2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA/CORRY STATION

Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola/Corry Station's drinking water is in compliance with all United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water quality standards and we're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. In 2025, NAS Pensacola/Corry Station Water System testing resulted in detection of 12 contaminants, none above the EPA accepted level for drinking water. Detailed information regarding NAS Pensacola/Corry Station Water System treatment and testing is included within this report. NAS Pensacola remains committed to providing you with 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, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025 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.

2025 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)	Mar 2025-Jul 2025	No	4.7	0.32-4.7	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 2025	No	0.88	0.78-0.97	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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 United States, for decades. Due to their widespread use and environmental persistence, most people in the United States have been exposed to certain PFAS. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (e.g., aqueous film-forming foam) used for fighting petroleum fires.

What is the EPA's new rule and what is the Florida regulation for PFAS in drinking water?
On 10 April 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced their final rule on drinking water regulatory standards, known as the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) for certain PFAS analytes under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The rule establishes legally enforceable levels (i.e., Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)) for six PFAS analytes in drinking water, as depicted in Table 1. Five analytes (PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA) have individual MCLs, while PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS have a Hazard Index (HI) to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS analytes in drinking water (as shown in Table 1). The Hazard Index is a long-established tool that EPA regularly uses to understand health risk from chemical mixtures. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals), PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, drinking water systems will use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action. The EPA also finalized health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these six PFAS analytes.

Table 1 NPDWR FINAL PFAS MCLs AND MCLGs

Compound	Final MCL (enforceable)	Final MCLG (non-enforceable)
PFOA	4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) (also expressed as ng/L)	Zero
PFOS	4.0 ppt	Zero
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

In Florida, there is not a PFAS drinking water regulation.

The Department of Defense (DoD) issued a policy in December 2024 to monitor and comply with the new PFAS MCLs in drinking water at all DoD-owned and operated drinking water systems within the United States and its Territories, including regulated and non-regulated drinking water systems. The DoD policy requires all DoD-owned systems to complete initial monitoring by 26 April 2027, conduct compliance monitoring, and achieve compliance with the PFAS MCLs by 26 April 2029.

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

Has NAS Pensacola/Corry Station tested its water for PFAS in 2025?
Yes. In September 2025 and December 2025 NAS Pensacola/Corry Station collected samples from the Water Treatment Plant.

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 29 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS.

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).

In 2025, 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 eleven (11) 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.