2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report Laughlin Air Force Base Water System, PWS ID TX2330006

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 298-6859.

The 2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) provides Laughlin AFB residents with a snapshot of last year's water quality, which is purchased from the City of Del Rio (sourced from San Felipe Springs). Based on the 2025 sampling results, the base drinking water met all safety standards and is safe for consumption.

While the water remained safe, the system recorded two administrative reporting violations during the year. First, a payment processing delay in the first quarter caused our contracted laboratory to submit routine testing results for disinfection byproducts late to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ); once processed, all levels were confirmed to be within normal limits. Second, the previous year's (2024) report was temporarily flagged for missing a required service line inventory statement and a Spanish-assistance phone number, both of which have since been resolved.

For additional information or questions, please contact Maj Francis Katumba with the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at (830) 298-6859, or visit them at 590 Mitchell Blvd, Bldg 375, Laughlin AFB, TX 78843.

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. Based on the 2025 water sample results, the water met all safety standards for consumption.

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 healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency (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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 has received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts within our system contact Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight, Laughlin 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 EPA's 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 EPA published a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for certain PFAS under the SDWA. This rule went into effect on June 25, 2024 with a compliance deadline of April 26, 2029, five years from the date of publication. While the rule requires routine sampling for certain PFAS by no later than 2027, the 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. Each quarter of 2025 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

[1] This language may need to change to reflect any properly promulgated state standards applicable to the installation. Any language 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.

compounds covered by the EPA drinking water rule, including PFOA and PFOS. The water system will be periodically resampled as required by the EPA's PFAS drinking water rule to ensure continued compliance.

Monitoring and reporting compliance data violations

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation Resolved	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DPD), Major	01/01/2025	3/31/2025	Due to miscommunication regarding the payment process, the contracted laboratory did not report the water sampling results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) to TCEQ in time.
CCR Adequacy/ Availability/ Content	07/01/2025	06/05/2025	The 2024 CCR was missing the "service line inventory availability statement" and the "phone number in Spanish statement".

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 the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.

Additional Information for Laughlin AFB Service Line Inventory

The Laughlin AFB water system PWS ID TX2330006 has developed an inventory of both system-owned and customer-owned service lines. To access the inventory, please contact Laughlin AFB CE Environmental at (830) 298-5596.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the 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 certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration 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	2.1	0.04	2.1	2025	No[1]	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	4.7	1.7	4.7	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	13.6	3.4	13.6	2025	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			
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	7.4	2.9	7.4	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	6.7	1.6	6.7	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	5	1.7	5	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	16.8	4.9	16.8	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	5	1.2	5	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10.9	2.9	10.9	2025	Yes[2]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	43.6	12.8	43.6	2025	Yes[2]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	2.1	< 1	2.1	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0669	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), TT, or MRDL	Highest Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Copper - source water (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.194	NA	NA	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA	0.015	0.006	NA	NA	2025	No[3]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.72	NA	NA	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
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

[1] A low residual reading occurred at a site with reduced water usage due to ongoing renovations. Because the water tested negative for microbial activity, the system remained in compliance with 30 TAC §290 safety standards. No enforcement action or violation is required.

[2] Due to a payment processing delay in the first quarter of 2025, our contracted laboratory did not report TTHM and HAA5 sampling results to TCEQ on time, resulting in a monitoring violation. Once processed, the results confirmed all levels were within normal limits and the water was always safe for consumption.

[3] In 2025, 20 water samples were tested for lead. Although one sample exceeded the 0.015 mg/L action level with a reading of 0.084 mg/L, the system remained fully compliant. The 90th percentile—the standard used to determine regulatory compliance—was 0.006 mg/L, which is safely below the action level.

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to ensure the safest water possible, the State of Texas has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by federal regulations. Results from the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) were all found to be below the minimum reporting limit (MRL).

Contaminants	MCL	MRL	Your Water	Average Result[2]	Range	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	4.0 ppt	4.0 ppt	Below reporting limit[1]	0	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA)	4.0 ppt	4.0 ppt	Below reporting limit[1]	0	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	10 ppt	3.0 ppt	Below reporting limit1	0	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)	10 ppt	5.0 ppt	Below reporting limit[1]	0	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	10 ppt	4.0 ppt	Below reporting limit[1]	0	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	N/A	3.0 ppt	Below reporting limit[1]	0	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

[1] Your water fell below the lowest quantifiable concentration that laboratories can reliably measure and report to the EPA for this contaminant.
[2] According to the EPA if all the results taken throughout the year were below the UCMR5 MRL then the average is "0".

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)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	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.
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
MRL	MRL: Minimum reporting level. The lowest quantifiable concentration of a contaminant that laboratories can reliably measure and report to the EPA for UCMR monitoring.

For more information please contact:

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