ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

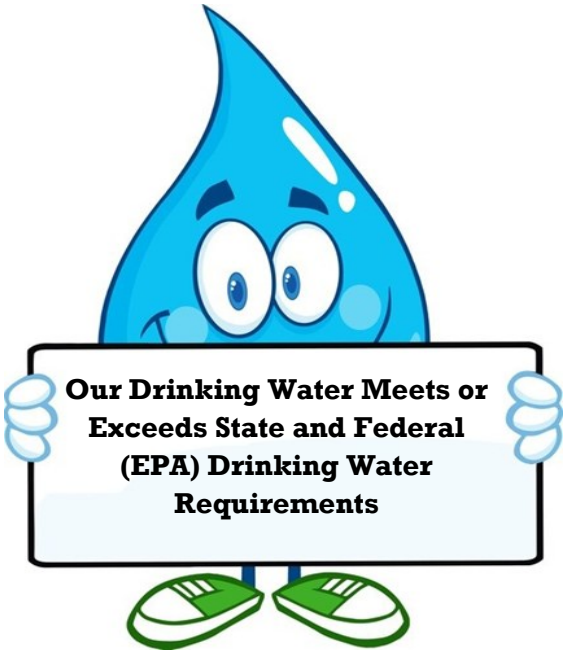
(Consumer Confidence Report)

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2025

NAVAL AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD

ORANGE GROVE

PWS ID: 1250029



This report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025 unless otherwise noted. It is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact Albert Guajardo Sr., Environmental Protection Specialist at (361) 516-6044.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (361) 516-6044.

Understanding Your Report

Our water is monitored for many kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. Violations and Enforcement Actions, if any, are also included in this report.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

All drinking water may contain contaminants: When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point-of-use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants. Presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 for 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 (361) 516-6044.

PWS ID # 1250029

Information About Your Drinking Water

Special notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune issues: 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).

Source of 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 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.

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.
* **Organic 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
* **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture or urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
* **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Information About Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary contaminants are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact Albert Guajardo Sr., Environmental Protection Specialist at (361) 516-6044.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level: 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.

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

Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation): Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.

Health Advisory (HA): HA values/levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations (e.g., 1 day, 10 days, a lifetime).

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.

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

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

ng/L: nanogram per liter, which is a measure of density.

Not Applicable (na): Does not apply or not available.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

EPA: United States Environmental Agency

FDA: United States Food and Drug Administration

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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

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

PWS ID#: Public Water System Identification Number

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

ug/L: micrograms per liter of water. One thousands micrograms per liter is equivalent to 1 milligram per liter. This measure is equivalent to parts per billion (ppb)

Violation (No Abbreviation): Failure to meet a Drinking Water Quality Regulation.

Information About Ground Water Source

NAVAL AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD ORANGE GROVE PWS ID # 1250029

Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Orange Grove (NALFOG) is an auxiliary landing airfield owned by the U.S. Navy. It operates under the command of Naval Air Station Kingsville and is located approximately nine miles north of Alice, Texas, in Jim Wells County. The facility normally operates on a schedule of eight hours per day five days per week. The facility has a small water system where drinking water is produced by one active well drilled into the Evangeline Aquifer. The treatment process consists of adding disinfection (free chlorine) to the groundwater before entering the distribution system.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Arsenic	2024	5.1	5.1 - 5.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and elec-
Barium	2024	0.0703	0.0703 - 0.0703	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural
Dibromochloro-methane	2025	2.7	2.7 - 2.7	0.06	0	ug/L	N/A	A byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Fluoride	2024	1.17	1.17 - 1.17	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	2.5	2.2 - 2.5	10	10	ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural
Selenium	2024	5.4	5.4 - 5.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;

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 is 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 Albert Guajardo Sr., Environmental Protection Specialist at (361) 516-6044.

Disinfectant Residual Table

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of chemical
2025	Chlorine (Free)	2.6	2.06 - 3.07	4.0	4.0	ppm	Water additive (Disinfectant) used to control microbes.

This is a summary of water quality data for the Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Orange Grove (NALFOG) Public Water System. The list includes parameters which NALFOG currently tests for, in accordance with Federal and State Water Quality Regulations. The frequency of testing varies depending on the parameters and are in compliance with established standards.
Some specific chemical contaminants such as Arsenic, Barium, Fluoride, and Selenium are unlikely to change significantly with time. Such contaminants are tested within fairly long intervals and are listed below with the most current information.

Lead and Copper

90th Percentile Level– This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected. The value is obtained after disregarding 10% of the samples taken that had the highest levels. (For example, in a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding the highest result which represents 10% of the samples.) Note: In situations in which only 5 samples are taken, the average of the two with the highest levels is taken to determine the 90th percentile level.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.083	0 out of 5	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	4.5	0 out of 5	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Orange Grove currently has a required lead and copper tap sampling frequency of every 3 years.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	09/29/2025	6.7	6.7 - 6.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) *	09/29/2025	64.8	64.8 - 64.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

PWS ID # 1250029

Drinking Water Lead Service Line Inventories (LSLIs)

The Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Orange Grove water system has developed an inventory of customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please contact Albert Guajardo, Water Program Mgr. in building 4711, room 19, phone number (361) 516-6044. It can also be accessed at https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/ServiceLineInventory.

A REMINDER TO CONSERVE WATER

Most of us take for granted that we will always have enough water. Unfortunately, our area often experiences long periods of drought. We encourage employees and tenants to continue to conserve water as we strive to provide clean, safe, and reliable water here at our installation.

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