

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NAVAL AIR STN JOINT RESERVE BASE

Public Water System ID: TX2200332

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report 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. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (817) 782- 7815).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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Sources of Drinking Water

NAVAL AIR STN JOINT RESERVE BASE is Purchased surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM FORT WORTH Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Benbrook and the Clear Fork Trinity River	CC FROM TX2200012 CITY OF FORT WORTH Surface water	Yes	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/2200332

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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.

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.

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 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. NAVAL AIR STN JOINT RESERVE BASE 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 NAVAL AIR STN JOINT RESERVE BASE at 817-247-0855. 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>.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at [the Public Works Department building with the Water Program Manager](#).

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Maximum Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contamination
2024	BETA PARTICLES & PHOTON EMITTERS	7.5	7.5 - 7.5	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
2024	URANIUM	1.6	1.6 - 1.6	N/A	30	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2025	ARSENIC	1.1	0 - 1.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2025	BARIUM	0.07	0.05 - 0.07	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2025	ATRAZINE	0.1	0 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2025	CYANIDE	168	0 - 168	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
2025	Di(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	0.6	0 - 0.6	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
2025	FLUORIDE	0.74	0.21 - 0.74	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2025	BROMATE	13.7	0 - 13.7	0	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Turbidity

Year	Compound	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2025	TURBIDITY	0.29	99.9%	Highest single measurement= 1 Lowest monthly % meeting limit= 95% of reading ≤ 0.3 NTU	NTU	N	Soil runoff (Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.)

Disinfectant Residual

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.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
CHLORAMINES	2025	2.27	mg/L	1.06 - 3.80	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

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 to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

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	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2025	0.654	0.0626 - 0.773	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	3.78	0 - 9.06	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3175 VANDEBURG, FORT WORTH	2025	8	10.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	BLDG 3350 HENSLEY AVE, FORT WORTH	2025	8	7.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3175 VANDEBURG, FORT WORTH	2025	12	9.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	BLDG 3350 HENSLEY AVE, FORT WORTH	2025	11	9.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	6/24/2025	3.02	0 - 3.02	UG/L	0	0.06	By-product of drinking water chlorination
NITRATE	12/4/2025	0.298	0.298	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	4/28/2021	0.134	0.132 - 0.134	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Source of Contaminant
0	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Total Organic Carbon

Year	Contaminant	High Measurement	Low Measurement	Average Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
2025	Total Organic Carbon ¹	1	1	1	TT = % removal	N/A	N	Naturally occurring

¹ It is used to determine disinfection by product precursors. Fort Worth is in compliance with all monitoring and treatment technique requirements for disinfection byproduct precursors. A removal ratio of 1 in Specific Ultraviolet Absorbance calculations is considered passing.

Secondary Constituents

(These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry.)

Year	Constituent	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2025	BICARBONATE	99.7	120	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2025	CALCIUM	37.6	48.1	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	CHLORIDE	16.3	31.8	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2025	CONDUCTIVITY	312	431	µmhos/cm	Measure of conductivity in water activity
2025	pH	7.8	8.5	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2025	MAGNESIUM	3.45	7.35	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	SODIUM	19.5	27.9	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2025	SULFATE	17.3	40.9	ppm	Naturally occurring element; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2025	TOTAL ALKALINITY AS CaCO3	99.7	124	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2025	TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	182	244	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2025	TOTAL HARDNESS AS CaCO3	108	150	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium
2025	TOTAL HARDNESS IN GRAINS	6	9	grains/gallon	Naturally occurring elements

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted. UCMR testing provides scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Health research is necessary to know whether these contaminants pose a health risk.

Sampling was conducted every quarter of 2025. All UCMR5 results are available at the Public Works Department building with the Water Program Manager.

Year	Contaminant	Range of Detects	Average Level	Unit of Measure
2025	PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA)	< 0.005 - 0.0075	0.0051	µg/L
2025	PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	< 0.003 - 0.0030	0.0007	µg/L
2025	PERFLUOROHXANOIC ACID (PFHxA)	< 0.003 – 0.0045	0.0011	µg/L
2025	PERFLUOROHXANESULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	< 0.003 – 0.0093	0.0032	µg/L
2025	PERFLUOROPENTANOIC ACID (PFPeA)	< 0.003 – 0.0035	0.0008	µg/L

Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water for 2025

Raw water is monitored for Cryptosporidium, Giardia Lamblia and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed. The 2025 sampling showed occasional low-level detections of Cryptosporidium and Giardia lamblia. These are either deactivated or removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

TCEQ assesses raw water supplies for susceptibility

NAVAL AIR STN JOINT RESERVE BASE purchases water from the City of Fort Worth. The City of Fort Worth uses surface water from Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Benbrook and the Clear Fork Trinity River. Fort Worth owns Lake Worth. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Benbrook Lake. The other four lakes are owned and operated by Tarrant Regional Water District. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of NAVAL AIR STN JOINT RESERVE BASE source waters. TCEQ found no contaminants with high or moderate susceptibility. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts on our system, contact the Water Program Manager at Public Works. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in TCEQ's Drinking Water Viewer at the following URL: <https://dvw.tceq.texas.gov/>. NAVAL AIR STN JOINT RESERVE BASE

Corrosion Control

To meet the requirements of the Lead and Cooper Rule, Fort Worth achieves corrosion control through pH adjustment. Corrosion control does not remove lead from pipes, but it reduces the risk of lead breaking off or dissolving into drinking water.