Providing the integral services that empower our nation's military communities from the ground up.

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Dedicated to delivering clean water

Every day, people depend on American States Utility Services, Inc. (ASUS) for the water that enhances their quality of life. We operate and maintain water and wastewater systems on military bases across the country, dedicating ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards and continually striving to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to the military installations we serve. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to meet the needs of all of our water users.

ASUS is the sole provider of your water service. Our certified operators ensure the safe delivery of all potable water, taking water samples at approved sites to ensure its quality throughout our system. With a deep commitment to customer care, ASUS works diligently to protect every drop of water. As a utility provider, we constantly analyze our systems to determine which areas might need repair, replacement, or even supplementary facilities. ASUS also puts a strong focus on water efficiency, actively providing educational outreach for customers to further encourage better resource management.

We at ASUS are proud to be able to provide our services to the military personnel, civilians, and family members who live and work at Eglin Air Force Base Main Base. We’re honored to support the role your military installation plays in defending the country, both at home and abroad. We achieve this goal by always putting our fundamental ideals into practice. We pay special attention to the ultimate measure of success: our customer’s peace of mind.

In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. With our own team’s deeply-rooted military background, we have an intimate understanding of what it takes to make an installation thrive, and we take pride in delivering unparalleled care in this regard.

We are pleased to present you with this annual water quality report and thank you for allowing us to serve you and your family. Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. For more details, you can view our past and current Water Quality Reports at www.asusinc.com.

Sincerely,

Zig Resiak
Utility Manager
ASUS - Eglin Air Force Base Main Base

Susan Miller
Acting Director of Operations
American States Utility Services, Inc.
Important Information about Your Water

What the EPA Wants You to Know

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, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for 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 Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. ASUS 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 your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
Important Information about Your Water

Substances that Could Be in Your Water

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
2019 Water Quality Test Results

Eglin Main Base 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 the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

### Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)</th>
<th>MCL Violation (Yes or no)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters (pCi/L)</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>ND - 2.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2 - 1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)</th>
<th>MCL Violation (Yes or no)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimony (ppb)</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ND - 2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ND - 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>0.011 - 0.016</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beryllium (ppb)</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>ND - 0.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium (ppb)</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>ND - 0.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanide (ppb)</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ND - 4</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.58 - 1.05</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (ppb)</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>ND - 3.6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>Feb 17 - Mar 18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>12 - 15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2019 Water Quality Test Results (continued)

### Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant of Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation (Yes or no)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>Jan. - Dec. 19</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.53 – 1.27</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</td>
<td>July 19</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling</th>
<th>AL Exceeded (Yes or no)</th>
<th>90th Percentile Result</th>
<th># of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL (Action Level)</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (tap water) (ppm)</td>
<td>June - Sept. 17</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0 of 20</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (tap water) (ppb)</td>
<td>June - Sept. 17</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>1 of 20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DEFINITIONS

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

**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.

**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.

**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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

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

**Part per billion (ppb) or Microgram per liter:** One part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Part per million (ppm) or Milligram per liter:** One part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/l):** Measure of radioactivity in water.
Questions?

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water. If you have questions or concerns about decisions affecting your drinking water quality, please contact Amy Sweeney, Environmental Coordinator for ASUS, at (850) 503-2241.