2025 Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

JOINT BASE LEWIS MCCHORD - LEWIS
PWS ID: WA5326050
WA PWS ID: 26050Q

AMERICAN WATER
Military Services
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

Water Quality Report **Summary**

We are proud to share our annual Water Quality Report – also known as a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR.

This report provides important details about your drinking water – like where it comes from and what we detected when we sampled. It also explains the importance of protecting water sources and the extensive effort required to deliver safe, clean, and reliable drinking water service – reminding us that keeping water clean is everyone's responsibility.

We are pleased to report that in 2025, your water met state and federal drinking water requirements.

There is more to it than just sampling!

Dedicated employees.

Our employees care deeply about providing essential water and wastewater services to the customers they serve. From the people collecting samples to those working in the treatment plant to those that keep water flowing through the pipes, our employees strive to be the best at what they do!

Your Voice Matters.

American Water- Military Services welcomes feedback about your water. If you would like to share your thoughts, ask questions, or receive a copy of this report, call our Customer Service team Monday–Friday, 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., at 253-366-9122. You can also visit amwater.com and diversityataw.com. Follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn.

IMPORTANT: Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

ENGLISH
This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at the number listed below.

SPANISH/ESPAÑOL
Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien llamando al número de teléfono que aparece debajo.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE/繁體中文
該報告包含有關您的飲用水的重要資訊。請將其翻譯，或撥打以下電話與理解報告內容之人士溝通。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE (HONG KONG)/繁體中文 (香港地區)
該報告載有關乎閣下飲用水之重要資訊。請將報告內容翻譯，或致電下列號碼，與精通報告內容之人士聯絡。

SIMPLIFIED CHINESE/简体中文
本报告包含关于您的饮用水的重要信息。请将其翻译，或拨打以下电话与理解报告内容的人员沟通。

CREOLE/KREYÒL AYISYEN
Rapò sa a gen ladan enfòmasyon enpòtan sou dlo pou bwè a. Tradui li, oubyen pale ak yon moun ki konprann li nan nimewo ki endike anba a.

CROATIAN/HRVATSKI
Ovo izvješće sadrži važne informacije u vezi vaše pitke vode. Dajte ga prevesti, ili razgovarajte s osobom koja ga razumije, a koju osobu možete kontaktirati na donji broj.

GERMAN/DEUTSCH
Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Informationen zu Ihrem Trinkwasser. Lassen Sie ihn übersetzen oder rufen Sie die unten angegebene Telefonnummer an, um mit jemandem zu sprechen, der Ihnen den Inhalt erklären kann.

GUJARATI/ગુજરાતી
આ રિપોર્ટમાં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે મહત્વપૂર્ણ માહિતી છે. તેનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા નીચે આપેલ નંબર પર તેને સમજતા કોઈ વ્યક્તિ સાથે વાત કરો.

HINDI/हिन्दी
इस रिपोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। इसका अनुवाद करें, या नीचे दिए गए नंबर पर इसे समझने वाले किसी व्यक्ति से बात करें।

HMONG/HMOOB
Daim ntawv tshaj qhia no muaj cov ntaub ntawv tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Txhais nws, lossis tham nrog ib tus neeg uas nkag siab txog nws ntawm tus nab npawb xov tooj uas teev tseg hauv qab no.

ITALIAN/ITALIANO
Questo resoconto contiene informazioni importanti sulla sua acqua potabile. Lo traduca oppure ne parli con qualcuno che lo comprende al numero elencato di seguito.

KOREAN/한국어
이 보고서는 귀하가 마시는 물에 관한 중요한 정보를 담고 있습니다. 아래에 기재된 전화번호로 연락하여 번역을 요청하거나, 내용을 이해하는 사람과 상담하십시오.

POLISH/POLSKI
Niniejszy raport zawiera ważne informacje dotyczące wody pitnej. Proszę go przetłumaczyć lub skontaktować się z osobą, która go rozumie, dzwoniąc pod numer podany poniżej.

PORTUGUESE/PORTUGUÊS
Este relatório contém informações importantes sobre sua água potável. Para obter uma tradução ou conversar com alguém que compreenda o conteúdo, ligue para o número fornecido abaixo.

RUSSIAN/РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК
Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о Вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или обратитесь к кому-либо, кто его понимает, позвонив по указанному ниже номеру.

TAGALOG
Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong inuming tubig. Isalin ito, o makipag-usap sa isang taong nakakaunawa nito sa numerong nakalista sa ibaba.

VIETNAMESE/TIẾNG VIỆT
Bản báo cáo này chứa đựng những thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Vui lòng dịch nội dung này hoặc liên hệ với người hiểu được nội dung này tại số điện thoại được liệt kê bên dưới.

ARABIC/العربية
يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات مهمة حول مياه الشرب الخاصة بك. يُرجى ترجمته أو التحدث مع شخص يفهمه من خلال الاتصال على الرقم المذكور أدناه.

FARSI/فارسی
این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی درباره آب آشامیدنی شما است. آن را ترجمه کنید، یا با شخصی که آن را درک می کند از طریق شماره ذکر شده در زیر تماس بگیرید.

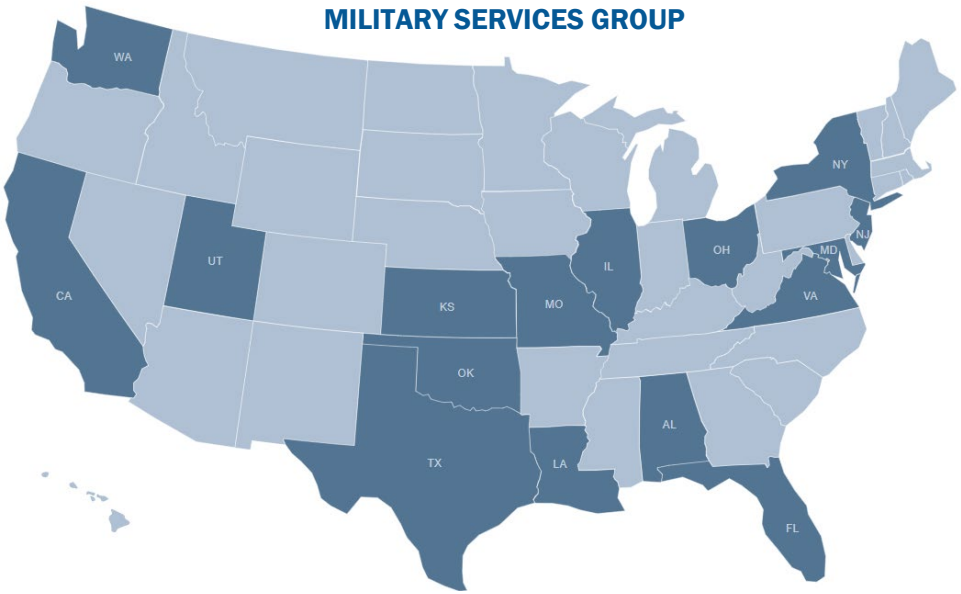
1-866-269-2837

About Us

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water (NYSE: AWK)** is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,500 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and regulated-like drinking water and wastewater services to more than 14 million people in 24 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to help keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and diversityataw.com. Follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn.

American Water's Military Services Group (MSG) has the honor of maintaining a strong and on-going partnership with the Department of Defense through the Utilities Privatization (UP) Program. MSG oversees ownership, operation and maintenance of the water and wastewater utility systems at 18 installations with 50-year contracts. Responsibilities include system capital investment, regulatory and environmental compliance, planning, asset recapitalization, and long-term operations and maintenance.

AMERICAN WATER
MILITARY SERVICES GROUP



Military Site Service Locations

Alabama
Fort Rucker, AL

California
Vandenberg Space Force Base, CA

Florida
Mayport

Illinois
Scott Air Force Base

Kansas
Fort Leavenworth

Louisiana
Fort Polk

Maryland
Fort Meade

Missouri
Fort Leonard Wood

New Jersey
Picatinny Arsenal

New York
U.S. Army Garrison West Point

Ohio
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

Oklahoma
Fort Sill

Texas
Fort Hood
Joint Base San Antonio

Utah
Hill Air Force Base

Virginia
Fort A.P. Hill
Fort Belvoir

Washington
Joint Base Lewis-McChord

Water Quality **Results**

Our team of experts conducts extensive sampling on the quality of your water. The tables on the following pages show the substances that were detected. This includes substances with drinking water limits and some that are not currently regulated. Definitions are also provided on page 10 to help you understand key terms and acronyms. As a quick reference, ND stands for Not Detected.

Most results come from samples collected last year. In addition, Washington State Department of Health (WADOH) has granted waivers that allow us to sample less frequently for (Inorganic Compounds, Herbicides, Pesticides (testing every 9 years)), and (Volatile Organics, Gross Alpha, Radium (testing every 6 years)) and (Iron, Soil fumigants, Manganese, and some PFAS source locations (testing every 3 years)).

For more information about the results included in these tables, including lead tap sampling, please contact Jared Hays, Sr. Environmental, Health and Safety Program Manager-MSG at jared.hays@amwatermsg.com
Or call 253-366-9122.

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Main WTP -Well(s) 12A,12B,Spring		Well 29		Well 20		Typical Source
					Highest Level	Range	Highest Level	Range	Highest Level	Range	
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	Yes	4	4	0.90	0.51-0.90	0.82	0.34-0.82	0.74	0.61-0.74	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	Yes	10	10	0.63	0.20-0.63	ND	ND	ND	ND	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2023-2025	Yes	0	5	0.60	ND - 0.60	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.33	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural run off
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2023-2025	Yes	0	15	0.26	ND–0.26	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural run off

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant						
PFAS Substance (with units)[1]	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**SAL (2025)**	**Main WTP- Well(s) 12A,12B,Spring**		**Typical Source**
				Highest Level	**Range**	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2025	Yes	10	4.7	4.3 - 4.7	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2025	Yes	15	9.9	8.3 – 9.9	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2025	Yes	65	9.1	7.3 – 9.1	
Hazard Index[2] Mixture of two or more: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, PFBS	2025	Yes	NA	0.83		

[1] PFAS were regulated in Washington State, in 2025, at SAL (State Action Level) listed. SAL limits aligned with EPA limits beginning on January 15th, 2026 which can also be found here https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water/contaminants/pfas-drinking-water . United States EPA (USEPA) has established national limits that must be met by April 2029. For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas

[2] Hazard Index or HI. The Hazard Index is an USEPA approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. The USEPA established this national limit that must be met by April 2029. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO–DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Any source not listed on this table was found to have Non-Detectable (ND) results.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 60 samples collected each month in the distribution system						
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected in any one month**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform[1]	2025	Yes	0	*TT = Less than 5%	1.66	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli[2]	2025	Yes	0	TT = No confirmed samples	1.66	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples in any month.

[1] The Treatment Technique for Total Coliforms requires that if the maximum percentage OR number of total coliform positive samples are exceeded, a system assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. Additional Level 1 Assessments or Level 2 Assessments are required depending on the circumstances.

[2] The E. Coli MCL is exceeded if routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E. coli.

MICROBIAL SUBSTANCES - Monitored in Distribution System						
Substance	**Month**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Number of Positive *E. coli* Samples**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
E.coli	April 2025	Yes	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive **and** either is *E. coli*-positive **or** system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample **or** system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.	1	Human and animal fecal waste

*Although *E. coli* was detected, additional sampling showed that we were not in violation of the Treatment Technique (TT).

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Running Annual Average**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2025	Yes	NA	60	1.3	ND – 1.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2025	Yes	NA	80	6.8	2.9 – 6.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	Yes	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.93	0.83 – 0.99	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	Yes	4	4	0.68	0.63 – 0.75	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): Compliance based on the highest LRAA (locational running annual average) that is calculated quarterly. The highest quarterly LRAA is provided in the table.
Chlorine: A public water system is compliant with the MRDL if the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system computed quarterly is less than or equal to the MRDL.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years									
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCLG**	**Action Level**	**90th Percentile**	**Range**	**Number of Sites Sampled**	**Sites Above Action Level**	**Typical Source**
Lead (ppb)	2025	Yes	0	15	ND	ND	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	2025	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.26	0.04- 0.28	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead and Copper: Compliance is achieved when at least 90% of samples collected from water standing in contact with plumbing for at least 6 hours are below the Action Level. Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review by contacting 253-366-9122

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST - Water Leaving the Treatment Plant					
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled[1]**	**SMCL[2]**	**Main WTP- Well(s) 12A,12B,Spring**	**Well 29**	**Well 20**
			Highest Level	**Highest Level**	**Highest Level**
Iron (ppm)	2021 - 2025	0.3	ND (2025)	0.18 (2021)	0.16 (2025)
Manganese (ppm)	2025	0.05	ND	0.11	0.01
Sodium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	5.2	NA

[1] Year sampled may vary based on water quality monitoring waiver schedule. The year sampled will be added next to the value represented in the highest level and range column(s).

[2] **SMCLs:** EPA has established secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCLs) as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. More information is available at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

Our system participated the latest round of sampling under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at 253-366-9122.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING - Collected at the Treatment Plants					
Substance	**Year Sampled**	**USEPA MCL (2029)**	**Main WTP Well(s) 12A,12B,Spring**		**Typical Source**
			Average	**Range**	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2023-2024	4.0	3.75	ND – 6.8	Manufactured chemicals; used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2023-2024	4.0	9.56	7.5 - 11.1	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	2023-2024	10	7.4	5.2 – 8.8	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	2023-2024	NA	4.8	3.8 – 5.4	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	2023-2024	NA	ND	ND – 3.1	

PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

U.S. EPA has established national limits for six PFAS substances that we must meet by April 2029. For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas

Any source not listed on this table was found to have Non-Detectable (ND) results.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Hazard Index: The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average. The average of sample results collected at specific sampling locations during the previous four quarters.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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. See also Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 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.

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.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water; equal to micrograms per liter (µg/L)

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water; equal to milligrams per liter (mg/L)

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water; equal to nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

RAA: Running Annual Average

SAL : State Action Level

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWAP: A program that evaluates the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination based on watershed conditions and potential pollution sources.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

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

UCMR5: A federally required monitoring program that collects data on unregulated contaminants to help EPA determine future regulations are needed.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

µg/L: Micrograms per liter

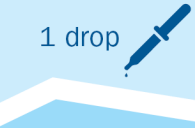
%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million

in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion

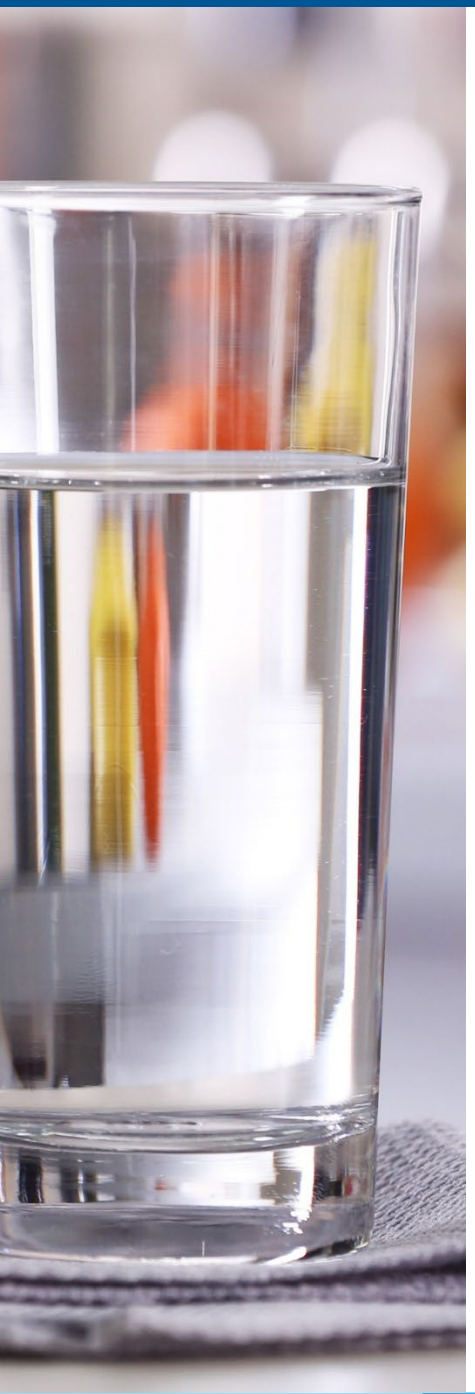


in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion

in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Important Information About **Drinking Water**



Chlorine Disinfection

Chlorine is used to destroy disease-causing organisms in water, an essential step in delivering safe drinking water and protecting public health. Chlorination is the most widely used method for disinfecting water supplies in the United States. Chlorine is first applied at the water treatment facility, and a continual residual is maintained as it travels from the source, through the distribution system, and finally to your water tap. Medical centers that perform dialysis are responsible for on-site treatment and removal of chlorine.

Fluoride

American Water Military Services, LLC. adds fluoride to the Lewis water supply as required by the Department of Defense. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends a fluoride concentration in drinking water (also called the Optimal Level) of 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water. The U.S. EPA limit for fluoride in drinking water is 4.0 mg/L. The U.S. EPA also recommends, as a secondary standard, that drinking water contain no more than 2.0 mg/L of fluoride. This secondary standard is a non-enforceable guideline and is intended to help children avoid dental fluorosis.

PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon™), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard™), and waterproofing (e.g., GORE-TEX™). They are also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and electronics production. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they persist in the environment. Two well-known PFAS chemicals are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). These were phased out of production in the United States and replaced by hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (commonly known as GenX), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and others.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and American Water Military Services LLC, strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

For more information regarding general drinking water questions or for consumer guidance, please reach out to:
Washington State Department of Health – Office of Drinking Water
Phone : 1-800-521-0323
Website : https://doh.wa.gov/drinkingwater

About **Lead**

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. American Water Military Services LLC (AW) on Joint Base Lewis-McChord is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact American Water Military Services LLC at 253-366-9122. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

OUR SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

American Water created an inventory of service line materials. Based on our records, no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement have been identified. For more information about the inventory or the service line serving your residence, contact us at 253-366-9122 or visit https://www.amwater.com/corp/Products-Services/Military-Services/

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

The utility-owned water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

Steps to Reduce Your Potential Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

Steps we are taking:

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, American Water Military Services, LLC conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites. Every 3 years, a total of 30 Lead and Copper samples are collected from a Washington State Department of Health approved residential sampling pool.

American Water Military Services LLC, Lewis Water System treats water using polyphosphate to control corrosion, which was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment by the Washington State Department of Health (WADOH). To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, AW Lewis water system monitors water quality parameters set by the WADOH, as applicable, at a sampling frequency of 6 distribution tests per day. AW also tests pH and Alkalinity monthly for optimal corrosion control monitoring.

Steps you can take:

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.

2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.

3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**

4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.

5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.

6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

What are the **Sources of Contaminants?**

To protect public health, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Both tap water and bottled water come from 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. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants.

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:	
Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

About Your **Drinking Water Supply**

Where Your Water Comes From

Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) began as Camp Lewis in 1917. At that time, Pierce County donated the land to the federal government for military use. According to the water rights claim, water was first appropriated from the Sequalitchew Spring in January 1978. We consider this the original water source for Camp Lewis, and the largest water producer for JBLM to this day. Drinking water produced from the spring and groundwater sources at JBLM are naturally filtered by alternating aquifers. Rainfall replenishes these aquifers located in the Pierce County, Clover/Chambers drainage basin. In addition to the Sequalitchew Spring, there are now an additional four secondary groundwater sources that produce drinking water for the JBLM-Lewis Public Water System. These wells are used during peak demand periods and for emergency operations, as needed. Drinking water production wells for the JBLM-Lewis public water system are listed on the following page. The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) evaluates potential threats to the safety of our water supplies by assessing sources of contamination. Additional information is provided in the form of assessment reports and GIS coverage and can be found at https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/index.html.

How it's Treated

JBLM-Lewis Public Water System primary and seasonal drinking water sources (springs and wells) have susceptibility ratings ranging from moderate to high. Historically, the higher susceptibility is associated with wells in closer proximity to trichloroethylene (TCE) contaminated groundwater. In the past, TCE a colorless solvent, was used primarily in industrial processes to remove grease from metal parts and in dry cleaning operations. There has been great success in containing the TCE plume(s) over time and reducing the threat of TCE contamination to the drinking water supplies. **JBLM continues to regularly monitor drinking water sources for TCE which has not been detected in the drinking water system since 2017.**

Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

What We're Doing

Our priority is to provide reliable, quality drinking water service for customers. The source of supply is an important part of that mission. We work to understand and reduce potential risks to your drinking water supply. We have evaluated our source waters and have developed Source Water Protection Plans as needed with the support of the Washington State Department of Health. This is a voluntary program to identify and address potential threats to drinking water supplies. Additionally, all required water testing is completed on time and reported to regulators.

What Can You Do?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.

Report any spills, illegal dumping or suspicious activity to JBLM-DPW Environmental division @ 253-966-5337. Please report emergencies by calling 911.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE LEWIS SYSTEM

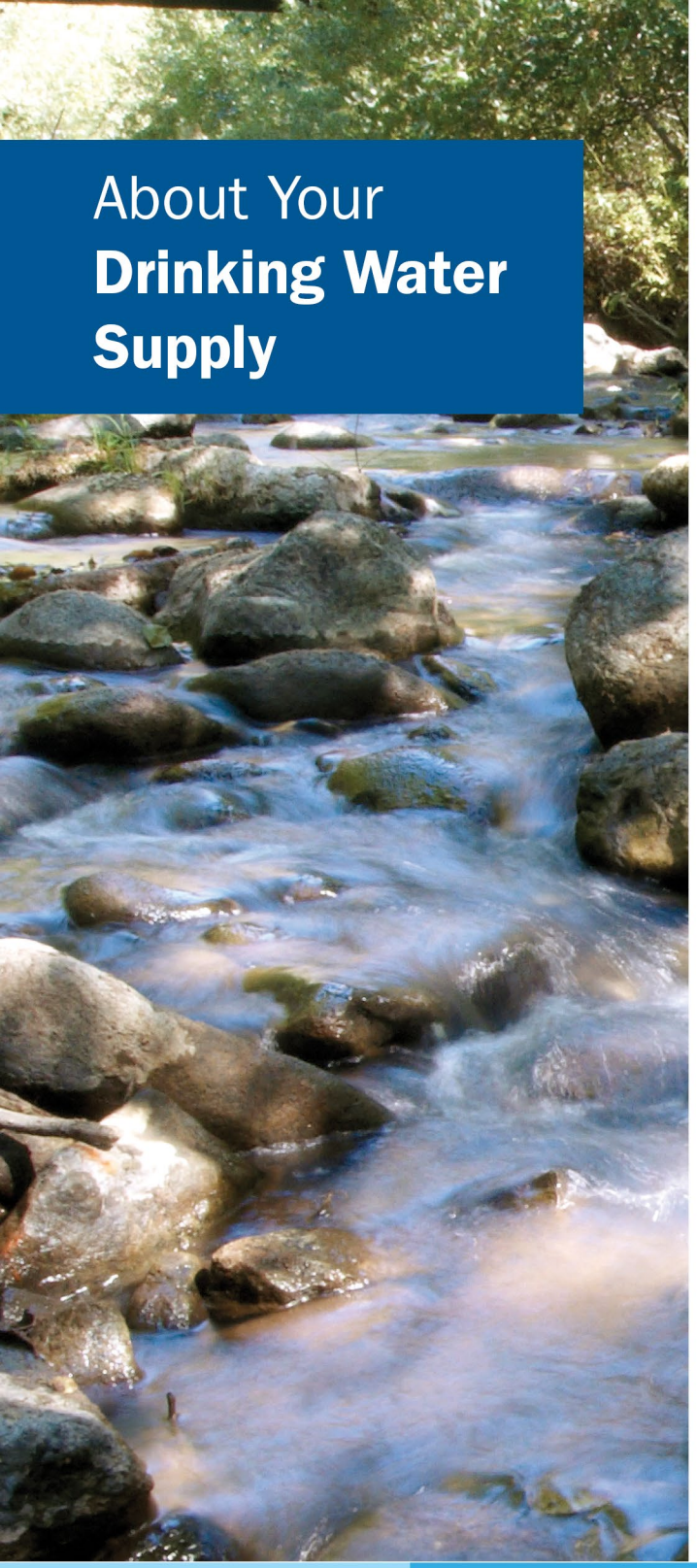
Communities served:
Lewis Community

Water source:
1 spring and 4 active groundwater wells

Disinfection treatment: Spring and groundwater supplies are disinfected with chlorine to maintain water quality in the distribution system.

For More Information

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at https://www.amwater.com/corp/Products-Services/Military-Services/



About Your **Drinking Water Supply**

Water System Source Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The water sources monitored by American Water Military Services, LLC for the JBLM-Lewis water system are listed in the table below.

JBLM- Lewis (PWS 26050) Community Water System Source Information

DOH Source	JBLM Well	Water Type	Source Type	Depth (ft)	Susceptibility Rating	Source Use	Treatment
S01	Sequalitchew Springs	GW	Well	0	High	Permanent	A, C, F
S06	Well 12A	GW	Well	17	High	Permanent	A, C, F
S08 [1]	Well 14	GW	Well	445	High	Seasonal	C, F
S10 [1]	Well 13	GW	Well	275	High	Seasonal	C, F
S11	Well 12B	GW	Well	14	High	Permanent	A, C, F
S14	Well 20	GW	Well	605	High	Seasonal	C, F
S15 [1]	MAMC Well 4	GW	Well	292	High	Seasonal	C, F
S16	Railroad Ave Well 29	GW	Well	784	High	Permanent	C

A = Aeration/Air Stripping, C= Chlorination/Hypochlorite, F=Fluoridation, GW = Groundwater

[1] Well source not used to supply water to distribution system within the last 5 years.

Every Drop **Counts**

Six Simple Steps to **Save Water**

Fix any leaking faucets.
One drop every 2 seconds from a leaky faucet wastes 2 gallons of water every day. That's water — and money — down the drain.

Don't let faucets run when brushing, shaving, or washing the dishes. Just turning off the water while you brush can save 200 gallons a month.

Run washing machines and dishwashers only when they are full, or select the properly-sized wash cycle for the current laundry load.

Install water-saving shower heads and faucet aerators in the bathroom and kitchen (available at most home improvement stores and some supermarkets).

Don't wash your car at home. A car wash uses much less water and often recycles it, too.

Turn off automatic lawn and garden sprinklers when it's raining outside and at the end of the growing season.