

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. NS Mayport 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 PWD Mayport Environmental Branch at (904) 270-6070. 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>.

We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 15 ppb. For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled are available for review by contacting your PWD Mayport Environmental Branch at (904) 270-6070.

To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory and it is available for review by contacting your PWD Mayport Environmental Branch.

# 2025 Annual Water Quality Report Naval Station Mayport



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.

For further information or questions concerning this report, please contact your PWD Mayport Environmental Branch at (904) 270-6070. Additionally, Navy personnel who live off-base or in private residences can also contact PWD Mayport for general questions on water quality, or to determine whom to contact for information on the water utility servicing your area.

## 2025 Water Quality Report NAVAL STATION MAYPORT

PWS ID #2160734

The Public Works Department (PWD), Naval Station (NS) Mayport, Florida, is your water utility service provider. We are 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 has always been to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water is sourced from three deep wells, which draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Treatment of your water supply includes aeration for odor control and disinfection through chlorination.

In 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. This assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 35 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 <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

PWD Mayport routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period 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.

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 U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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:

A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

B) 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.

C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

D) 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.

E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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).**

TEST RESULTS TABLE – NAVAL STATION MAYPORT

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Barium (ppm)	1/2023	N	0.026	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2023	N	0.55	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer	
Sodium (ppm)	1/2023	N	21	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil	
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Note: The results in the Level Detected column are the annual average of quarterly averages. The Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites for Stage 1 monitoring								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	Monthly 2025	N	0.78	0.2-2.16	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Note: For HAA5s and TTHMs, “Level Detected” is the highest LRAA that occurred in 2025, computed quarterly. “Range of Results” is the range of all individual samples collected from all sampling locations in 2025.								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	N	20.65	9.10-16.70	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	N	72.00	44.83-103.5	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Lead and Copper								
Note: The three sites exceeding the AL were investigated and were determined to have been sampled incorrectly.								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90TH Percentile Result	No. of sites exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tapwater)(ppm)	09/2025	N	0.081	0 of 76 Sites	0.001-0.29	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tapwater)(ppb)	09/2025	N	2.9	3 of 76 Sites	0.5-8.1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Radium 226 + 228 (combined radium) (pCi/L)	1/2023	N	0.5	N/A	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	

To help you better understand the terms in the tables we have 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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** – The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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 Disinfection Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

**Method Reporting Limit (MRL)** – Smallest concentration of a chemical that can be reported by a lab.

**Not Applicable (N/A)** – No value limit or restriction has been applied to this particular parameter.

**Non-Detects (ND)** – Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per million (ppm)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**What are the 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 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 Naval Station Mayport tested its water for PFAS?**

Yes. In March, July, and September of 2024 and December of 2025, samples were collected from the point of entry into the water distribution system.

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results for all 25 PFAS covered by the sampling method, including the six regulated PFAS, were not detected in your water system.

**What is next?**

NS Mayport 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 SDWA.