

Serving Those Who Serve

2025 Water Quality Report- Eglin AFB Ranger Camp

PWS# 1460830

American States Utility Services



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 Ranger Camp. 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,

Eric Jenkins
Utility Manager
ASUS- Eglin AFB Ranger Camp



Franklin Jones
Director of Operations
American States Utility Services



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 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 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

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ASUS at 850-389-8773. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Your Drinking Water Source

Our water source is ground water from two wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer.

Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatments required are chlorine for disinfection purposes and fluoride for dental health purposes.

Source Water Assessment

In 2025, 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 four potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low-moderate susceptibility levels.

The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from by visiting 15663 Range Road, Eglin AFB, Florida 32542 or by calling (850) 389-8773.

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.

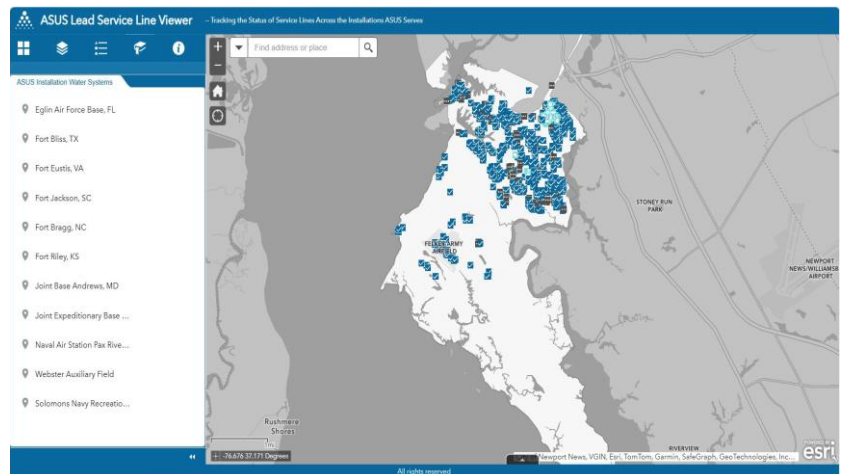
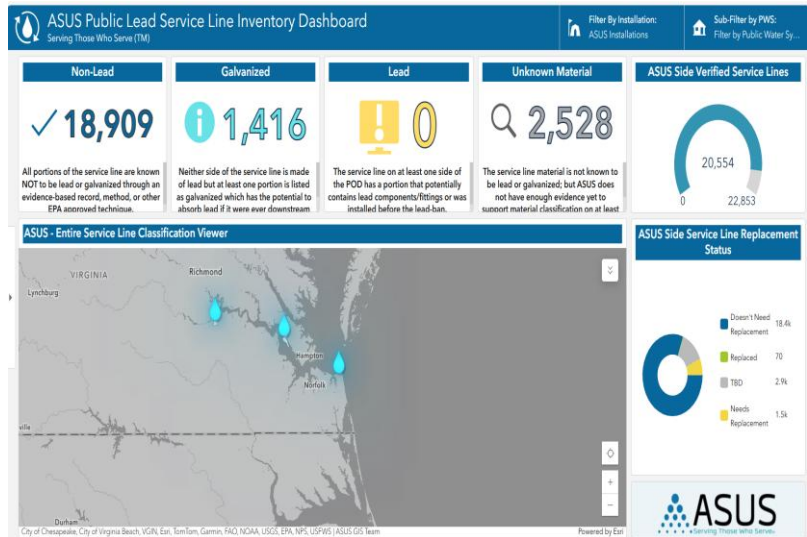
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead Service Line Inventory

ASUS has begun an effort to identify, inventory and replace any water system service lines composed of lead or having lead components. This effort is in response to updated legislation regarding the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR).

There are currently two important ASUS websites available to the public that show the efforts made at Eglin AFB and other ASUS installations used to detect and replace these lead components in our water system. These are updated in real time with our progress and are accessible at the following hyperlinks. Please note that each website will need to be filtered to the exact installation.

The first website is the **ASUS Public Lead Service Line Inventory Dashboard** (top photo). This website shows the overview of the progress completed by ASUS. This website may be accessed at the following link: <https://asusinc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/7f67012b51a74cb8b509978871978ea3>. The second is the **ASUS Lead Service Line Viewer** (bottom photo) that shows, by installation, the exact location and information for all service lines on the installation. This website may be accessed at the following link: <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/a912d7971c0d4abb487a78d346a201>



2025 Water Quality Test Results

Ranger Camp 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, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025, 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

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCL Violation (Yes or no) | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Alpha Emitters | Feb 2022 | No | 2.5 | ND – 2.5 | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCL Violation (Yes or no) | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| Barium (ppm) | 01/2024 | No | 0.0057 | N/A | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel (ppm) | 01/2024 | No | 0.0026 | ND-0.0026 | | 0.1 | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 01/2024 | No | 0.47 | N/A | 4 | 4.0 | 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 |
| Sodium (ppm) | 01/2024 | No | 65 | 63-65 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Secondary Inorganics

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCL Violation (Yes or no) | Level Detected (mg/L) | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------|-----|---|
| Iron (mg/L) | 01/2024 | No | 0.31 | ND-0.31 | N/A | 0.3 | As rain falls or snow melts on the land surface and water seeps through iron-bearing soil and rock, iron can be dissolved into the water. In some cases, iron can also result from corrosion of iron or steel well casing or water pipes. |

*The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) sets drinking water standards for secondary contaminants and has determined that iron is an aesthetic concern at certain levels of exposure. Iron was sampled in 2024 and was found to be at a higher level than allowed by the State. Iron, as a secondary drinking water contaminant, does not pose a health risk. We will continue to sample as required by rule and work with the Department as needed.

Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

| Disinfectant of Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling | MCL or MRDL Violation (Yes or no) | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2025 | No | 0.92 | 0.56 - 1.91 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| HAA5 | 2024 | No | 9.5 | N/A | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2024 | No | 25.9 | N/A | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

| Contaminants and Unit of Measurement | Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) | AL Exceeded (Yes or no) | 90th Percentile Result | No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL | Range of Tap Sample Results | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------|-------------------|--|
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 06/2024 | No | 0.27 | 0 of 10 | 0.051-0.33 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 06/2024 | No | 12 | 1 of 10 | 1.2-72 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits |

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, ASUS conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every 3 years. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact Luis Santana Mojica at Luis.Santana-Mojica@asusinc.com or visit [https://depdms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&\[guid=32.1693886.1\]&\[profile=Sampling\]](https://depdms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1693886.1]&[profile=Sampling]). Per the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Action Level exceedances are determined by the 90th percentile result, not by the number of sampling sites exceeding the Action Level.

PFAS

In December 2021, the U.S. EPA set up mandatory sampling for many water systems to monitor for PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl) substances in order to establish baseline levels of these forever chemicals found in the environment. Since 2021, these chemicals have been sampled and studied nationwide to create applicable drinking water standards that will limit the maximum amount of PFAS chemicals allowed in the water supply.

These chemicals originate from commercial and industrial sources that include many materials manufactured using “non-stick”, “waterproof”, and “stain-resistant” labeling. On military installations, the major source of this contamination is contributed to the use of Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) associated with extinguishing fires, specifically on flight lines.

In 2024 ASUS conducted sampling in their system for PFAS chemicals at Ranger Camp and all analytes were returned as “Non-Detect”. Only PFAS chemicals that were detected are recorded in the results.

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 Luis Santana Mojica, Environmental Program Administrator for ASUS - Eglin AFB, at (850) 865-6333.

