1.1	No	Natural deposits
Nitrate - measured as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	<0.25	6.4	No	Natural deposits; septic tanks; agriculture; sewage
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	13	103	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organics						
Trichloroethane (TCE) (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	1	No	Metal degreasing sites
Radiochemical						
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	<1.0	4.3	No	Natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	0	30	<0.6	15	No	Natural deposits
Microbiological (33 samples were collected in 2013 by the 162nd Wing BE office)						
Fecal Coliform / E. coli (positive samples)	0	0	ND	ND	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform (positive samples)	0	0	ND	ND	No	Naturally present in the environment
Unit Descriptions						
Term	Definition					
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)					
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)					
positive samples	microbiological contaminants detected in the samples					
pCi/L	picocurie per liter					
ND	not detected					

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

For more information please contact:

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