

2023 Annual Consumer Confidence Report Laughlin Air Force Base Recreational Area Water System, PSW ID TX2330040

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 obtained from the Edwards-Trinity Plateau, a ground water source.

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:

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., for decades. Due to their widespread use and environmental persistence, most people in the United States have been exposed to certain PFAS. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a federal or Texas regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

There is currently no federal drinking water standard for any PFAS compounds. In May 2016, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established a lifetime drinking water health advisory (HA) level at 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). Both chemicals are types of PFAS.

In Texas, there is not a PFAS drinking water regulation.

The Department of Defense (DoD) issued a policy in 2020 to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all DoD owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every three years. The DoD policy states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than the 2016 EPA HA level of 70 ppt, water systems would 1) take immediate action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFOA, to include providing alternative drinking water; and 2) undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope, and localized source of contamination.

What about the EPA's 2022 interim Health Advisories or proposed regulations?

EPA issued interim Health Advisories for PFOS and PFOA in 2022. However, these newer levels are below quantifiable limits (i.e., below detection levels). EPA announced a proposed regulation on PFAS drinking water standards for public comment on March 14, 2023. The Department supports EPA taking regulatory actions to address PFAS, including a drinking water standard for PFAS that will apply to all drinking water suppliers once final. DoD respects and values the public comment process on this proposed nationwide drinking water rule and looks forward to the clarity that a final regulatory drinking water standard for PFAS will provide. In anticipation of this EPA drinking water regulation and to account for emerging science that shows potential health effects of PFOS and PFOA at levels lower than 70 ppt, DoD is evaluating its efforts to address PFAS in drinking water, and what actions we can take to be prepared to incorporate this standard, such as reviewing our current data and collecting additional sampling where necessary. DoD remains committed to communicating and engaging with our communities throughout this process.

Has Laughlin AFB tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In November 2023 samples were collected from Bldg. 302, Laughlin AFB. We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 29 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and

PFOS. In accordance with DoD policy, the water system will be resampled every two years for your continued protection.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

The Laughlin AFB Recreational Area water system PWS ID TX2330040 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 Recreational Area Water System PWS ID TX2330040 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>.

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	Detect 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 Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	2.06	1.05	2.06	Monthly	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	0	1 positive sample/month	1	NA	NA	June, 2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or E.Coli bacteria	0		0	0	0	Monthly	No	Human or animal fecal waste

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure 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	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Chloride (ppm)	NA	NA	130	11/29/2022	No	Weathering of soils and salt-bearing geological formations
Fluoride (ppm)	NA	4	0.39	11/29/2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (ppm)	NA	NA	0.241	11/29/2022	No	Corrosion of iron or steel well casing and pipes
Manganese (ppm)	NA	NA	0.0041	11/29/2022	No	Naturally found in groundwater, but levels can be increased by steel production and mining.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	NA	70	0.82	11/13/2023	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	NA	70	0.042	11/13/2023	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	157	11/29/2022	No	Water flowing through or over rocks and soils containing sulfate minerals
Texas Copper (ppm)	NA	NA	.0036	11/29/2022	No	Dissolution of copper from plumbing
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	NA	NA	688	11/29/2022	No	From natural sources, urban run-off, industrial wastewater, water treatment process, fertilizers
Zinc (ppm)	NA	5	0.813	11/29/2022	No	Erosion of rocks underground

Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Sample date	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.ND	11/29/2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	12/02.2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	0.02	0.2	ND	11/29/2022	No	Impurity from water treatment chemicals
Silver (ppm)	0.01	0.1	ND	11/29/2022	No	Water flowing through or over rocks and soils containing silver particles

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, nanograms per liter (ng/L)
% 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.
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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