

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number	MCLG	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Jan - Dec 10	N	1	0	0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month.	Naturally present in the environment.

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
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Jul - Sep 08*	N	2.6	ND - 2.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Jul - Sep 08*	N	0.9	0.2 - 0.9	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Barium (ppm)	Jul - Sep 08*	N	0.349	0.117 - 0.349	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	Jul - Sep 08*	N	5	ND - 5	200	200	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	Jul - Sep 08*	N	1.06	0.99 - 1.06	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between
Sodium (ppm)	Jul - Sep 08*	N	130	100 - 130	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan - Dec 10	N	1.0	0.7 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five)(HAA5)(ppb)	Jul 10	N	6.84	5.2-9.0	N/A	MCL = 60	By-products of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Jul 10	N	21.88	8.2-45.8	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Results	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun-Sep 08*	N	0.27	0 of 20	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun-Sep 08*	N	8	0 of 20	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In the table above, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or 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.

* Sample taken prior to 2010 due to Florida Department of Environmental Protection sampling schedule requirements.

"NA" means not applicable and indicates that it does not apply to that contaminant.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts of the water sample.

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

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

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-products Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution systems locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.



HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA

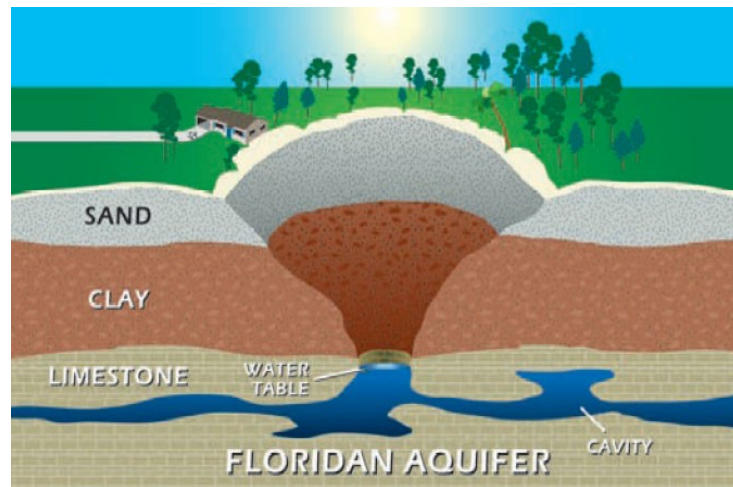
2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Although the base does not hold public meetings on its distribution systems, we are available to address any questions you may have.

Please contact Hurlburt Field's Public Affairs Office at 884-7464.

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water quality.

Housing residents should contact the Military Family Housing Office 884-7505 with any water concerns.



Water Works

Wondering Why You Get This Report: Every community water system (CWS, or PWS that serve 25 people or 15 service connections year-round) is required by law to provide its customers with a water quality report also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by July 1 of each year. This report lists any regulated contaminants the CWS detected in its treated water and the level at which they were found for the preceding calendar year.

What Should You Do with This Report? Read it and know what it means. A knowledgeable customer is a way to keep water quality at its best.

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 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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>.

Useful Facts

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Important Information

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Why Water Efficiency?

Launched in 2006, WaterSense is an EPA-sponsored partnership program that seeks to protect the future of our nation's water supply by promoting water efficiency and enhancing the market for water-efficient products, programs, and practices. WaterSense partners with manufacturers, retailers and distributors, and utilities to bring WaterSense labeled products to the marketplace and make it easy to purchase high-performing, water-efficient products.

Across the country, our growing population is putting stress on available water supplies. Between 1950 and 2000, the U.S. population nearly doubled. However, in that same period, public demand for water more than tripled! Americans now use an average of 100 gallons of water each day—enough to fill 1,600 drinking glasses! This increased demand has put additional stress on water supplies and distribution systems, threatening both human health and the environment.

There's a reason that water has become a national priority. A recent government survey showed at least 36 states are anticipating local, regional, or statewide water shortages by 2013. By using water more efficiently, we can help preserve water supplies for future generations.



Team Hurlburt

We at Hurlburt Field would like you to understand the efforts we make continually to improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our water. If you have any questions or concerns about information provided, please call any of the numbers listed.

Hurlburt Field Public Affairs: 884-7464

Hurlburt Field Housing Office: 884-7505

Hurlburt Field Bioenvironmental Engineering: 881-1822

Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: 1-800-232-4636

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Hurlburt Field draws its drinking water from the **Floridan Aquifer**, several hundred feet below ground. A series of five wells provides water that is pumped, treated, and then distributed around the base to ensure we are never without potable water.

Due to exceptional water quality, chlorine disinfection is the only treatment required to produce a safe product for our community. The Commando Village housing area obtains its water from the Okaloosa County distribution system. Okaloosa County publishes a separate Consumer Confidence Report for those residents.

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

- (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 byproducts 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.

We are pleased to present this year's **Annual Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform you on the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our water production and delivery method provides 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 our water. Our ground water source is acquired from five wells. These wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Due to the excellent quality of our aquifer water, the only treatment process required is chlorine disinfection to meet Florida Administrative Code (FAC) standards prior to public water system (PWS) distribution.

In 2009 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 eleven 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 <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp>.

If you have any questions regarding this report, or the water quality, contact Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight NCOIC at 881-1822. We encourage you to be informed about our water quality.

Hurlburt Field Bioenvironmental Office routinely monitors for contaminants in our 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 to December 31, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

We at Hurlburt Field work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that you help us protect our water resource, which is at the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

MICHAEL T. PLEHN, Col, USAF
Commander, 1st Special Operations Wing

