2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA/CORRY STATION

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Where Does My Water Come From?
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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, 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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Our water source is ground water from ten (10) active wells. The wells are drawn from the Sand and Gravel Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatments applied are chlorine for disinfection purposes, fluoride for dental health purposes, orthophosphate for corrosion control, and caustic soda for pH adjustment. Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filters are installed on ten (10) wells for organic contamination removal.

Naval Air Station Pensacola/Corry Station routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. 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 that a water system must follow.

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 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.

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.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

2024 CONTAMINANTS TABLE

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling**	**MCL Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Jan 2023 – May 2024	No	1.96	ND-1.96	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Jan 2023 – Dec 2024	No	3.34	0.645-3.34	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling**	**MCL Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium (ppm)	Jan 2023-Dec 2024	No	0.041	0.016-0.041	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Jan 2023-Dec 2024	No	0.65	ND-0.65	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Jan 2023-Dec 2024	No	3.4	ND-3.4	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (ppb)	Jan 2023-Dec 2024	No	0.3	ND-0.3	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nickel (ppb)	Jan 2023-Dec 2024	No	9.1	ND-9.1	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Jan 2023-Dec 2024	No	4.3	0.29-4.3	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Jan 2023-Dec 2024	No	13.9	7-13.9	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling**	**MCL or MRD Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm) (Stage 1)	Jan-Dec 2024	No	0.77	0.64-0.88	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethanes (ppb)	Aug 2024	No	4.9	2.5-4.9	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling**	**AL Exceeded**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**Range of Tap Sample Results**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jul-Dec 2023	No	0.12	0 of 30	0.0012-0.66	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jul-Dec 2023	No	2.8	2 of 30	ND-20	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The 2023 Lead and Copper Sampling Event results reported showed the NAS Pensacola/Corry Station water system to be in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. In 2023 lead levels at two of thirty taps sampled exceeded the action level (AL) of 15 parts per billion (ppb). However, because the 90th percentile result is below the AL, the system did not exceed the AL and is in compliance. We will continue to monitor as required by rule.

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS are found in many consumer products, as well as in industrial products, like certain firefighting agents called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS is also found in essential use applications such as in microelectronics, batteries, and medical equipment. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment, and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?
On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

- perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) = 4 ppt
- perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) = 4 ppt
- hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX) = 10 ppt
- perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) = 10 ppt
- perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) = 10 ppt
- HI MCL for PFHxS, PFNA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and GenX = 1 (unitless).

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029.

In order to provide safe drinking water to all Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoD systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoD-owned systems are required by DoD policy to monitor for all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533.

Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoD is committed to complying with requirements of the NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoD installations.

Has NAS Pensacola/Corry Station tested its water for PFAS in 2024?
Yes, in February 2024 and August 2024 samples were collected from the Water Treatment Plant.

We are informing you that in February 2024, 8 of 29 PFAS were detected in your water system. In August 2024, 7 of the 25 PFAS were detected in your water system. The results are provided in the following table. EPA does not have an MCL for all of these compounds at this time. PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxA, PFHxSA, PFHPA, PFBSA, PFPeA, and PFBA were detected.

PFAS			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Sampling Dates (mo/yr)**	**Level Detected**	**Likely source of contamination**
PFBA	March 2024	4.7	Unavailable
PFPeA (ppt)	Mar - Aug 2024	4.7	Unavailable
PFBSA (perfluorobutanesulfonic acid) (ppt)	Mar - Aug 2024	5.0	Unavailable
PFHpA (perfluoroheptanoic acid) (ppt)	Mar - Aug 2024	2.9	Unavailable
PFHxSA (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid) (ppt)	Mar - Aug 2024	10.4	Unavailable
PFHxA (perfluorohexanoic acid) (ppt)	Mar - Aug 2024	7.1	Unavailable
PFOS (perfluorooctaesulfonic acid) (ppt)	Mar - Aug 2024	5.7	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
PFOA (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid) (ppt)	Mar - Aug 2024	8.5	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002; however, PFOS still generated incidentally

What is next?
NAS Pensacola/Corry Station will continue to monitor for PFAS in accordance with the EPA regulation and DoD policy. Once required initial monitoring information is available, we will calculate the Running Annual Averages (RAA) for the regulated PFAS and will compare those numbers to the MCL and Hazard Index (HI) trigger levels. This will determine what our continuing monitoring requirements will be beginning in 2027, and if needed, we will plan operational or infrastructure changes to ensure our water complies with the PFAS MCLs and HI by April 2029 in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)
NAS Pensacola/Corry Station has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence of drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (UCMR5)				
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling Dates (mo/yr)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Likely source of contamination
PFBS (perfluorobutanesulfonic acid) (ppb)	Jan 24 - Dec 24	0.0047	ND-0.0047	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PFHpA (perfluoroheptanoic acid) (ppb)	Jan 24 - Dec 24	0.0028	ND-0.0028	Unavailable
PFHxS (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid) (ppb)	Jan 24 - Dec 24	0.0010	ND-0.0010	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities
PFHxA (perfluorohexanoic acid) (ppb)	Jan 24 - Dec 24	0.0039	ND-0.0039	Unavailable
PFOS (perfluorooctaesulfonic acid) (ppb)	Jan 24 - Dec 24	0.0010	ND-0.0010	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) (ppb)	Jan 24 - Dec 24	0.013	ND-0.013	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities
PFPeA (perfluoropentanoic acid) (ppb)	Jan 24 - Dec 24	0.0031	ND-0.0031	Unavailable.

In 2024, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are thirteen (13) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ or they can be obtained from Michael Keethler (850) 452-2114.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 microbiological 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. NAS Pensacola/Corry 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 an unknown 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 NAS Pensacola/Corry Station Michael Keethler (850) 452-2114. 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.

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency has revised the Lead and Copper rule for all public drinking water systems. They have mandated that drinking water systems produce an inventory list of all service line material. The service line is the piping that extends from our water main to the customer's meter as well as the piping that extends from the meter to the customer's home. NAS Pensacola /Corry Station has prepared this inventory in accordance with federal regulations. To view this service line inventory, contact Michael Keethler (850) 452-2114 of NAS Pensacola/Corry Station or visit:
https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1774206.1]&[profile=Sampling

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, NAS Pensacola/Corry Station conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites triennially. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, visit:
https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1598920.1]&[profile=Sampling

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Keethler (850) 452-2114. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.