

A Few Definitions

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.

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.

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 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 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.

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.

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.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Important Information

In 2017 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection 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/>.



Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens 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 assessment(s) to identify and correct any problems that we may find during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct a Level 1 assessment in August due to having three total coliform positives that month, exceeding the one allowable total coliform positive sample for the month. 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. The one Level 1 assessment was completed on 23 August 2017. Also, during the past year, one Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system and was completed on 26 September 2017. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action for each assessment and we completed both. We have reviewed and updated our sampling plan to prevent these assessments from reoccurring.

Hurlburt Field incurred a reporting violation in 2017 by providing the Water Quality Report to the customers one day later than allowed by rule. The report was due on 1 Jul 17 but was delivered on 2 Jul 17. This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We have established a report tracking file to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future.

EPA's Guide on Lead

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 Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Contaminants

Contaminants That May be Present in Source Water Include:

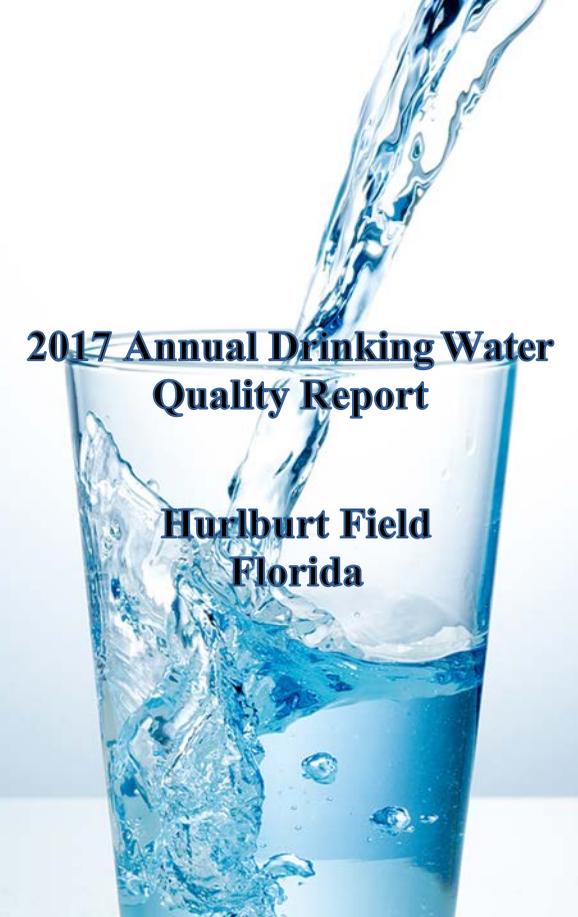
- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial 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.



2017 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.

This Report is for You!

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report that shows our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. 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 Floridan 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 Water Program Manager at 881-1822 or Civil Engineering Utilities, Mr. Alan Cox at 884-5957. 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.

THOMAS B. PALENSKE, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 1st Special Operations Wing

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 2017 to 31 December 2017. Data obtained before 1 January 2017, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with state laws, rules, and regulations.

2017 Hurlburt Field Water Quality Table

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant or Disinfectant & 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 17	N	0.825	0.6-1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Jul-17	N	35	26.4-35	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Jul-17	N	50	24.6-50	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	Jun 17	N	0.34	0.11-0.34	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium (ppb)	Jun 17	N	1	ND-1	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Fluoride (ppm)	Jun 17	N	1.1	0.99-1.1	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.
Nitrate (ppm)	Mar & Jun 17	N	0.36	ND-0.36	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	Jun 17	N	140	110-140	NA	160	Salt water 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	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 (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	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.