ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

FOR CALENDAR YEAR

2025

NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE

PWS ID: 1370003

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

Our Drinking Water is Regulated This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE

Public Water System ID: TX1370003

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) 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 reporte incluye información importante sobre el aqual para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (361) 516-6044.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Albert Guajardo, Environmental Protection Specialist

Phone: (361) 516-6044

Sources of Drinking Water
NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE is Purchased Surface Water.
Our purchased water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Source	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
14-W KENEDY ST	Goliad Sands	Ground Water	Active	W KENEDY ST
19 - 6TH / HENRIETTA	Goliad Sands	Ground Water	Active	6TH / HENRIETTA
21 - 3RD / CAESAR	Goliad Sands	Ground Water	Active	3RD / CAESAR
22 - AVE C / 5TH	Goliad Sands	Ground Water	Active	AVE C / 5TH
23 - FM 1356 / HWY 77	Goliad Sands	Ground Water	Active	FM 1356 / HWY 77
24 - 13TH / E KENEDY AVE	Goliad Sands	Ground Water	Active	13TH / E KENEDY AVE
25 - 1950 N ARMSTRONG	Goliad Sands	Ground Water	Active	1950 N ARMSTRONG
SW FROM CORPUS THRU SOUTH TEXAS WATER AUTHORITY	Corpus Christi/ Choke Canyon Lake	Surface Water	Active	CC FROM TX1370035 SOUTH TEXAS WATER AUTH

Naval Air Station (NAS) Kingsville public water system purchases treated drinking water from the City of Kingsville. This source is made up of a blended mix of mainly groundwater and some surface water. These sources are produced through seven (7) active wells that make up approximately 85% of the water source extracted from the Goliad Sands Aquifer located in Kleberg County. The other 15% is purchased surface water from South Texas Water Authority (STWA), which comes from Lake Corpus Christi and Choke Canyon Reservoir.

Water Quality and Substances Contained in Source 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 a 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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/ServiceLineInventory.

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 at (361) 516-6044.

Important Information for Immuno-compromised Persons
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 women, infants (both formula-fed and breast-fed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE 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 STATION KINGSVILLE at 361-516-6404.** 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.

Understanding the Language of Water

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.

Information About Purchased Blended Water Source (City of Kingsville)

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Arsenic	9/29/2025	5.5	3.6 - 5.5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenics 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.

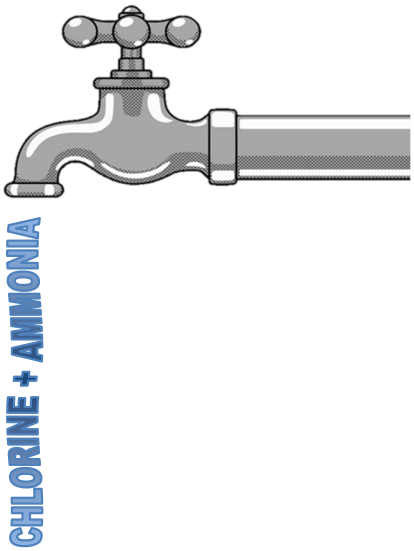
Barium	2025	0.0342	0.0294 - 0.0342	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	2025	15.4	0 - 15.4	0.06	0	ug/L	N	A byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Fluoride	2025	0.54	0.54	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	3.75	1.31 - 3.75	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2021	3.6	2.78 - 3.6	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	2021	0.05	0 - 0.05	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2025	9.4	7.3 - 9.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Uranium	2025	12.4	10.9 - 12.4	0	30	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha, Excluding Radon	2025	5	1 - 5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha, Including Radon	2025	12.5	8.9 - 12.5	0	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2025	14.4	12.3 - 14.4	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE PWS ID # 1370003
WATER QUALILTY INFORMATION

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.

Chloramine Disinfection: Naval Air Station Kingsville Public Water System uses chloramines as a disinfectant. They have been used in municipal water supply treatment since the 1930s. Chloramines are produced when a small amount of ammonia is added to chlorine, but are more stable, thus extending the disinfecting benefits throughout the distribution system.



Benefits of chloramines:

- It is not as reactive as chlorine with organic material in water which produces a lower concentration of disinfection byproducts.
- Chloramine residual is more stable and longer lasting than free chlorine, and therefore offers better protection against bacterial regrowth in systems with large storage tanks and dead-end mains.

Chloramines do not tend to react with organic compounds, so Many systems experience fewer incidences of taste and odor control.

Disinfectant Residual Table

All public 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	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of chemical
Chloramines (Total)	2025	1.13	0.8 - 1.35	4.0	4.0	ppm	Water additive (Disinfectant) used to control microbes.

NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE PWS ID: TX1370003
WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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.

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 back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Contaminant	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low- high)	Unit	# Sites Over AL	Unit	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2023 - 2025	1.131	0.0233 - 0.332	ppm	0 out of 10	ppm	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023 - 2025	0	0	ppb	0 out of 10	ppb	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

NAS Kingsville currently has a required lead and copper tap sampling frequency of every 3 years.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Caesar Gate Near Bldg. 5736	2025	11	3.5	ppb	60	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Quarters A 700 Ellyson	2025	14	7.3	ppb	60	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Caesar Gate Near Bldg. 5736	2025	48	12.5	ppb	80	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Quarters A 700 Ellyson	2025	57	23.5	ppb	80	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NAS Kingsville 2025 Water Quality Test Results Continued

Regulated contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Dibromochloromethane	6/9/2025	19.1	3.6 - 19.1	ug/L	0	0.06	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate	6/9/2025	1.67	1.67	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	1/24/2024	3.19	3.19	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Conservation is saving tomorrow's water today and conservation begins with each of us.

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