Public Water System MS0240060 NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTAL CTR

2025 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality (Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2025). We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source of Water

Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport receives water from the Graham Ferry aquifer. The Graham Ferry aquifer is part of the Miocene aquifer system that consists of multiple layers of sand separated by beds of clay. A U.S. Geological Survey study of groundwater in Harrison County found that aquifers deeper than 500 feet were artesian. The groundwater from NCBC Gulfport water supply is pumped from three wells ranging from 722 to 854 feet in depth.

The state of Mississippi conducted a source water assessment for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. Report is available by contacting Public Works at (228) 871-2373. The wells on NCBC Gulfport received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) conducted an annual inspection of our drinking water system in August 2025. No significant deficiencies were observed during the survey, and our system received a rating of A+ with a score of 100/100.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is disinfected by licensed drinking water operators who function within a secure and monitored water system that provides drinking water to only NCBC Gulfport. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Fluoridation

Per a Department of Defense initiative to increase military personnel dental readiness, in late 2014 fluoride was added to our water in accordance with EPA and MSDH standards. Although there is some naturally-occurring fluoride in the water, to achieve dental readiness the level must be maintained within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm.

To comply with the “Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies”, Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 – 1.2 parts per million (ppm) was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was

100%. The number of months that samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website https://www.epa.gov/safewater.

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. These substances are called contaminants. Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants

are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website https://www.epa.gov/safewater.

How can I get involved?

Please contact the Housing Office at (228) 871-2586 for the most current information on how you can become involved.

The CCR will not be mailed to customers but is posted on the NCBC Gulfport Environmental webpage. It will also be emailed to customers on base. A hard copy of the CCR can be obtained from the Center's Environmental Office located in Building 322, Room 103 or by emailing a request for a copy to christina.l.mills12.civ@us.navy.mil. The Public Works Department Environmental Division encourages all consumers that have concerns or questions to contact them directly at (228) 871-2373.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.

- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Additional Information for Lead

Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport conducted lead and copper testing in August 2024 and is in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Compliance is based on meeting 90th percentile lead and copper levels, which are defined below data tables. As reported last year, one location (in building 225) had an elevated lead level. Public Works and Preventive Medicine took action to mitigate the lead risk at this location. All sources in this building used for human consumption were tested and meet requirements. Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review by contacting the Public Works at (228) 871-2373.

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory, and no lead lines were found. The methods used to make that determination were visual inspections, water operator and base personnel interviews, and review of geographic information system data, real estate property records, and other historical records. The Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Southeast (NAVFACSE) contracted AH Engineering (AH) to prepare the inventory. After an initial review was conducted, field verifications were conducted to confirm data and create the inventory. Contact Public Works at (228) 871-2373 to access the inventory.

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, NCBC Gulfport conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites at least every three years. NCBC Gulfport currently conducts lead sampling at childcare facilities under the Navy program for sampling and testing lead in drinking water in priority areas every 5 years. All plumbing modifications and new fixtures at childcare facilities are tested prior to use to ensure compliance. Contact Brian Nottingham in Public Works for additional information at (228) 871-2373.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NCBC Gulfport is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact NCBC Gulfport (Public Water System ID: MS0240060) by calling 228-871-2020 or emailing brian.e.nottingham.civ@us.navy.mil. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The MS Public Health Laboratory (MPHL) can provide information on lead and copper testing and/or other laboratories certified to analyze lead and copper in drinking water. MPHL can be reached at 6015767582 (Jackson, MS).

Water Quality Data Table

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.800	0.600	1.500	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	3.940	NA	NA	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants (sample range also includes results from 2024)								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.600	ND	0.600	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007	0.0025	0.007	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.180	0.812	1.180	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.873	0.261	0.873	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	NA	NA	0.344	0.0305	0.344	2025	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	NA	NA	0.633	0.230	0.633	2025	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

Sampling results for Lead and Copper conducted in 2024 in table below. 20 sites were sampled.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0335	0.118	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	2	ND	31.40	1	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Sample Results from Sodium in table below.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		68.60	56.20	68.60	2024	No	Likely source of contamination - road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents. Also erosion of natural deposits; Leaching.

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA required the system to monitor some additional unregulated contaminants/chemicals in 2024. Contaminants detected during this monitoring are listed in table below. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
lithium (mg/L)	0.00865	ND	0.012

Definitions

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Contaminant	Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Unregulated Contaminants	Unregulated contaminants are those for which 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 regulation is warranted. UCMR 5 specifies monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium.
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. 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.

Violations and Exceedances

NCBC Gulfport was not issued any violations during 2025.

As reported in the 2024 CCR, Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) assigned a violation to water systems in the state (including ours) for not sampling disinfectant by-products during the correct month. This was due to a state laboratory capacity issue, not our water system; therefore, no fines or corrective actions were issued by MSDH against NCBC Gulfport. The violation did not require public notification and did not count against the system in the annual capacity assessment. This violation was listed again in 2025. As of August 11, 2025, this action has been closed with status of compliance.

The NCBC Gulfport water system disinfects our drinking water using chlorine. Disinfectant by-products (DBPs) are created when disinfectants, such as chlorine, react with naturally occurring organic compounds in the water. High levels of the DBPs can raise concerns about potential health effects. During sampling in 2025, all results were well below the maximum contaminant level required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Results are shown in the data table above in the Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products section.

For more information please contact:

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