2024 Annual Consumer Confidence Report Laughlin Air Force Base Water System, PWS ID TX2330006

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 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 (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our drinking water is purchased from the City of Del Rio. The City of Del Rio obtains the water from the San Felipe Springs, a surface water source. The San Felipe Spring is located in Val Verde County, Texas.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed a Source Water Assessment of the water source. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The City of Del Rio received the assessment report. For more information on source

water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight, 47 OMRS/SGXB, at (830) 298-6859.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 animals or from human activity in the form of microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order 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.

How can I get involved?

Concerns and suggestions related to Laughlin AFB's water quality can be addressed by submitting an ICE comment at ice.disa.mil or by contacting the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight office at (830) 298-6859.

Customers can also call the CE 24 Hour Help Desk at (830) 298-5488 to report water leaks, water main breaks or sewer back-ups.

PFAS/PFOA Education

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, food packaging, and cookware. They are also contained in some fire-fighting foams such as aqueous film-forming foam, or AFFF, used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a federal regulation for PFAS in drinking water?[1]

Yes. On April 26, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This rule went into effect on June 25, 2024 with a compliance deadline of April 26, 2029, five years from the date up publication. While the rule requires routine sampling for certain PFAS by no later than 2027, DoD has been sampling drinking water for PFAS compounds at all DoD-owned and operated water systems since 2017. Under the new rule, the following limits, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL), were established, and DoD water systems will need to meet these levels by April 2029.

PFAS	MCL
PFOA	4.0 ppt
PFOS	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (GenX)	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt
PFBS	n/a
Mixture of two or more: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS[2]	HI of 1 (unitless)

For systems where DoD provides drinking water, the Department is collecting the necessary sampling information and is taking actions to ensure compliance within the required 5-year timeframe.

Has Laughlin AFB tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In November 2023 samples were collected from Bldg. 2027, Laughlin AFB.
We are informing you that drinking water testing results were below the MCL for all 6 PFAS compounds covered by the EPA drinking water rule, including PFOA and PFOS. The water system will be periodically resampled as required by the EPA PFAS drinking water rule to ensure continued compliance.

[1] This language and language may need to change to reflect any properly promulgated state standards applicable to the installation. Any langauge changes should be vetted through respective headquarters, public health centers, and requiste legal office

[2] The sampling point is above the HI MCL if the HI exceeds the MCL and if two or more Hazard Index analytes had an observed sample analytical result at or above the PQL in any of the quarterly samples.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

The Laughlin AFB water system PWS ID TX2330006 has received no violations related to the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Laughlin AFB Water System PWS ID TX2330006 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 request 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.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Water samples taken during 2022 did not detect any measurable levels of Arsenic.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the

State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), TT, or MRDL	Highest Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.82	0.26	1.82	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	8.1	2.0	8.1	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	36.8	4.1	36.8	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	14.8	2.3	14.8	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	87.8	1.6	87.8	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	5.3	1.7	5.3	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	17.5	5.3	17.5	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	15.6	1.0	15.6	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), TT, or MRDL	Highest Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	31.2	6.0	31.2	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	142	13.7	142	2024	No*	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	27.8	11	27.8	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0686	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.205	0.008	0.205	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA	0.015	0.002	<0.001	0.002	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.68	NA	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), TT, or MRDL	Highest Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Total Coliform (RTCR)	0	1 positive sample/month	0	0	0	Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or E.coli bacteria	0		0	0	0	Monthly	No	Human or animal fecal waste
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.5	NA	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits

* Annual average was below MCL; therefore, it was not a violation in the state of Texas.

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to ensure the safest water possible, the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	4.0 ppt	0.14 ppt	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA)	4.0 ppt	0.16 ppt	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	10 ppt	0.060 ppt	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)	10 ppt	0.064 ppt	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	10 ppt	0.098 ppt	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	N/A	0.085 ppt	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrite (ppm)	0.05	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ppb)	NA	200	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	1	NA	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2	NA	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: 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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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