Naval Air Station Corpus Christi
2025
Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI – PWS ID# TX1780017

Dear Water Customer,

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi (NAS-CC) is pleased to present our 2025 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR Part 141 Subpart O. This regulation requires all public water systems to provide the public with annual details of our water resources and water quality.

Certified and trained professionals proactively monitor and test the water throughout our distribution system. **This ensures our water meets or exceeds federal and state public water system requirements and is safe to drink.**

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, contact Public Works Environmental at 361-961-5353.

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Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by NAS-CC and the City of Corpus Christi to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Jay Halepeska
Title: IEPD
Phone: 361-961-5353
Email: jay.t.halepeska.civ@us.navy.mil

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (361) 961-5353.

Public Participation Opportunities:

City of Corpus Christi:

Corpus Christi's Mayor and City Council meet the second, third, and fourth Tuesday of each month. Information about public participation, public comment, and input can be found by visiting **www.cctexas.com/departments/mayor-and-city-council**.

NAS Corpus Christi:

None scheduled. Call 361-961-5353 for comments or questions.

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NAS CORPUS CHRISTI DRINKING WATER SOURCE

NAS-CC's drinking water system is a Purchased Surface Water System. NAS-CC purchases drinking water from the City of Corpus Christi. The City of Corpus Christi's 2025 CCR data is appended to this CCR. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) regulates water quality.

TCEQ Source Water Name:	SWP I/C FROM CORPUS CHRISTI - CC FROM TX1780003 CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI
Type of Water:	Surface Water
Location:	Nueces County

INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jay Halepeska by phone at 361-961-5353, or by email at jay.t.halepeska.civ@us.navy.mil.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Viewer at the following URL: http://dwv.tceq.Texas.gov.

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INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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 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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at the Environmental Department located in Bldg. 19 or by calling (361) 961-5353 to schedule an appointment.

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 by-products 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 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. CORPUS CHRISTI NAVAL AIR STATION 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 CORPUS CHRISTI NAVAL AIR STATION at 361-961-3665.
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.

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LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING OF DRINKING WATER

The August 2023 sampling results from the testing of drinking water faucets for lead and copper did not exceed the EPA action levels. Public notices were posted at each sampling location within 30 days of receiving sample results.

Twenty (20) samples were taken during the August 2023 event. All results have been forwarded to the TCEQ per the Lead and Copper Drinking Water Rule.

NAS-CC was approved by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to sample lead and copper at a reduced frequency from annually to once every three years. Next sampling event will be conducted June 1 – September 30, 2026. NAS-CC was granted this reduction for NOT exceeding EPA action levels for lead and copper during the previous three years of annual monitoring.

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DEFINITIONS

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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.
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL	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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL	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.
Treatment Technique or TT	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.
Avg	Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
RAA	Running Annual Average.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average.
mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb	micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na	not applicable.

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REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DATA

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical sampling of our 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.

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	BLDG 3600: AVE E, CC-NAS	2025	8	3.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	BLDG 1721: AVE K, CC-NAS	2025	8	3.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	BLDG 3600: AVE E, CC-NAS	2025	52	22.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	BLDG 1721: AVE K, CC-NAS	2025	48	19.1	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 sample results collected at a location over a year

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	2/28/2025	23.8	6.8 - 23.8	UG/L	0	0.06	By-product of drinking water chlorination
NITRATE	6/9/2025	0.61	0.61	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	6/2/2021	0.53	0.53	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DATA , CONTINUED

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	0.096	0.0014 - 0.11	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023	1.7	0 - 2.9	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Coliform

Constituent	Year	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli and Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	2025	0 Positive monthly sample	0	When a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also coliform or *E. coli* positive.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are hardier than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

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REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DATA , CONTINUED

Disinfectant Residual Table

All Public Water Systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Constituent	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	2025	1.56	1	2.96	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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Violation – December 31, 2025

40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(ii) – Failed to include the Service Line availability statement to the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report.

Corrective Action – The following statement was added to the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report and the report was resubmitted to TCEQ.

- Our water system conducted a service line inventory of the drinking water distribution system. If you are interested in reviewing the results of this survey, please contact Jay Halepeska at (361) 961-5353 or jay.t.halepeska.civ@us.navy.mil. Or stop by the Environmental Department located at 8851 Ocean Dr., Bldg. 19 Corpus Christi, TX 78419

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

City of Corpus Christi
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NAS CC purchases drinking water from the City of Corpus Christi (Public Water System ID# TX1780003). The following pages provide data for contaminants monitored by the City of Corpus Christi.

2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY DATA

Our drinking water is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The information that follows lists all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in our drinking water. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Highest Average	Highest Single Measurement	Range	MCL [AL]	MCLG	Common Sources
2025	Arsenic (ppb)	0.0	0.0	NA	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2025	Barium (ppm)	0.119	0.119	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Chlorite (ppm)	0.49	0.61	0.23 – 0.61	1.00	0.80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Copper (ppm)	0.0040	0.0040	NA	[1.3]	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Cyanide (ppb)	80*	150	0 – 150	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2025	Fluoride (ppm)	0.48	0.48	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2025	Nitrate (ppm)	1.50	1.50	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Selenium (ppb)	4.0	4.0	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

***Calculated as a running annual average: the average of four consecutive quarterly averages, which typically include a portion of the previous year's results.**

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Highest Single Measurement	Range	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources
2023	Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	11.0	NA	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2023	Uranium (ppb)	1.0	NA	30	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

Year	Location (Unit of Measure)	Average	Range	Removal Ratio (TT)	MCLG	Common Sources
2025	Source Water (ppm)	4.93	3.75 – 6.02	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2025	Plant 1 (ppm)	3.41	2.25 – 5.40	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2025	Plant 2 (ppm)	3.41	2.25 – 5.40	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2025	Plant 1 Removal Ratio (% removal**)	1.04	0.45 – 2.66	≥1.0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2025	Plant 2 Removal Ratio (% removal**)	1.04	0.45 – 2.66	≥1.0	NA	Naturally present in the environment

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The water disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

****Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by the TCEQ to be removed.**

TURBIDITY

Year	Location (Unit of Measure)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest % of Samples Meeting Limits	Entry Point Limit (TT)	Single Measurement Limit (TT)	Common Sources
2025	Plant 1 (NTU)	0.15	100.0	≤0.3	1.0	Soil runoff
2025	Plant 2 (NTU)	0.20	100.0	≤0.3	1.0	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects; however, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Highest Average	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Common Sources
2025	Chloramines (ppm)	3.33	1.37 – 4.32	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
2025	Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	20	0 – 30	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Highest Yearly Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	47.0	19.7 – 61.8	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	14.0	5.4 – 17.2	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The locational running annual average (LCRAA), presented here as the yearly average, is the average of four consecutive quarterly results for each monitoring location. The LRAA typically includes a portion of the previous year's results. The LRAA is a health concern at levels above the the MCL. Some people who drink water containing total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Year	Constituent	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Unit of Measurement	MCL	Common Sources
2025	Total Coliform Bacteria	0.92	Presence	†	Naturally present in the environment

Total coliform bacteria occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator for other, potentially harmful, bacteria that could also be present.

† **Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples.**

Year	Constituent	Total Number of Positive Samples	Unit of Measurement	MCL	Common Sources
2025	Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	0	Presence	††	Human and animal fecal waste

Fecal Coliform bacteria, in particular, *E. coli*, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (*E. coli*) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, and other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

†† **A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive.**

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RULE

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	90th Percentile	Range	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Common Sources
2023	Lead (ppb)	1.7	0 – 6.5	0	15.0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.033	0.0018 – 0.083	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Highest Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources
2025	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	7.0	3.5 – 8.7	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Bromoform (ppb)	18.8	7.2 – 29.1	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Chloroform (ppb)	1.6	0 – 2.0	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	15.2	7.2 – 22.0	NA	NA	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 CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 (UCMR5)

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Average	Range	MCL	Common Sources
2023	Lithium (ppb)	21.7	18.7 – 26.2	NA	Naturally occurring element
2023	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (ppb)	0.0096	0.0073 – 0.0115	NA	Breakdown product of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in consumer products and industrial applications
2023	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppb)	0.0038	0 – 0.0038	NA	Breakdown product of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in consumer products and industrial applications
2023	Perfluoropentanoic Acid (ppb)	0.0045	0 – 0.0056	NA	Breakdown product of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in consumer products and industrial applications

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS - NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Average	Range	SMCL	Common Sources
2025	Aluminum (ppm)	0.118	NA	0.2	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Bicarbonate (ppm)	184	NA	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2025	Calcium (ppm)	70.0	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Chloride (ppm)	178	NA	250	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification
2025	Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	236	NA	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2025	Magnesium (ppm)	14.8	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Nickel (ppb)	2.0	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
2025	Potassium (ppm)	9.4	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Sodium (ppm)	121	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; oil field by-product
2025	Sulfate (ppm)	116	NA	250	Naturally occurring; oil field by-product
2025	Total Alkalinity (ppm)	151	NA	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2025	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	643	NA	500	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

Many constituents found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.