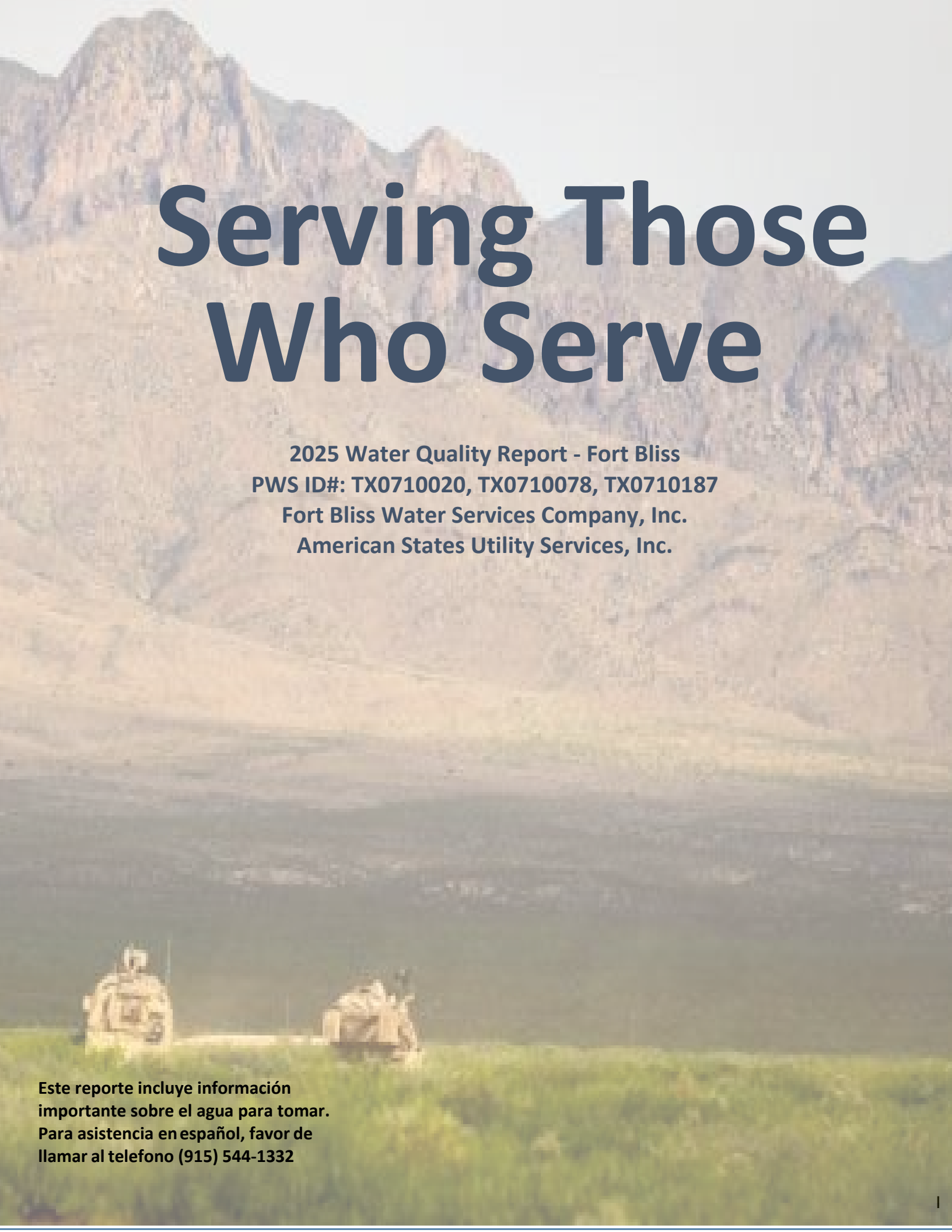


Serving Those Who Serve

2025 Water Quality Report - Fort Bliss
PWS ID#: TX0710020, TX0710078, TX0710187
Fort Bliss Water Services Company, Inc.
American States Utility Services, Inc.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (915) 544-1332

Dedicated to Delivering Clean Water

Every day, people depend on American States Utility Services, Inc. (ASUS) for the water that enhances their quality of life. We operate and maintain water and wastewater systems on military bases across the country, dedicating ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards and continually striving to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to the military installations we serve. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to meet the needs of all our water users.

Fort Bliss Water Services Company, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of ASUS, is the sole provider of your water service. Our certified operators ensure the safe delivery of all potable water, taking water samples at approved sites to ensure its quality throughout our system. With a deep commitment to customer care, ASUS works diligently to protect every drop of water. As a utility provider, we constantly analyze our systems to determine which areas might need repair, replacement, or even supplementary facilities. ASUS also puts a strong focus on water efficiency, actively providing educational outreach for customers to further encourage better resource management.

We at ASUS are proud to be able to provide our services to the military personnel, civilians, and family members who live and work at Fort Bliss. We are honored to support the role your military installation plays in defending the country, both at home and abroad. We achieve this goal by always putting our fundamental ideals into practice. We pay special attention to the ultimate measure of success: our customer's peace of mind.

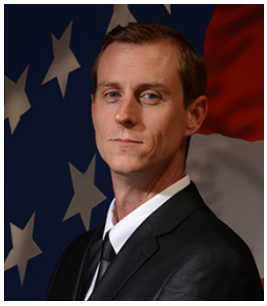
In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. With our own team's deeply rooted military background, we have an intimate understanding of what it takes to make an installation thrive, and we take pride in delivering unparalleled care in this regard.

We are pleased to present you with this annual water quality report and thank you for allowing us to serve you and your family. Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. For more details, you can view our past and current Water Quality Reports at www.asusinc.com.

Sincerely,

Gilbert G. Mesa, P.E.
Utility Manager
Fort Bliss Water Services Company, Inc.

Franklin Jones
Director of Operations
American States Utility Services, Inc.



Important Information About Your Water

Source Water Assessment

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Gilbert Mesa, (915) 564-1332.

What the EPA Wants You to Know

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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 for 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 Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Substances that Could Be in Your Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

Substances that Could Be in Your Water (cont'd)

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. The Hueco Bolson aquifer is located east of the Franklin Mountains in far west Texas and is recognized as a major aquifer in Texas. Fort Bliss Water Services Company (FBWSC) currently owns and operates three community-based Public Water Systems (PWSs) within Fort Bliss.

The water distribution systems for Main Post Fort Bliss (TX0710020) and Biggs Army Airfield (TX0710078) are self-sustaining systems, operating independently of one another. The primary water supply for these systems derives from wells located within the Fort Bliss Army Garrison property. East Biggs Water System (TX0710187) is supplied by a combination of wells and purchased water from El Paso Water (EPW). In the event that the FBWSC water systems are incapable of providing sufficient supply, EPW water can be accessed via emergency interconnections to the FBWSC water distribution system.

Our water is monitored for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Data obtained before January 1, 2025, and presented in this report, is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

2025 Water Quality Test Results - Regulated Substances - Fort Bliss Main Post Area

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Sample Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2023	4.1	3.9-4.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.069	0.068-0.069	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2023	7.6	6.8-7.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.968	0.883-0.968	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	7.14	1.78-7.14	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Trichloroethylene	2025	0.55	0 - 0.55	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Sample Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2023	9.8	9.1-9.8	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2023	3	1-3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2023	3.9	3.8-3.9	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

* EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Year	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, free	2024	0.124	0.00452 - 0.275	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2024	0	0 - 4.38	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Fort Bliss Main Post conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review.
To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact Julian Romero Julian.romero@asusinc.com
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. ASUS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ASUS at 915-564-1332. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	4466 GARCIA CIR, FORT BLISS	2025	4	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	4968 HAGOOD, FORT BLISS	2025	7	8.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	4993 WATERS ST, FORT BLISS	2025	13	33.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	BLDG 629 TAYLOR, FORT BLISS	2025	15	36.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	4466 GARCIA CIR, FORT BLISS	2025	4	4.15	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	4968 HAGOOD, FORT BLISS	2025	6	7.06	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	4993 WATERS ST, FORT BLISS	2025	7	6.17	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	BLDG 629 TAYLOR, FORT BLISS	2025	6	8.09	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5/TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Sample Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Trichloroethylene	2025	0.55	0-0.55	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

Coliform Bacteria

Coliform Bacteria	Sample Year	Total # of Positive *E. coli* or Fecal Coliform	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria, E. coli	2025	0	Repeat samples were negative for total coliforms and E. coli	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Sample Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2025	1.37	0.47 – 2.40	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

*The value consists of the average of all the samples taken throughout the year.

2025 Water Quality Test Results - Regulated Substances - Fort Bliss Biggs Army Airfield

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Sample Year	Highest Level	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2023	7	7 - 7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.054	0.054 - 0.054	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2023	3.6	3.6 - 3.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.801	0.801 - 0.801	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	1.83	1.83	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards 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.

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2025	8.8	8.8	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2025	5	5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2025	4.2	4.2	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Year	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0961	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Fort Bliss Biggs Army Airfield conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact Julian Romero at Julian.romero@asusinc.com.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. ASUS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ASUS at 915-564-1332. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

2025 Water Quality Test Results - Regulated Substances - Fort Bliss Biggs Army Airfield

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Sample Year	LRAA	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	11727 SGT ALEXANDER KENADAY ST, FT. BLIS	2025	3	3.1	0	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	11727 SGT ALEXANDER KENADAY ST, FT. BLIS	2025	3	3	0	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5/TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Coliform Bacteria

Coliform Bacteria	Sample Year	Total # of Positive *E. coli* or Fecal Coliform	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria, E. coli	2025	0	Repeat samples were negative for total coliforms and E. coli	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Sample Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2025	1.41	0.42 – 3.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

2025 Water Quality Test Results - Regulated Substances – Data collected from purchased water provider for Fort Bliss Main Post Area and East Biggs Water System

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminant	Sample Year	Average Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2025	0.0034	<0.001 – 0.0130	0	0.01	ppm	N	Erosion or natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass, electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	0.09	0.038 – 0.20	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	0.0025	<0.001 - 0.0078	0.1	0.1	ppm	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.58	0.03 – 1.08	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum factories
Mercury	2023	1.96	<0.2 - 1.96	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	0.74	<0.05 – 2.50	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewages; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2023	23	<5 - 23	50	50	ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Sample Year	Average Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2024	5.22	<4.0 – 10.0	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Gross alpha, excluding radon and uranium	2024	1.0	<3.0 - 4.0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & --228)	2023	1.5	<1 - 1.5	0	5	piC/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2024	5.2	<1 – 13.7	0	30	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits

* EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles

Organic Contaminants

Organic Contaminant	Sample Year	Average Level Detected	Range	Limit for Treatment Technique	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	2024	1.47	0.86 – 2.33	System in compliance, yearly removal	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Year	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Range of Samples		Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.22	0.001 – 0.687		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2025	0	15	0.46	<1.0 – 12.9		ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; residential plumbing corrosion

Disinfection By-products

Disinfection By-products	Sample Year	Highest LRAA/Average Level	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (THAA)	2025	19.23 LRAA	<1 – 33.1	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	51.03 LRAA	<1 - 104	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	2025	<2 Average	<2	0	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2025	0.009 Average	<0.01 - 0.035	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Coliform Bacteria

Coliform Bacteria	Sample Year	Total # of Positive *E. coli* or Fecal Coliform	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria, E. Coli	2025	0	5%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Sample Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2025	1.99	1.10 – 2.60	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2025	0	0	800	800	ppb	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Volatile Organic Contaminant	Sample Year	Average Level	Range of Samples	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Possible Source
Ethylbenzene ppb	2021	0.033	< 0.5 - 9	700	700	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Inorganic Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminants	Sample Year	Average Level	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2025	3.19	<1.0 – 40.8	N/A	70	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2025	2.30	<1.0 – 14.8	N/A	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	2025	3.91	<1.0 – 34.7	N/A	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2025	4.75	<1.0 – 24.7	N/A	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Unregulated Contaminants*	Sample Year	Average Level	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Lithium	2025	58.3	40 – 72.6	NR	N/A	ppb	Naturally present in El Paso's groundwater
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2025	<4.79	<4.79	NR	N/A	ppt	These compounds are part of the per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) which are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2025	<2.87	<2.87	NR	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2025	<2.87	<2.87	NR	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2025	<2.87	<2.87	NR	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2025	<2.87	<2.87	NR	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2025	<3.83	<3.83	NR	N/A	ppt	

*Note: This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations. Drinking water standards have not been established by EPA. The compounds identified above were detected. For additional information and data visit epa.gov or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791

EL PASO WATER UTILITIES

AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR EL PASO WATER UTILITIES-PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD PWS ID TX0710002

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those without a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA determine whether standards should be set. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available.

2025 Water Quality Test Results - East Biggs Water System – Data collected by ASUS/FBWSC

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	11/12/2025	4.3	4.3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	11/12/2025	0.11	0.11	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	11/12/2025	6.1	6.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	11/12/2025	0.626	0.626	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	4/15/2025	1.96	0.381 - 1.96	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	1/24/2024	0.594	0.594	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper

Lead & Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.128	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2025	0	15	4.6	1	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; residential plumbing corrosion

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, East Biggs Water System conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites annually. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact Julian Romero at Julian.romero@asusinc.com.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. ASUS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ASUS at 915-564-1332. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Disinfection By-products

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	21014 MINUE DR, FORT BLISS	2025	7	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	21285 LIGHT INFANTRY AVE, FORT BLISS	2025	16	2.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	BLDG 13480 SERGEANT MAJOR FORT BLISS	2025	13	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	BLDG 21155 QUARTER MASTER, FORT BLISS	2025	9	2.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	21014 MINUE DR, FORT BLISS	2025	22	0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	21285 LIGHT INFANTRY AVE, FORT BLISS	2025	54	17.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	BLDG 13480 SERGEANT MAJOR FORT BLISS	2025	25	3.31	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	BLDG 21155 QUARTER MASTER, FORT BLISS	2025	26	2.74	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Coliform Bacteria

Coliform Bacteria	Sample Year	Result	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria, E. coli	2025	In the month of November, 1 sample returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Sample Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2025	1.44	0.21 – 2.32	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Level 1 Assessment Public Notice– East Biggs PWS # TX0710187

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed this one action. No sanitary defects were identified during the Level 1 Assessment.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) 5

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The list of chemical contaminates below were the focus of this round of sampling. UCMR 5 results reported at or above those MRLs should be interpreted accordingly. The detection of a UCMR 5 contaminant does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself. Reference concentrations are health-based and provide context for the detection of a UCMR contaminant. They do not represent regulatory limits or action levels and should not be interpreted as an indication that the Agency (EPA) intends to establish a future drinking water regulation.

2024 UCMR5 Sampling Results for Fort Bliss Main Post

Contaminate	Sample Dates	Highest Level Detected	MRL (ug/L)	Units
lithium	1/29/2024	40.8	9	ug/L
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	7/30/2024	0.0031	0.003	ug/L
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	7/30/2024	0.0037	0.003	ug/L

2024 UCMR5 Sampling Results for Fort Bliss East Biggs

Contaminate	Sample Dates	Highest Level Detected	MRL (ug/L)	Units
lithium	4/24/2024	62.6	9	ug/L
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	4/24/2024	0.0038	0.003	ug/L
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	4/24/2024	0.0041	0.003	ug/L

2023 UCMR5 Sampling Results for Fort Bliss Biggs Army Airfield

Contaminate	Sample Dates	Highest Level Detected	MRL (ug/L)	Units
lithium	8/21/2023	87.0	9	ug/L

Non-UCMR Sampling

Department of Defense's (DoD) Policy, issued July 23, 2020, requires monitoring and sampling for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at military installations where drinking water is provided by a non-DoD purveyor to ensure consumers receive safe drinking water. Accordingly, the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) sampled for PFAS in July, 2024. Results reported at or above those MRLs should be interpreted accordingly. The detection of these contaminants does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself. Reference concentrations are health-based and provide context for the detection of these contaminants. They do not represent regulatory limits or action levels and should not be interpreted as an indication that the Agency (EPA) intends to establish a future drinking water regulation. Because this sampling for PFAS was a non-UCMR event, it is not required to be included in this Consumer Confidence Report, but is being provided here for informational purposes.

2024 Non-UCMR Sampling Results for Fort Bliss Main Post Area

Contaminate	Sample Dates	Highest Level Detected	MRL (ug/L)	Units
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	7/30/2024	0.0036	0.003	ug/L
Perfluorooctaonic acid (PFOA)	7/30/2024	0.00078	0.004	ug/L
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	7/30/2024	ND	0.004	ug/L
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	7/30/2024	ND	0.004	ug/L

*The US EPA set Minimum reporting levels (MRLs) for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) based on laboratory capability. Reference

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) Data Summary: January 2025

In anticipation of upcoming federal regulations outlined in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) , our public water system is proactively monitoring for PFAS in our wells to protect public health and ensure sustained water quality. Results reported at or above those MRLs should be interpreted accordingly. The detection of these contaminants does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself. Reference concentrations are health-based and provide context for the detection of these contaminants. They do not represent regulatory limits or action levels and should not be interpreted as an indication that the Agency (EPA) intends to establish a future drinking water regulation. Because this sampling for PFAS was a non-UCMR event, it is not required to be included in this Consumer Confidence Report, but is being provided here for informational purposes.

2024 Non-UCMR Sampling Results for Fort Bliss Main Post Area Wells

Well 6 – Main Post				
Contaminate	**Sample Dates**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MRL (ug/L)**	**Units**
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	12/18/2024	0.0065	0.003	ug/L
Perfluorooctaonic acid (PFOA)	12/18/2024	0.0017	0.004	ug/L

*The US EPA set Minimum reporting levels (MRLs) for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) based on laboratory capability. Reference

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) Data Summary: January 2025

Bldg. 1318 – Main Post				
Contaminate	**Sample Dates**	**Highest Level Detected**	**MRL (ug/L)**	**Units**
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	12/18/2024	0.010	0.003	ug/L
Perfluorooctaonic acid (PFOA)	12/18/2024	0.0015	0.004	ug/L
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	12/18/2024	0.0010	0.004	ug/L

*The US EPA set Minimum reporting levels (MRLs) for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) based on laboratory capability. Reference

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) Data Summary: January 2025

Service Line Inventory and Notices

In order to remain in compliance with Federal and State regulations for the Lead and Copper Rule, Fort Bliss Water Services Company (FBWSC) compiled inventories of service lines for our three community-based Public Water Systems (PWS). Inventories were created and submitted to the State, as well as electronically certified. If you are interested in viewing an interactive map detailing each inventory, please follow this link: ASUS Public Lead Service Line Inventory Dashboard . On the top right portion of your screen where it says "Filter By Installation" select the drop-down menu and click on Fort Bliss. Please note, no Lead service lines were found.

Fort Bliss Water Services Public Water Systems did have Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) service lines. Due to the presence of these lines, notices were sent out to our customers and TCEQ. If you have any questions, please reach out to our office at (915) 564-1332.

DEFINITIONS

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

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.

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.

MRL (Minimum Reporting Level): UCMR Minimum Reporting Level. The minimum concentration that may be reported by a laboratory as a quantified value for a method analyte following analysis. The MRLs were established based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as "significant" or "harmful."

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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

N/A: Not applicable.

N/D: Not Detected. Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/l (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

RAA: Running Annual Average.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.