Under the Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), community water systems are required to report this water quality information to the consuming public. Presented in this report is information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants. We continually monitor the drinking water for contaminants. **Our water is safe to drink.**

**What is the source of my water?**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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.

Your drinking water comes from the Ozark Aquifer pumped from nine groundwater wells located across base. The 509th Civil Engineer Squadron manages the Whiteman AFB Water Treatment plant where the water is filtered and disinfected with chlorine. The wells and the water distribution system are tested regularly. Results are available from the 509th Medical Operations Squadron, Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight.

The Department of Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of our water source to potential contaminants. This process involved the establishment of source water area delineations for each well or surface water intake and then a contaminant inventory was performed within those delineated areas to assess potential threats to each source.

**Why are there contaminants in my water?**

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 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 (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Natural Resources prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department of Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?**

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources regulates our water system and requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Our system has been assigned the identification number MO1079501 for the purposes of tracking our test results. Last year, we tested for a variety of contaminants. The detectable results of these tests are on the following pages of this report. Any violations of state requirements or standards will be further explained later in this report.

**Terms and Abbreviations**

**Population:** 9,400. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.

**90th percentile:** For Lead and Copper testing: 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

**AL:** Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**HAA5:** Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) as a group.

**LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

**RAA:** Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

**SMCL:** Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

**TT:** Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Range of Results:** Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Value.

**TTHM:** Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.
The state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Records with a sample year more than one year old are still considered representative. No data older than 5 years need be included. If more than one sample is collected during the monitoring period, the Range of Sampled Results will show the lowest and highest tested results. The Highest Test Result, Highest LRAA, or Highest Value must be below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or the contaminant has exceeded the level of health-based standards and a violation is issued to the water system.

### Violations and Health Effects Information

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Period</th>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<td>No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2018</td>
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