# Missie Ranger

June 2019 Volume 72, No. 6 www.wsmr.army.mil/Ranger

#### **D-Day: 75th anniversary Operation Overlord**



WWII veterans, U.S. Soldiers with 1st Infantry Division, French dignitaries and guests attend the 1st Infantry Division memorial at Omaha Beach, Colleville-sur-Mer, France, June 3, 2019. More than 1,300 U.S. Service Members, partnered with 950 troops from across Europe and Canada, have converged in northwestern France to commemorate the 75th anniversary of Operation Overlord, the WWII Allied invasion of Normandy, commonly known as D-Day.

### WSMR museum gallery taking shape



A steel framework covers the foundation in these May 15 photos showing the next phase of construction to expand the White Sands Missile Range Museum with a \$858,433 Museum Gallery.

The museum expansion will provide the opportunity to expand the scope of exhibits in the current museum. The Museum Gallery will contain a Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) component with online content built in to support it.

U.S. ARMY PHOTO BY JOSE SALAZAR

wsmissilerange

white sands missile range

#### STEM summer program kicks off at WSMR



Students in the STEM Internship Program at White Sands Missile Range pose for a photo with WSMR Commander Brig. Gen. Greg Brady and Executive Director Richard Meador outside the Frontier Club following a kickoff luncheon June 3.

By Miriam U. Rodriguez Missile Ranger Editor

White Sands Missile Range Executive Director Richard Meador welcomed 15 interns to the 10-week Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics intern program June 3 at the Professional Development Center. The STEM interns include students from New Mexico State University. the University of Texas El Paso and a couple of interns from other states.

Later in the day WSMR Commander Brig. Gen. Greg Brady welcomed the interns at a kickoff luncheon where he talked on traits of success. He told the interns to make sure and get to know each

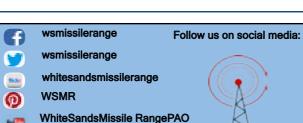
other and to build relationships that will bridge any type of obstacles. He also told them it is important to branch out and talk to other directors and observe how they manage.

Brady told them that it is important to have a vision of where they want to go but to understand how that affects everyone around them. \*



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#### **Announcements**





#### **EDITORIAL POLICY**

"This newspaper is an authorized publication for members of the U.S. Army. Contents of the Missile Ranger are not necessarily the official views of or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, Department of Defense, Department of Army, or White Sands Missile Range. It is published monthly in digital format and posted Online.

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## WHITE SANDS N.M.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

# MISSILE RANGE MISSILE RANGE



WSMR Commander	Brig. Gen. Greg Brady
Acting Chief of Public Affairs	
Editor	Miriam U. Rodriguez
Staff Writer	
Photographer	Jose Salazar

E-mail us - usarmy.wsmr.atec.list.ranger@mail.mil

## Second Front -

## One hundred days of summer campaign aims to keep you safe

**WSMR Safety Office** 

The 101 Critical Days of Summer Campaign begins on Memorial Day weekend and ends after Labor Day.

During this time is when most families take vacations. There is more bicycling, boating, swimming, fireworks, grilling, hiking, etc., all the fun stuff that has a little risk to it.

The Campaign is about educating everyone on how to stay Safe.

The focus this year is on heat injuries and illness prevention. Heat injuries are easy to miss. It's not because people are ignoring the warning signs or prevention of heat injuries or illnesses. Often time, they just don't know how to pre-



WSMR 101 Days of Summer Safety Campaign Memorial weekend through Labor Day 25 May through 2 September 2019

COURTESY GRAPHIC

The 101 Critical Days of Summer Campaign is ongoing from May 25 to Sept. 2. White Sands Missile Range employees are encouraged to practice safety this summer.

vent them or what to look for.

Heat cramps are painful spasms in the arms,

legs, or stomach area.

Heat exhaustion is due to a lack of fluids and salt. Heat exhaustion occurs when the body can no longer control its temperature. Move to a shaded area and cool off by fanning and pouring cool water over the skin. Seek medical attention immediately.

Heat stroke is very serious and can lead to convulsions, being unconsciousness and death can follow rapidly.

Call for medical help immediately.

Cool off as quickly as possible with cold water or ice. Drink water frequently.

Avoid Coffee, tea, alcohol, and many soft drinks. Exercise the work/rest schedule.

Eat light foods such as fruits and vegetables while you work in the heat.

Stay in the shade if you can, especially between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. when the sun is the brightest and hottest.

Cover up with clothing. A hat, long-sleeved shirt, and pants are recommended. Light colored fabrics reflect the heat and feel cooler.

Wear sunglasses. When buying sunglasses, read the label to make sure they are made of a material which will protect against ultraviolet radiation

What can people do to stay safe this summer? Educate people on identifying hazards at work and at home, work related and recreational.

If you see a person doing something unsafe, speak up.

Safety is not just a word. It has to be imbedded into everything we do. We have to live it, promote it, and practice it.







# Drinking Water Quality Report MAIN POST White Sands Missile Range

## What Is This Water Quality Report?

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, or the Consumer Confidence Report, is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA ensures public drinking water systems meet national standards for the protection of your health. This report provides details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED). White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) rap water meets all EPA and NMED drinking water standards.

### d the New III EPA

#### Status of Water In New Mexico and Call For Conservation

Water is New Mexico's must precious natural resource. New Mexica has experienced several consecutive years of drought and meteorologists predict that it will continue. Water conservation is especially important during times of drought. Additionally, and arguably more critical, must aquifers in the state are being depleted. Decreating water levels in aquifers and surface sources can increase the concentration of minerals and commissions in the drinking water supply. We at WSMR are committed to providing a safe and consistent supply of water and we ask for your help. There are a lot of simple ways to reduce the amount of water used both inside and outside the home. Please conserve water whenever possible by taking the following steps:

- Stop lecto. Total ore the largest water user inside the home.
   Over time, totlet flappers can decay or whereis can build up on them. It's usually best to replace the whole rubber flapper—a relatively easy, inexpensive do-in-yourself project that pays for level guicely. You can get instruction for testing for leaks with dive tate for free (with free tabs) from the Office of the State Engineer's District Offices or call 1-800-WATERNM.
- Know your water supply provider and follow existing water restrictions.
- Check audeor fintures (swamp coolers, irrigation systems, etc.) for leaks and repair any leaks found.
- 4. Consider turning the swamp cooler off when away from home.

- Minimize evaporation by watering during the early morning hours, when temperatures are cooler and winds are lighter. Make sure irrigation systems are working properly (and you are not watering the house, sidewalk or street) and use only the minimum amount of water needed by plants.
- Run water only when using it. Turn water off while brushing reetly, sharing, and washing dishes.
- Was only full loads of loundry. Insult a water efficient clothes washer (and save 16 gallons per load).
- 8. Take 5 minute showers.
- 9. Flush toillets only when necessary.
- When upgrading or replacing household fatures, install low-flow toilets, showerheads, washing machines, and laucets.

# CID warns community

U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command

QUANTICO, VA. – U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command's (CID) Computer Crime Investigative Unit (CCIU) is once again warning Soldiers and the Army community to be on the lookout for "social media scams" where cybercriminals impersonate service members by using actual and fictitious information, not just for "trust-based relationship scams," also known as romance scams, but for other impersonation crimes such as sales schemes and advance fee schemes.

"By monitoring your social media identity, you can protect your Army family and your reputation," said Special Agent Marc Martin, deputy director of operations for CCIU. "The criminals will use factual data from official websites and Soldiers' personal social media sites, then prey on vulnerable people's trusting nature and willingness to help the Soldier."

Frequently, CID receives notifications from individuals stating they were scammed online by someone claiming to be a Soldier, but in reality it was an online scammer who has used an unsuspected Soldier's name and available social media photos to commit a crime.

No one is immune from becoming a victim. Scammers steal the identity of senior officers, enlisted personnel, contractors and civilians. Scammers, using this information from legitimate profiles, will capitalize on the trustworthy reputation of individuals associated with the Army.

If you find yourself or a family member being impersonated online, CID warns that you should take immediate steps to have the fraudulent sites removed. Victims should immediately contact the social media platform (company) and report the false profile.

For more information about computer security, other computer-related scams and cyber-crime alert notices visit the Army CID website at https://www.cid.army.mil/cciu-advisories.html.

OPSEC Reviewed 4/25/19. Approved For Public Release, Distribution is Unlimited.

#### Sanitary Survey and Source Water Assessment

As required by the SDWA, NMED has performed a sanitary survey (inspection of our water system) and analyzed the groundwater sources used to supply water for the Main Post area. The Sanitary Survey and Source Water Assessment are available upon request from the WSMR DPW Environmental Division Office at (575) 678-7082



#### Where Do Contaminants Come From?



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

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals can be naturally-occurring or may result from urban stamwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.





Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.





Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

#### Notice to Users of Infrequently Used Facilities

Same of our facilities have low and infrequent water use. After a facility has been unused for five or more continuous days, it is recommended that you let the water run for at least 30 minutes before using the water. This will help maintain proper chlorination.

If you have questions about infrequently used facilities, please call the Directorate of Public Works, Operations and Maintenance Division, Utilities Section at: (575) 678-1917

#### Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

According to the SDWA, anything in water that is not H<sub>2</sub>O is considered a contaminant regardless of whether it is harmful or not.

Therefore, drinking water (including battled 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. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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, can dissolve radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

#### Where Does My Water Come From?

Drinking water produced by our Main Post system is comprised entirely of groundwater.

Water is pumped from an underground aquifer, which is similar to a natural storage tank made of rocks, sand, and other material. The water in the aquifer comes primarily from rainwater that filters through the ground.

A system of water wells is used to bring the groundwater to the surface where it is treated, blended, and distributed to various areas of the Main Post.

#### Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with concer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants may be at particular risk for infections.

These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. The EPA and the Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at: https://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

#### **Notice of Publication**

White Sands Missile Range, NM

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Regulations, a petition for a Class 3 Permit Modification for the White Sands Missile Range (the Permittee) is being submitted to the New Mexico Environment Department, Hazardous Waste Bureau, 2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Bldg. 1, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505, Telephone (505) 476-6000:

The Department of the Army, U.S. Army Garrison White Sands, 100 Head-quarters Avenue, White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), New Mexico 88002-5000 is submitting petitions for Class 3 Permit modifications to change the status of:

Solid Waste Management Units 86 and 87 at WSMR from Corrective Action Required to Corrective Action Complete with Controls; and Solid Waste Management Unit 137, 153, and 162 at WSMR from Corrective Action Required to Corrective Action Complete without Controls.

A 60-day comment period will begin on June 10, 2019 and ends on August 10, 2019. Any interested person may submit comments to John E. Kieling, Bureau Chief, Hazardous Waste Bureau, NMED, 2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Bldg 1, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-6303, Telephone (505) 476-6000 during the 60-day comment period.

A public meeting will be held on July 2, 2019 at 6 p.m. at the Thomas Branigan Memorial Library located at 200 E. Picacho Ave., Las Cruces, NM 88001. Phone: (575) 528-4000.

A copy of the petitions may be viewed at the Thomas Branigan Memorial Library from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Friday and Saturday.

Interested persons may obtain further information from the permittee's contact person Benito Avalos, White Sands Missile Range, (575) 678-5359, and/or the NMED's point of contact, John E. Kieling, NMED, at (505) 476-6000.

The permittee's compliance history for the life of the permit being modified is available from the NMED Point of contact. Contact information is provided above.

Terms and Definitions

# **Water Quality Data Table**

The table below lists the results of the most recent drinking water tests conducted at Main Post. The two columns labeled "Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)" and "Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)" show the EPA limits for safe drinking water.

WSMR conducted tests for volatile arganic chemicals (VOCs), synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs), heavy metals, and many other contaminants. If a contaminant is not listed in this table, then it was not detected in your drinking water.

Some of these contaminants are monitored less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

All contominants detected were at low levels, which are generally not harmful in drinking water. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

Table Explo	nation
mrem/yr.	Millirens per year
NA	Not applicable
pCi/L	Picocuries per litter
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (Jg/L)
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

AL	Action Level: 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 in water.
EPA.	Environmental Protection Agency
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.
WCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
NWED	New Mexico Environment Department, the state drinking water regulatory agency.
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SOC	Synthetic Organic Chemical
VOC	Volatile Organic Chemical
WSMR	White Sands Missile Range

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Year	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Compounds	C. II CONTRACTOR OF						ANT HIS STREET STREET
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.067	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.33	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teets.
Nitrate – measured as Nitragen (ppm)	10	10	2	NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tank, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Zinc (ppm)	.5	.5	0.053	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radiological Contaminan	ts						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	2	1.9 - 2	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCJ/L)	0	50	2.1	0 - 2.1	2013	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226/228 (pCl/L)	0	5	0.548	0.206 - 0.548	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Uranium (µg/L)	0	30	2.4	2.4-2.4	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminants	WCTC	MCL	Highest Avg. Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Year	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants and Disinfe	ection By-	Product					
Chiorine (ppm)	4	4	1,2	1 - 1.2	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes — TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	47*	5.72 - 76.4"	2017/ 2018	No	By-product of the chlorination of drinking water for disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids — HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	5°	0 6.56*	2017/	No	By-product of the chlorination of drinking water for disinfection.

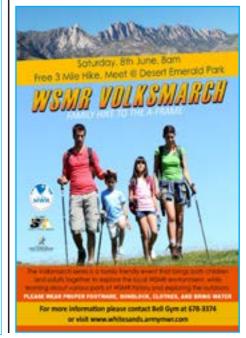
\* - Two quarterly TTHM samples were calleded in 2017–2018. The number reported is the highest locational running annual average.

\* - Two quarterly HAAS samples were calledted in 2017–2018. The number reported is the highest locational running annual average.

Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Year	# Sites Above AL	Violation	Typical Source
Lead and Copper						122.00		
Lead (ppb)	.0	15	3.1	ND - 13	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.17	0.028 - 0.35	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.









## Did You Know?

- WSMR uses a water treatment plant that filters the water and adds fluoride and chlorine. Chlorine is added to disinfect and remove bacteria, and fluoride is added to the Main Post and residential area water to help prevent tooth decay.
- 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. WSMR 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 top 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 (800) 426-4791 or at the EPA lead information website. <a href="https://www.epa.gov/ground.water.ord-drinking-water">https://www.epa.gov/ground.water.ord-drinking-water</a>.
- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants younger than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome (a disorder caused by the inability of blood to carry axygen). 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 for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels in WSME water consistently meet EPA, requirements.
- In order to ensure you are receiving the best quality water, WSMR must flush the system periodically. Flushing the water system is done by opening hydrant valves or allowing the wells to discharge the water somewhere other than the water distribution pipes. Flushing can cause the water to run out onto the street or out into the desert. Even though it may appear that this water is being wasted, it is helping to clean contaminants from the pipes. The water is still part of the hydrologic cycle and will either evaporate or infiltrate. Both evaporation and infiltration eventually lead to the water becoming part of the water supply.

#### The Hydrologic Cycle



Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. The water at WSMR comes from underground aquifers and is made up of water that began as rainwater and then became groundwater after filtering through the ground. The hydrologic cycle, or water cycle, is how water moves around on our Earth.

First, water evaporates from the ocean and becomes water vapor, which then cools and condenses into clouds. The clouds drop the water back to the ground in the form of precipitation, and then either the water evaporates back into the atmosphere or it seeps into the ground to become groundwater by a process known as infiltration.

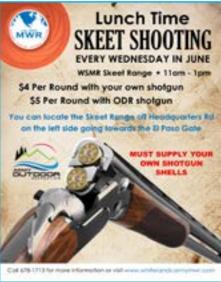
Your drinking water is filtered, treated, and then delivered to your tap as clean, fresh water.

Department of the Army
U.S. Army Garrison White Sands
Attn: IMWS-PWE-EC (163 Springfield)
WSMR, NM 88002-5008

Drinking Water Compliance Program Manager

Telephone: (575) 678-7082 (Envir. Division): (575) 678-2225 Fax: (575) 678-4028





#### Missile Ranger Submission Policy

Submissions to the Missile Ranger are accepted anytime for publication in the following issue, space permitting.

All submissions will be edited for style, content and propriety. Submissions must include a point of contact identified by first and last name and a telephone number for that point of contact.

Submissions can be made by e-mail to the following usarmy. wsmr.atec.list.ranger@mail.mil; also in person at the Public Affairs Office, Building 1782; or call (575) 678-2716.

# Community Calendar

Community Calendar submissions are compiled by the Public Affairs Office. Any WSMR organization wishing to publicize an event on this calendar should submit information to usarmy.wsmr.atec.list.ranger@mail.mil.

#### Frontier Club Lunch Specials

Monday, June 10

Frontier Club - Sweet and sour port

Tuesday, June 11

Frontier Club - Green chile chicken enchiladas

Wednesday, June 12

Frontier Club - Spaghetti and meatballs

Thursday, June 13

Frontier Club - Street tacos at Desert Park

Friday, June 14

Frontier Club - Smothered burritos

Monday, June 17

Frontier Club - Ginger pepper beef

Tuesday, June 18

Frontier Club - Taco Tuesday

Wednesday, June 19

Frontier Club - Pork madeira

Thursday, June 20

Frontier Club - Green chile meatloaf

Friday, June 21

Frontier Club - Specials from the grill

Monday, June 24

Frontier Club - General Tso's chicken

Tuesday, June 25

Frontier Club - Red beef enchiladas

Wednesday, June 26

Frontier Club - Lasagna

Thursday, June 27

Frontier Club - Barbeque

Friday, June 28

Frontier Club - Flautas

Closed Saturday and Sunday

## June

- June 20 Navy Change of Command
- June 27 McAfee Change of Command 9 a.m. Desert Emerald Park



### Frequently Called Numbers

Aquatic Center 678-1068

Army Community Service 678-6767

Arts and Crafts Center 678-5321

Auto Crafts Center 678-5800

Bell Gym 678-3374

Bowling Center 678-3465

CDS 678-2059

Community Center 678-4134

Commissary 678-2313

Frontier Club 678-2055

Library 678-5820

McAfee Army Health Clinic 674-3500

Museum 678-2250

Post Chapel 678-2615

Post Office 541-7429

Outdoor Recreation 678-1713

White Sands Schools 674-1241

Youth Services/SAS 678-4140

IHG Army Hotel, WSMR 678-1838/4559