

2024



Consumer Confidence Report

for Public Water System DYESS AIR FORCE BASE

At Dyess Air Force Base, we know how important clean, safe drinking water is for you and your family. This report explains where your water comes from, what's in it, and what we do to ensure it meets safety standards.

If you have concerns, contact Bioenvironmental Engineering at (325) 696-2325.

Is your water safe?

Yes! 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. We test our water regularly to ensure it meets EPA guidelines. Sometimes, water may have slight changes in taste, color, or odor, but these are usually harmless.

Where does our water come from?

Our water is purchased from the City of Abilene, which gets its supply from Lake Fort Phantom Hill, Hubbard Creek Lake, Lake O.H. Ivie, and Possum Kingdom Reservoir. As water moves through rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, it naturally picks up minerals and, sometimes, small amounts of other substances from the environment. Raw water is taken from City reservoirs, creeks, and lakes, makes its way through treatment plants, and flows into the distribution system. These efforts ensure the water in customers' homes and businesses is safe to drink and holds up to the highest standards.

What's in our water?

All drinking water—both tap and bottled—contains small amounts of naturally occurring substances. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets strict regulations to make sure these don't pose a health risk.

Why are there contaminants in our 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 – Bacteria and viruses from sources like wildlife, farms, and sewage treatment plants.
- Inorganic contaminants – Minerals, salts, and metals from natural deposits, farming, and industrial activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides – Chemicals used in farming and landscaping that can get into water supplies.
- Organic chemical contaminants – Byproducts from industrial processes, gas stations, and stormwater runoff.
- Radioactive contaminants – Can occur naturally or come from activities like mining and oil drilling.

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.

En Español:
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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Who should take extra precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain waterborne contaminants, including:

- Infants
- Elderly individuals
- People with weakened immune systems (such as those undergoing cancer treatment or organ transplants)

If you have concerns about whether you should take extra precautions, talk to your healthcare provider about drinking water safety. You can also get more information from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

What about lead?

Lead ingestion can be harmful to health, especially for children and pregnant women. The most common source of lead in drinking water is household plumbing. Although the tested lead levels in our water meet TCEQ safety standards, additional lead in drinking water can come from homes with lead in household plumbing components.

If concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may take the following steps to further reduce your exposure:

- Run your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.
- Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.
- Clean your faucet’s screen (also known as an aerator) regularly if applicable.
- If using a water filter, make sure it is certified to remove lead.
- Request to have your water tested and learn more about lead levels in your drinking water.

For more details on lead and how to protect your family, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water> and/or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Keeping your water safe

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) assesses our water sources with Bioenvironmental Engineering on a regular basis to identify potential risks. If you’d like more information on how we protect our water, contact Bioenvironmental Engineering at (325) 696-2325.

We take your water quality seriously and are committed to providing safe, clean water for our Dyess AFB community. If you have any questions, we’re happy to help!

Dyess AFB Data								
The following results were measured and analyzed by the Bioenvironmental Engineering Team at Dyess AFB.								
Type of contaminant	Year or Range	MCLG	The 90th Percentile	Number of sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Units	Violations	Source of Contaminant
Lead	2024	0	0.015	non-detect - 0.00407	0	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.0608- 0.622	0	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Type of contaminant	Year or Range	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detection Level	Sample Range	Units	Violations	Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic (HAA5)	2024	N/A	60	20.5	6.8- 20.5	ug/L	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	N/A	80	87.4	38.0- 87.4	ug/L	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Locational Running Annual Average (TTHM/HAA5)	2024	N/A	N/A	0.0596	0.0416- 0.0596	mg/L	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2024	10	10	0.497	0.391-0.497	mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	2024	1	1	0.152	non-detect - 0.152	mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

City of Abilene Data

The following results were measured and analyzed by the City of Abilene's Environmental Lab Water Quality Control Division and provided to the Bioenvironmental Engineering Team at Dyess AFB.

Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant (unit of measure)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants	2024	Arsenic (ppb)	1	0.0 - 1.1	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	2024	Barium (ppm)	0.18	0.16 - 0.18	2	2	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
	2024	Cyanide (ppb)	206	25.6 - 206	200	200	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
	2024	Fluoride (ppm)	0.8	0.822 - 0.841	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	2024	Nitrate (ppm)	0.247	0.0403 - 0.247	10.00	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks or sewage.
	2024	Selenium (ppb)	< 5.0	< 5.0	50.0	50	N	Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from petroleum refineries.
Radioactive Contaminants	2023	Uranium (ppb)	0.29	0-0.29	0	30	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
	2023	Gross Alpha	<3.0	<3.0	0	15	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
	2023	Gross Beta	10.7	7.7-10.7	0	50	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
	2023	Radium 228 (pCi/L)	<1.0	<1.0	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts	2024	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	24.9	12 - 24.9	No goal for the total	60	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
	2024	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	54	15.9 - 60	No goal for the total	80	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
	2024	Chlorite (ppm)	0.92	0.000283 - 0.92	0.8	1	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants	2024	Trichloroacetic acid	2.8	<1.00 - 2.87		N/A	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
	2024	Bromoform (ppb)	17.4	12.8 - 17.4		N/A	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
	2024	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2.9	1.91 - 2.99		N/A	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
	2024	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	8	5.34 - 7.8		N/A	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorite									
Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.									
Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant (unit of measure)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected		Secondary Limit	Source of Contaminant		
Secondary and other Constituents not Regulated	2024	Aluminum (ppm)	0.048	<0.005	0.048	0.2	Naturally present in environment.		
	2024	Bicarbonate (ppm)	127	108	127	N/A	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.		
	2024	Calcium (ppm)	87.8	44.2	87.8	N/A	Naturally present in environment.		
	2024	Chloride (ppm)	265	119	265	300	Naturally present in environment.		
	2024	Magnesium (ppm)	49.8	20	49.5	N/A	Naturally present in environment.		
	2024	Manganese (ppm)	0.043	0.0059	0.043	0.05	Naturally present in environment.		
	2024	Nickel (ppm)	0.0034	0.001	0.0034	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.		
	2024	Zinc (ppm)	0	<0.005	0.0062	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.		
	2024	Sodium (ppm)	138	85.2	138	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.		
	2024	Sulfate (ppm)	254	93.3	254	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.		
	2024	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	127	108	127	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.		
	2024	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	893	452	893	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.		
	2024	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	423	194	423	N/A	Naturally occurring calcium.		
	2024	Conductivity (uhmos/cm)	1550	536	1520	N/A	Naturally present in environment.		
	2024	Potassium (mg/L)	11.3	9.95	11.3	N/A	Naturally present in environment.		
2024	Chromium (mg/L)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.1	Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.			

Type of Treatment	Year or Range	Disinfectant Used	Average Level	Mimimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Chemical
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	2023	Chloramines (ppm)	3.9	1.7	4.4	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Type of contaminant	Year or Range	MCGL	The 90th Percentile	Number of sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Source of Contaminant	No Violations for Lead or Copper	
Lead (ppb)	2023	0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.		
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.249	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.		
Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Highest Single Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	0.31	100.00%	1	0.3	N	Soil runoff.	
Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Mimimum Level	Maximum Level	MFL	Source of Contaminant	
Asbestos	2012	Asbestos	ND	ND	ND	7	Construction Materials.	
Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
Total Coliform	2024	Total Coliform Bacteria	1.7	*	Presence	N	Naturally present in environment.	
* Presence of Coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples								
Fecal Coliform - not detected								
Data collected through Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) to support analysis and review of contaminant occurrence, to guide the CCL selection process and to support the Administrator's determination of whether to regulate a contaminant in the interest of protecting public health . The UCMR program was developed in coordination with the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. On April 10, 2024, EPA announced the final NPDWR for six PFAS. The final rule requires public water systems to complete initial monitoring by 2027, followed by ongoing compliance monitoring. Water systems must also provide the public with information on the levels of these PFAS in their drinking water beginning in 2027.								
Analyte	CAS Number		High	Range		Contaminant Classification		
PFBA (ppb)	CAS 375-22-4		0.0169	0.000 - 0.0169		PFAS		
PFPeA (ppb)	CAS 2706-90-3		0.0164	0.000 - 0.0164		PFAS		
PFBS (ppb)	CAS 375-73-5		0.00688	0.000 - 0.00688		PFAS		
PFHxA (ppb)	CAS 307-24-4		0.0214	0.000 - 0.0214		PFAS		
PFHpA (ppb)	CAS 375-85-9		0.0096	0.000 - 0.0096		PFAS		
PFHxS (ppb)	CAS 355-46-4		0.0202	0.000 - 0.0202		PFAS		
PFOA (ppb)	CAS 335-67-1		0.00714	0.000 - 0.00714		PFAS		

PFOS (ppb)	CAS 1763-23-1	0.0256	0.000 - 0.0256	PFAS
Lithium (mg/L)	CAS 7439-93-2	28.9	9.5 - 28.9	Metals/Pharaceuticals
Definitions and Abbreviations:				
The following table contain scientific terms and measures, some may require explanation.				
ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). One ounce in 7.350 gallons of water.				
ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L). One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.				
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a substance that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using best available treatment technology.				
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a substance in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.				
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a substance in drinking water.				
MFL - Million fibers per liter. (a measure of asbestos)				
NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units. Unit of measure of the turbidity (cloudiness) of the water.				
pCi/L – Picocuries per liter. (a measure of radioactivity)				
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of 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.				
Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a substance, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.				
J - Analyte detected below the quantitation limit but above the detection limit.				
ND - Analyte not detected in sample.				
N - No violation.				
N/A - Not applicable.				