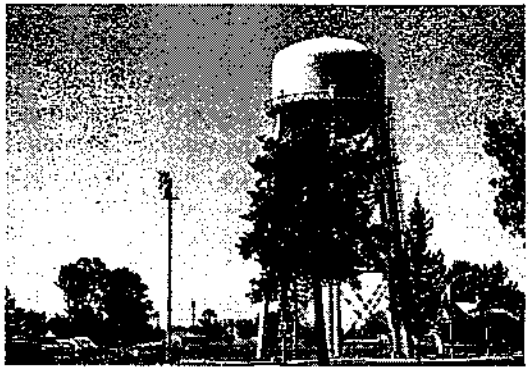
Consumer Confidence Report

January 1, 2011-December 31, 2011
Incirlik AB, Turkey



This is an annual report on the quality of drinking water delivered by Incirlik Air Base. 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. This report presents information on the source of our water, its constituents and the health risks associated with any contaminants. It contains extensive technical language required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is designed to further public understanding about public water systems and potential hazards. Because we are in a foreign country we are required to abide by the Final Governing Standards of this country. The Final Governing Standards of Turkey (FGS-T) these requirements mirror those of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Introduction

There is one distinct Public Water System (PWS) at Incirlik AB serving a population of 4,000. Incirlik's water comes from four wells that are located on the base. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Due to quality of this groundwater source before it can be used for human consumption it is treated and purified at the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) by sand filtration, mechanical filtration, chlorine gas, hydrofluorocilic acid and Reverse Osmosis (RO) softening (RO-A and RO-B). Water is then pumped to ground storage tanks. From ground storage tanks, water is then pumped to the 'A' and 'D' Street elevated storage tanks. Water is supplied by gravity into the main distribution. Water storage capacity on Incirlik is a total of 1,020,000 gallons.

In order to ensure that Incirlik's tap water is safe to drink, the FGS-T prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 at 001-800-426-4791.

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 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may 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.

Monitoring of Your Drinking Water

At Incirlik, Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) monitors the contaminant groups in the following table using EPA-certified laboratories and approved methods. Column 2 of the table specifies the monitoring frequency for these contaminant groups.

Analyte/Contaminant Group	Monitoring Frequency
Microbiological contaminants	Weekly
Nitrate & Nitrite	Quarterly
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	Quarterly
Lead and Copper	20 Samples every 3 years
Fluoride	Weekly and every 3 years at source (more frequently by WTP)
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	1 Sample Annually
Inorganic Compounds (IOCs)	1 Sample every 3 years
Sodium	1 Sample every 3 years
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)	Quarterly
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)	Quarterly
Pesticides/PCBs	4 Quarterly samples every 3 years
Radiochemicals (Gross Alpha Particle Activity)	Once every 4 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

Information on Fluoride

Fluoride at low levels in drinking water is beneficial to proper development of teeth and the prevention of cavities, but in elevated levels, can cause dental problems in children under the age of nine. Levels above 2 ppm can cause dental fluorosis (mottling) which may include brown staining and pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem only occurs in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Our base drinking water has consistently maintained fluoride at levels below 2 ppm.

Definitions of Key Terms

To gain a better understanding of the report content, we have provided definitions of several key terms:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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

Additional Acronyms/Terms Used In This Report

Below is a listing of acronyms and terms used in this Consumer Confidence Report:

mg/L - milligrams per liter; a unit of measure similar to part per million (ppm)

SDWA - Safe Drinking Water Act; Federal law which sets forth drinking water regulations

FGS-T - Final Governing Standard of Turkey; Turkish Law that sets forth drinking water standards

Range: The range of the highest and lowest analytical values of a reported contaminant. For example, the range of reported analytical detections for an unregulated contaminant may be 10.1 ppm (lowest value) to 13.4 ppm (highest value). EPA requires this range to be reported.

Water Quality Table

The water quality table lists all drinking water contaminants detected after treatment during the calendar year 2011. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. FGS-T requires us to monitor less than once per year for certain contaminants because the concentrations of these contaminants does change frequently.

Water Quality Table

Sub-stance	MCL	Range		Complies	Source
		Low	High		
Nitrate	10 mg/L	3.7 mg/L	9.1 mg/L	Y	Fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; and Erosion
Nitrite	1 mg/L	0.03 mg/L	0.03 mg/L	Y	Fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; and Erosion
Total Nitrate/ Nitrite	10 mg/L	3.6 mg/L	8.8 mg/L	Y	Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; and Erosion
Sodium	N/A	30 mg/L		Y	Naturally present in soil
Barium	2.0 mg/L	0.097 mg/L		Y	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	0.1 mg/L	0.004 mg/L		Y	Discharge from steel pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	0.1 mg/L	0.003 mg/L		Y	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4 mg/L	0.56 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth

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