



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
7TH BOMB WING (AFGSC)
DYESS AIR FORCE BASE TEXAS**

28 May 2026

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL DYESS PERSONNEL

FROM: 7 BW/CC

SUBJECT: Dyess Air Force Base Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

1. Attached is the Dyess AFB Consumer Confidence Report for the 2025 calendar year. All of the data from the City of Abilene, as well as Dyess AFB, is provided in this report covering the measured levels of wanted and unwanted substances in our drinking water. The objective of this report is to communicate information regarding our installations water and the possible contaminants.
2. The highest quality of water is provided to Dyess AFB through the efforts of the 7th Civil Engineer Squadron's Water/Fuels Maintenance Element and the 7th Operational Medical Readiness Squadron's Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight. Our drinking water is regularly tested to ensure the proper amounts of chlorine and fluoride are present. A majority of constituents are tested annually; however, some constituents are tested at varying frequencies due to past sampling and direction of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The result is water that is free of harmful levels of bacteria, resides within the TCEQ regulatory limits for all constituents tested, and promotes the development of strong and healthy teeth in our children. Our water is safe for consumption.
3. Dyess AFB was not issued any Notice of Violation (NOV) by TCEQ during the 2025 calendar year.
4. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at 325-696-2325.

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SETH W. SPANIER, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachment:
2025 Dyess AFB Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

2025



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. Para Asistencia con las traducción, por favor llame al 1-800-687-4040*

2025

Consumer Confidence Report

for Public Water System DYESS AIR FORCE BASE

Who should take extra precautions?

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. A comprehensive service line inventory has been completed for Dyess AFB. The full Lead Service Line Inventory is available for review during normal business hours at the Water and Fuel Systems Maintenance Shop (Building 8007). To view the inventory or request a copy, please contact Christopher Angel at 696-3389 or via email at christopher.angel.4@us.af.mil.

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 or access to the service line inventory, 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!

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical sampling of out drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Dyess AFB Data

The following results were measured and analyzed by the Bioenvironmental Engineering Team at Dyess AFB.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source			
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of September, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	*	N	Naturally present in the environment			
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	0.0024	0	15	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	2024	1.3	0.684	0	1.3	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	550 Ave B, Abilene, TX	2025	17	21.7	µg/L	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Washington Lp, Abilene, TX		15	18				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	550 Ave B, Abilene, TX	2025	63	72	µg/L	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Washington Lp, Abilene, TX		57	70.2				
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	3/3/2025	19.6	9.62 – 19.6	µg/L	0	0.06	N	
NITRATE	6/9/2025	0.648	0.581 - 0.648	µg/L	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	5/13/2024	0.649	0.394 – 0.649	µg/L	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	5/13/2024	0.152	0 – 0.152	µg/L	1	1	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<p>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, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Data collected through 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.</p>								
Analyte	CAS Number		Average		Range		Contamination Classification	
Lithium (µg/L)	7439-93-2		13.47		9.21 - 18.8		Metals/Pharmaceuticals	

PFBA (µg/L)	375-22-4	0.0145	0.0087 - 0.02	PFAS
PFBS (µg/L)	375-73-5	0.0057	0.0048 - .0071	PFAS
PFHxA (µg/L)	307-24-4	0.0132	0.0109 – 0.0150	PFAS
PFHxS (µg/L)	355-46-4	0.0162	0.0139 - 0.0190	PFAS
PFOA (µg/L)	335-67-1	0.0047	0 – 0.0062	PFAS
PFOS (µg/L)	1763-23-1	0.0173	0.0085 - 0.021	PFAS
PFPeA (µg/L)	2706-90-3	0.00112	0.009 - 0.0134	PFAS
PFHpA (µg/L)	375-85-9	0.0057	0 – 0.0074	PFAS

Additional Required Health Effects Language:
 Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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	2025	Arsenic (ppb)	1.1	< 0.1 - 1.1	0	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	2025	Barium (ppm)	0.18	0.10 - 0.18	2	2	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
	2025	Cyanide (ppb)	149	69.2 - 149	200	200	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
	2025	Fluoride (ppm)	0.229	0.172 - 0.229	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	2025	Nitrate (ppm)	0.65	0.143 - 0.65	10	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks or sewage
	2025	Selenium (ppb)	< 5.0	< 5.0	50	50	N	Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from petroleum refineries
Radioactive Contaminants	2023	Uranium (ppb)	2.9	1 - 2.9	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	2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	21	8.70 - 21.0	No goal for the total	60	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2025	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	48.2	14.3 - 48.2	No goal for the total	80	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2025	Chlorite (ppm)	0.982	0.01 - 0.982	0.8	1	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants	2025	trichloroacetic acid	< 1.00	< 1.00 - < 1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2025	Bromoform (ppb)	8.74	3.13- 8.74	N/A	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2025	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	4.51	1.62 - 4.61	N/A	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2025	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	13.6	4.61- 13.6	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	2025	Aluminum (ppm)	0.02	< 0.005	0.02	0.2	Naturally present in environment	
	2025	Bicarbonate (ppm)	115	84.3	115	N/A	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone	
	2025	Calcium (ppm)	54.1	43.4	54.1	N/A	Naturally present in environment	
	2025	Chloride (ppm)	154	118	154	300	Naturally present in environment	
	2025	Magnesium (ppm)	21.5	18.6	21.5	N/A	Naturally present in environment	
	2025	Manganese (ppm)	0.0022	0.0012	0.0022	0.05	Naturally present in environment	
	2025	Nickel (ppm)	0.0043	0.0011	0.0043	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	
	2025	Zinc (ppm)	<0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	
	2025	Sodium (ppm)	98.4	61.6	98.4	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.	
	2025	Sulfate (ppm)	118	89.1	118	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity	
	2025	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	115	84.3	115	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts	
	2025	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	523	442	523	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water	
	2025	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	224	188	224	N/A	Naturally occurring calcium	
	2025	Conductivity (µmho/cm)	930	784	930	N/A	Naturally present in environment	
	2025	Potassium (mg/L)	9.99	7.15	9.99	N/A	Naturally present in environment	
2025	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	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Chemical
MRDL	2025	Chloramines (ppm)	3.2	0.6	4.9	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)	Violation	Source of Contaminant		
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	0.29	100.00%	95% of monthly samples must be ≤ 0.3 NTU & no samples can be >1 NTU	N	Soil runoff		
Type of Contaminant	Year or Range	Contamination Source	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of measure	Source of Contaminant	
Total Organic Carbon	2025	Source Water	6.13	4.41	7.80	ppm	Naturally present in the environment	
Total Organic Carbon	2025	Drinking Water	4.31	2.77	5.30	ppm	Naturally present in the environment	
Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum 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	2025	Total Coliform Bacteria	0.9	*	Presence	N	Naturally present in environment	
* Presence of Coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples								
Fecal Coliform - not detected								
Real Water Loss								
<p>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, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Data collected through 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.</p>								
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	0.00824	0.000 - 0.00824	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)	-	28.9	9.5 - 28.9	Metals/Pharmaceuticals
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report:				
WFSM provides TCEQ with a Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). Disinfectant Type: Chloramines (from Abilene), Chlorine only by WFSM				
Time Range:		Average (mg/L)	Lowest (mg/L)	Highest (mg/L)
1 st Quarter		1.73	0.8	2.6
2 nd Quarter		1.5	0.5	2.3
3 rd Quarter		1.03	0.5	2.1
4 th Quarter		1.13	0.5	2.4
Annual		1.35	0.5	2.6
Definitions and Abbreviations:				
The following table contains 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)				
µg/L – Micrograms per liter.				
mg/L – Milligrams per liter.				
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.				