Naval Air Station Jacksonville 2025 Water Quality Report

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast Public Works Department (PWD), as the Naval Air Station Jacksonville water utility service provider, is releasing the 2024 Water Quality Report. PWD provides a safe and dependable supply of drinking water through three deep wells which draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Treatment of your water supply includes aeration for odor control and chlorination for disinfection.

The Station started receiving potable water from Jacksonville Electric Authority in 2003, but in 2025, less than 5 percent of our total water was received from them.

In 2025, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment that identified six potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells with low susceptibility levels. Assessment results are on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/.

PWD Jacksonville routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of the monitoring for the period of Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2025. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2025, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

The following are definitions of terms and abbreviations used in the report:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 - The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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 Disinfection 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.

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.

Non-Detects (ND) – indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Not Applicable (N/A) – No value limit/restriction has been applied to this particular parameter.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

NON-SECONDARY TEST RESULTS TABLE – NAS JACKSONVILLE							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	07/2023	N	0.032	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	07/2023	N	0.56	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/2025	N	0.20	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/2025	N	0.20	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	07/2023	N	14	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products
For chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year. For Haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	N	62.42	35.61 – 79.41	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	N	22.25	8.47 – 30.54	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MRDL violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2025	N	0.997	0.87 – 1.2	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06 – 09/2023	N	0.14	0 of 54 sites	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06 – 09/2023	N	1.9	1 of 54 sites	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

PWD is required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 15 ppb. For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90 percent of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled are available for review by contacting PWD.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, have undergone organ transplants, have 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. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control and Protection offer guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants. These are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

To address lead in drinking water, the EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory, and it is available for review by contacting PWD at (904) 542-6440.

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.

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.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not always indicate the water is a health risk. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we may need to make improvements to benefit our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for allowing us to provide families with clean, quality water.