

Certification Form

CWS name: KEESLER AFB

PWS I.D. no: 240049

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name SSGT BILLY WINCE

Title BIOENVIR. ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE MANAGER

Phone # 228-376-3215 Date 24 JUNE 2010

***You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply. ***

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

KEESLER NEWS (BASE NEWSPAPER) Volume #71, #25; Thursday, June 24, 2010

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www.

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www.

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

Copy of Consumer Confidence Report 2009

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Keesler AFB's drinking water is pumped from the Lower Graham Ferry Aquifer; a groundwater source. All water provided to Keesler is pumped from wells located on base property. The water from the wells is mixed, treated with chlorine and fluoride, stored, and distributed.

Source water assessment and its availability

The purpose of a source water assessment is to determine the quality of the raw water used for drinking water. At Keesler, the only treatment performed on source water is the addition of chlorine and fluoride. Because of the limited chemical treatment, the analytical results for Keesler's drinking water are representative of its source water.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Education is the key to getting involved and understanding your drinking water. Additional information is available from Center for Disease Control viewable on the WWW at <http://www.cdc.gov/safewater/>

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for 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. Keesler AFB (PWS ID#240049) 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>. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Significant Deficiencies

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In July 2009, a water sample tested positive for total coliform during routine bacteriological sampling. The MSDH requires that valid resamples are collected within 24 hrs of MSDH notification for each positive routine sample. We did not collect the required number of resamples within 24 hrs resulting in a Monitoring Violation. A re-sample was taken on 29 July, which met the requirement by the MSDH. The Samples were analyzed on 30 July and were negative for total coliforms. A public notification of the Monitoring Violation was provided in the Keesler Newspaper, Issue date 3 September 2009, page 9.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	NA			2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NA			2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.09	0.68	1.09	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	NA			2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	NA			2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA			2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	NA			2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	NA			2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	NA			2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	NA			2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	NA			2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	NA			2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	NA			2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	NA			2009	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	NA			2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	NA			2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	NA			2009	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	NA			2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	NA			2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	NA			2009	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	NA			2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	NA			2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	NA			2009	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	NA			2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	NA			2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	NA			2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	NA			2009	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	NA			2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	NA			2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	NA			2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	NA			2009	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	NA			2009	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	NA			2009	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	NA			2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	NA			2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	NA			2009	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	

Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	NA		-1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. NOTE: An Action Level Exceedance (ACL) occurred for Lead in September 2004 at a residential sampling point which has been demolished. The Highest Level Detected was 59.2463 ppm with an ACL of 0.015 ppm with a Lead (Pb) 90th percentile from January 2002-December 2004 result of 25.814 mg/L for 17 Samples. This exceedance was resolved after demolition, and is indicated with a Lead (Pb) 90th percentile from January 2005-December 2007 result of 0.002 mg/L for 22 samples.
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	NA		-1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Billy D. Wince, Jr., SSgt
Address:
301 Fisher St
Keesler AFB, MS 39534
Phone: 228-376-0590
Fax: 228-376-0197
E-Mail: billy.wince@keesler.af.mil



KEESLER NEWS

Keesler Air Force Base
Biloxi, Mississippi

Volume 71, No. 25
Thursday, June 24, 2010



Train to Fight — Train to Win

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Keesler on the Web
<http://www.keesler.af.mil>

Dragons deployed — 272

Keesler launches undergraduate cyber training

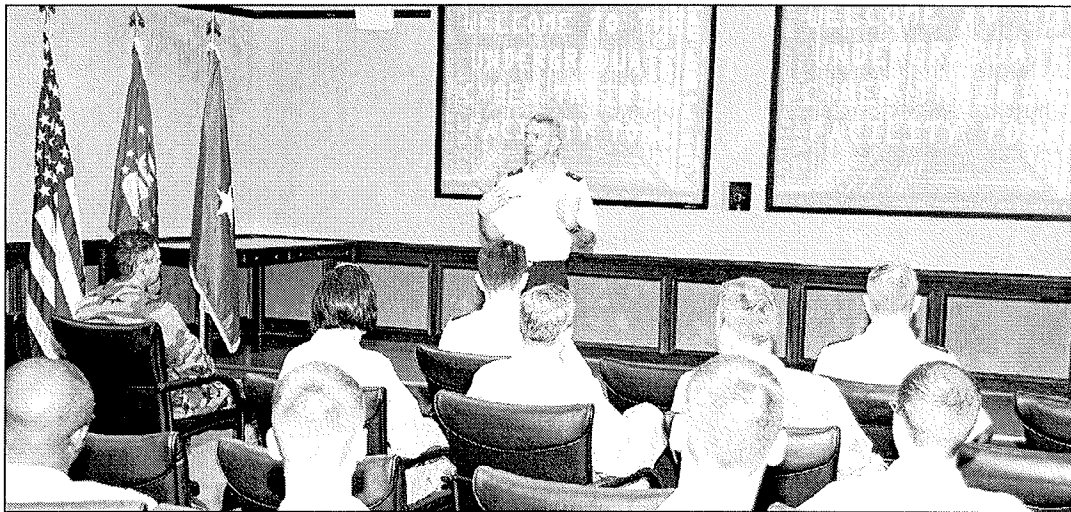


Photo by Kemberly Groue

Brig. Gen. David Cotton welcomes the 16 students in Keesler's first undergraduate cyber training class that began Tuesday. General Cotton is Director of Cyberspace Operations, Office of Information Dominance and Chief Information Officer at the Pentagon. A ribbon-cutting ceremony for the undergraduate cyber training schoolhouse in the 333rd Training Squadron was held Monday in Stennis Hall. Up to 400 military members, civilians and international students are expected to complete the course each year.

Air Force Personnel Accountability and Assessment System Base leaders briefed on new tracking tool

By Erin Tindell

Air Force Personnel Center
Public Affairs

RANDOLPH Air Force Base, Texas — With hurricane season under way, the Air Force Personnel Accountability and Assessment System continues to help leaders take care of Airmen and their families affected by any natural disaster or crisis.

June 14, Keesler leaders

were briefed on the system by a team from the Air Force Personnel Center.

Implemented in April 2009, AFPAAS aligns Air Force reporting with Department of Defense requirements for total force personnel accountability, including active-duty Airmen and their families, reservists, guardsmen, civilians and contractors overseas.

To use the system, members log into <https://afpaas.af.mil> or

call 1-800-435-9941 to report individual and family member status if affected by a disaster or crisis.

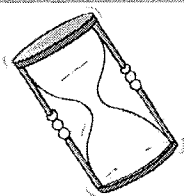
Since its implementation, the Web-based system has delivered rapid, real-time accountability data directly to commanders and readiness managers.

"AFPAAS helps leaders focus on where the biggest impact is after a natural disaster or other crises so they can

strategically allocate resources to effectively help affected personnel and make decisions that facilitate a return to stability as quickly as possible," said Brian Angell, AFPC personnel readiness cell operations chief.

Before the system was created, information was gathered manually through phone calls and spreadsheet data that

Please see AFPAAS, Page 9



17 weeks until
Unit Compliance
Inspection

Keesler's annual water quality report released

81st Aerospace Medicine Squadron

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Source water protection tips

You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

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Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection group in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

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Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Compliance data violation reporting, monitoring

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In July 2009, a water sample tested positive for total coliform during routine bacteriological sampling. The

Mississippi Department of Health requires that valid resamples be collected within 24 hours of MSDH notification for each positive routine sample. We did not collect the required number of resamples within 24 hours, resulting in a monitoring violation. A re-sample was taken July

29, which met the MSDH requirement. Samples analyzed July 30 were negative for total coliforms. A public notification of the monitoring violation was provided in the Keesler News, Sept. 3, 2009, page 9.

Water quality data table

The table below lists all drinking

water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water doesn't necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the

report. The EPA or the state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants don't change frequently.

For more information, contact Staff Sgt. Billy Wince Jr., 376-0590; or e-mail billy.wince@us.af.mil

Contaminants	MCLG or MHDLC	MCL, or T, or MHDL	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
There is compelling evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants:							
Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppb)	NA	10	NA		2/29/09	No	By-product of drinking water treatment
Halooxone Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NA		2/29/09	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Gas (Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.00	0.48 - 1.77	2/28/09	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Ammonia (ppb)	6	6	NA		2/28/09	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, iron refineries, chemical, electronics, and other industries
Arsenic (ppb)	10	10	NA		2/28/09	No	Exposure of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production facilities
Boron (ppm)	2	2	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, byproduct of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories, discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	NA		2/29/09	No	Exposure of galvanized pipes, exposure of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste incineration plants
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, byproduct of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	NA		2/29/09	No	Exposure of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories
Nitrate (Inorganic) (ppb)	7	7	NA		2/29/09	No	Exposure of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills, runoff from agriculture
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, exposure of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	1.5	2	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and ceramic factories, processing solar, drug factories
Vanadium (as hexavalent) (ppb)	200	200	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from glass and fertilizer factories, discharge from steel mill factories
Zinc (Inorganic) as sulfate (ppm)	10	10	NA		2/29/09	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, exposure of natural deposits
Zinc (Inorganic) as sulfate (ppm)	1	1	NA		2/29/09	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, exposure of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Compounds							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	70	70	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from beverage-bottling factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	70	70	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	10	10	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, discharge from chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethene (ppb)	6	6	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethene (ppb)	100	100	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	10	10	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethene (ppb)	100	100	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from metal refineries, exposure of natural deposits, discharge from steel and pulp mills

Contaminants	MCLG or MHDLC	MCL, or T, or MHDL	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	10	5	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloroethene (ppb)	10	6	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	10	6	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from metal refineries, exposure of natural deposits, discharge from chemical factories
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethene (ppb)	100	6	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	10	5	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from chemical and pharmaceutical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	100	100	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from chemical and pharmaceutical factories
Benzene (ppb)	1	1	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from refineries, discharge from gas stripping units and landfills
Bromoform (ppm)	1	1	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Chloroform (ppb)	100	100	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	NA		2/29/09	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories, discharge from landfills
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at customer taps (ppb)	15	15	NA		1	No	Exposure of household plumbing systems, exposure of natural deposits at the tap. Action level exceedance of 1.1 occurred for lead in September 2004 at a residential sampling site which has been identified as the highest level. Exceedance was 20,284 ppm with an action level of 15 ppm with a lead (Pb) 90th percentile from January 2000. Exceedance from 1004 (lead) of 28,814 ppb for 17 samples. This exceedance was notified after remediation, and is indicated with a lead (Pb) 90th percentile from January 2005. Exceedance result of 10,042 ppb.
Copper - action level at customer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	NA		1	No	Exposure of household plumbing systems, exposure of natural deposits
Enit Descriptions							
Term	Definition						
ppm	parts per million (or milligrams per liter, mg/L)						
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)						
NA	Not applicable						
NR	NR - Not detected						
NR	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended						
Important Drinking Water Definitions							
Term	Definition						
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 do not take into account of MHDLC.						
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at or below the MCLG level using the best available treatment technology.						
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.						
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.						
Violations and Exemptions	Violations and Exemptions: State or EPA systems are not in compliance if a contaminant discharge under certain conditions.						
MHDLC	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MHDLCs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.						
MDFL	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is compelling evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.						
MDFL	MDFL - Not Detected						
SRFL	SRFL - State Assigned Maximum Residual Disinfection Level						

24/49

Cockrell, Joan

From: Wince, Billy D SSgt USAF AETC 81 AMDS/SGPB [billy.wince@us.af.mil]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2010 9:35 AM
To: Cockrell, Joan
Cc: Wince, Billy D SSgt USAF AETC 81 AMDS/SGPB
Subject: Public Notification of July 2009 NOV
Signed By: billy.wince@us.af.mil



Consumer Notice of
Notice of V...

Joan,

Attached is the notification which was provide to the public for PWS#240049 Notice of Violation which occurred in July 2009. The notification is on page 6 of the Keesler News (base newspaper). I believe that a similar copy with a confirmation sheet was sent to MSDH within 30 day of the occurrence. If further information is required, please contact me.

SSgt Billy D. Wince, Jr.
Bioenvironmental Engineering
81 AMDS/SGPB
DSN: 591-3215
Commercial: (228)376-3215
Fax: (228)376-0197