

<u><i>A Few Definitions</i></u>	<u><i>Important Information</i></u>	<u><i>Water Contaminants</i></u>
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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 expected health risk. 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Not Detected (ND): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

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.

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 2024 to 31 December 2024. Data obtained before 1 January 2024, and presented in this report, is from the most recent testing done in accordance with state laws, rules, and regulations.

In 2024, 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 23 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/> the PWS number is 1460782.

Lead-Specific Information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, 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. The 2024 EPA directed Lead Line Survey determined none of these lines exist on the installation. If you are concerned about lead in your water, contact Bioenvironmental Engineering at (850) 881-1822. 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>.

Level-1 Assessment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that another potentially harmful waterborne pathogen may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment and perform six corrective actions, all of which were completed successfully.

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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount 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.

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 those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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 individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare provider. EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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.

2024 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) 884-7196
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

2024 Hurlburt Field Water Quality Table

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 24	N	0.80	0.69 – 0.97	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Aug 24	N	1.3	N/A	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Aug 24	N	20	16.1 – 23.9	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 Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	Jun 23	N	0.34	0.12 - 0.34	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; from natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	Jun 23	N	0.88	0.74 – 0.88	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)	Jan-Dec 23	N	113	110-120	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jul 23	N	0.27	0 out of 30	0.019-0.46	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jul 23	N	6.3	1 out of 30	ND-52	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	Likely Sources of Contamination
Odor Threshold (threshold odor number)	Jun 23	Y	16	ND-16	3	Naturally occurring organics.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (ppt)	Apr 23	N	ND	0	4	Firefighting foam; industrial discharge

This Report is for You!

We are pleased to present the 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 the 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.

Handwritten signature of Patrick T. Dierig.

PATRICK T. DIERIG, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 1st Special Operations Wing

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement:

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. The Hurlburt Field Water System has prepared this inventory in accordance with federal regulations.

To view the inventory, visit [https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&\[guid=32.1724247.1\]&\[profile=Sampling\]](https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1724247.1]&[profile=Sampling]), or call Hurlburt Field Bioenvironmental at (850)881-1822.

Lead Tap Sampling Data Availability Statement:

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, The Hurlburt Field Water System conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites triennially (next due June-Sept 2026). The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data or service line inventory, contact Hurlburt Field Bioenvironmental Engineering at (850)881-1822.