

A Few Definitions

Important Information

Water Contaminants

2020 Annual Drinking Water

Quality Report

Hurlburt Field Florida



We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed below.

Hurlburt Field Public Affairs:
(850) 884-7464
Hurlburt Field Housing Office:
(850) 884-7505
Hurlburt Field Bioenvironmental Engineering:
(850) 881-1822
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
1-800-426-4791
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention:
1-800-232-4636

This report will be mailed to customers upon request and is available at Bioenvironmental Engineering, Bldg 91043.

In the table on the inside fold, 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 Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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 Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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.

Level Detected: Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Not Detected (ND): Means not detected & indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Hurlburt Field Bioenvironmental Engineering Office 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 monitoring results for the period of 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020. Data obtained before 1 January 2020, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with state laws, rules, and regulations

In 2020, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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 14 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://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

EPA's Guide on Lead and Copper

If present, elevated levels of 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. Hurlburt Field is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials previously used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot-line or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

We failed to complete required sampling for tap water lead and copper on time and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The monitoring period was 6/1/20 through 9/30/20. Thirty samples were required, but we did not take the required number of samples and copper was not analyzed.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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.

2020 Hurlburt Field Water Quality Table

This Report is for You!

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.



Our water source is acquired from five wells. These wells draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Due to the excellent quality of our aquifer, the only treatment process required is chlorine disinfection to meet Florida Administrative Code standards prior to public water system distribution.

If you have any questions concerning your water or this report, please contact Bioenvironmental Engineering Environmental Program Manager at 881-1822 or Civil Engineering Utilities, Mr. Mark Bazylak at 884-4602. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about your water quality.

We at Hurlburt Field work around the clock to provide top quality water to our customers. We ask for your support in protecting and conserving our water resources. They are critical to the continued well-being of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

JOCELYN J. SCHERMERHORN, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 1st Special Operations Wing

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) (Stage 1)	Jan - Dec 20	N	0.91	0.7 – 1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Oct 20	N	7.9	6.5 – 7.9	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Oct 20	N	25.2	21.4 – 25.2	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detecte	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	Apr 20	N	0.34	0.11 - 0.34	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	July 20	N	1.22	1.15 – 1.22	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm.
Sodium (ppm)	Feb 20	N	130	99 - 130	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Exceed	90th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun - Sep 17	N	0.25	0 out of 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun - Sep 17	N	3.7	0 out of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants Table

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Radium 226+228 or combined Radium (pCi/L)	Jun 17	N	0.4	ND - 0.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number)	Apr & Jun 20	Y	8	ND - 8	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics.

The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) sets drinking water standard for secondary contaminants and has determined that Odor is an aesthetic concerns at certain exposure levels. Odor was sampled for in April of 2020 and was found at a higher level than is allowed by the State. Resamples on 6/25/2020 confirmed no detection of Odor. Odor is a secondary drinking water contaminant and does not pose a health risk.