### Special Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

### A Special Note About Lead in Drinking Water

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. Hurlburt Field 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 a lead 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 Bioenvironmental Engineering at usaf.hurlburt.1-somdg.mbx. 1-soomrs-bioenvironmental-engineering@health.mil. 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.

### Lead & Copper Rule Revision Requirements

The EPA Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) was first introduced in 1991 to identify and reduce lead and copper in drinking water through corrosion control techniques and routine monitoring. The EPA recently revised the LCR to further reduce the risk of lead in drinking water. The revision requires water systems to 1) identify drinking water service lines that are either lead or galvanized downstream of a lead line, and 2) implement a replacement plan for such service lines. Hurlburt Field has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory, and all service lines were confirmed non-lead; no unknown or galvanized lines were identified. For more information on the installation's lead service line inventory, please contact Civil Engineering (CE) at (850) 884-3817.

### Source Water Assessment

In 2023, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) conducted 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. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

### Substances & Contaminants That Might Be Present in Source & Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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).

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. Those substances include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife and inorganic contaminants. For more information regarding these substances, you can visit EPA's contaminants site at www.epa.gov/ccl/types-drinking-water-contaminants.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### Community Participation

Education is key to getting involved and understanding your drinking water. Additional information from the EPA is located/ available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/.

**HURLBURT FIELD AFB**

# 2025 Annual

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**PWS ID# FL1460782**

**WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS THE REQUIRED STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) AND THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (FDEP).**

### Purpose of report

This report is designed to provide you with details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the strict standards set by regulatory agencies. This report provides a snapshot of last year's water quality on the installation. We are committed to providing our Airmen, families, and civilian personnel with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Hurlburt Field AFB 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, 2025, 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. If you have any questions about this report or water quality on Hurlburt Field AFB, please contact Bioenvironmental Engineering at 850-881-1822.

### Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From And How Is It Purified?

Hurlburt Field's water system processed approximately 219 million gallons of water in 2025. Our water comes from five active wells located on the installation. These wells are drawn from the Floridan Aquifer. The excellent natural quality of this deep aquifer provides a very high-quality water source.

### How is Hurlburt Field 's Water Treated?

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all 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 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 certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does 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.

**2025 WATER TESTING RESULTS**

**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

| *Contaminant and Unit of Measurement* | *Year Sampled* | *MCL Violation (Yes/No)* | *Level Detected* | *Range of Results* | *MCLG* | *MCL* | *Likely Source of Contamination* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barium (ppm) | 2023 | No | 0.34 | 0.0024-0.34 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2023 | No | 0.88 | 0.024-0.88 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. **Hurlburt Field does NOT add fluoride.** |

**STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS**

| *Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement* | *Year Sampled* | *MCL or MRDL Violation (Yes/No)* | *Level Detected* | *Range of Results* | *MCLG or MRDLG* | *MCL or MRDL* | *Likely Source of Contamination* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine (as Cl12) (ppm) | 2025 | No | 0.99 | 0.66-1.65 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 2025 | No | 10.5 | 2.6-10.5 | NA | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 2025 | No | 79.8 | 13-79.8 | NA | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)**

| *Contaminant and Unit of Measurement* | *Year Sampled* | *AL Exceeded (Yes/No)* | *90th Percentile* | *No. Exceeding the AL* | *Range of Tap Sample Results* | *MCGL* | *AL (Action Level)* | *Likely Source of Contamination* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 2023 | No | 0.32 | 0 of 30 | 0.01 – 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 2023 | No | 0.0067 | 1 of 30 | ND – 18 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

**ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS (STATE REQUIREMENT)**

| **Contaminant and Unit of Measurement** | **Year Sampled** | **MCL Exceeded (Yes/No)** | **Level Detected** | **State MCL** | *Likely Source of Contamination* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L) | 2025 | No | 450 | 500 | Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) are a measure of the total amount of dissolved material in water. TDS is a secondary drinking water standard, which means it is not associated with health effects but can affect the taste, odor, and color of water. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ppm** | parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| **ppb** | parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| **ppt** | parts per |
| **mg/L** | Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water |
| **NA** | Not Applicable |
| **ND** | Not detected |
| **NR** | Monitoring not required but recommended |

| **Important Drinking Water Definitions** | |
|---|---|
| **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. |
| **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. |
| **TT** | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water. |
| **AL** | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| **Variances and Exemptions** | State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| **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. |
| **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. |

**Variance & Exemptions or Significant Deficiencies**
There are no variances & exemptions or significant deficiencies for CY25.

**PFAS Contamination Testing**
All 2025 PFAS sampling met EPA 1 year sampling requirements, results ranging from ND to 1.3 ppt, which is well below the health risk advisory (4 ppt).