



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Keesler Air Force Base
Public Water Supply Name

240049

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

X Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

Advertisement in local paper

X Date customers were informed: 06/21/2012

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

X CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Keesler News

Date Published: 06/21/2012

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: / /

X CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at http://www.keesler.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-120620-022.pdf

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

SSGT BRUCE WINCH / ENVIR. COMPLIANCE MANAGER
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/21/2012
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

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 June 21, 2012

***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 #73, #25; Thursday, June 21, 2012

"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.

<http://www.keesler.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-120620-022.pdf>

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)

Consumer Confidence Report 2012

240049

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 11 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

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, 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 the Environmental Protection Agency; viewable on the WWW at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Other Information

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 70%.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.56	0.83	1.56	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants								
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.006	0.0009	0.006	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.3	ND	1.3	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.66	0.522	1.66	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	43.48	ND	43.48	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Microbiological Contaminants								
------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	3	NA		2011	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
---	---	---	---	----	--	------	-----	--------------------------------------

Radioactive Contaminants								
--------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.067	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.647	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.95	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits

<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	3	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances								
----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<p>Total Coliform</p> <p>Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. February 2011 Resample</p>								
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Unit Descriptions	
-------------------	--

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
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@us.af.mil



KEESLER NEWS

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

Train to Fight. Train to Win.

JUNE 21, 2012 VOL. 73 NO. 25



Exercise tests response to active shooter

Page 14-15

Spotlight on OTS physical fitness

Page 5

Lieutenant colonel selections announced

Page 8

Water quality report released

Page 13

INSIDE

Commentary, 3 Training and Education, 5 News and Features, 8-20 Sports and Recreation, 22

www.keesler.af.mil

KEESLER NEWS

81st Training Wing
Public Affairs

Brig. Gen. Brad Spacy
81st Training Wing
commander

Jerry Taranto
Public Affairs director

1st Lt. Victoria Porto
Public Affairs deputy

**Staff Sgt.
Kimberly Rae Moore**
Public Affairs NCOIC

**Airman 1st Class
Heather Heiney**
Keesler News co-editor

Steve Hoffmann
Keesler News co-editor

Kemberly Groue
Photojournalist

Public affairs staff
**Senior Airman
Eric Summers Jr.
Joel Van Nice
Tim Coleman
Susan Griggs**

The Keesler News office is in Room 201A, Wall Studio, Building 0902. The mailing address: 81TRW/PAIN, Keesler AFB, MS 39534-2120. Phone: 377-3837, 3604, 2254 or 9966. Published Thursday. News deadline: noon Monday. Editorial content edited, prepared and provided by the 81st TRW Public Affairs Office is in compliance with Air Force journalistic standards. Photos are Air Force photos unless otherwise indicated. The Keesler News is published by Gulf Publishing Co., a private firm in no way connected with the Air Force, under an exclusive written contract with the 81st TRW as an authorized publication for U.S. military service members. Contents aren't necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. government, Department of Defense or Air Force. Advertising doesn't constitute endorsement by the U.S. government, DOD, Air Force or Gulf Publishing of products or services advertised. Everything advertised shall be available without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital status, physical handicap, political affiliation or any other non-merit factor.



Use your smart phone QR code application to view this issue and the online Keesler News archives.

ON THE COVER

Staff Sgt. Audrey Spoor and Tech. Sgt. Aaron Gaddis, 81st Security Forces Squadron, engage and neutralize the gunman, ending his shooting spree, during an active shooter exercise June 12 at the Arnold Annex. Keesler conducted a two-day active shooter exercise in which a lone gunman opened fire, killing four people killed and injuring 32 more. The exercise tested the base's ability to respond and recover from a mass casualty event.

Photo by Kemberly Groue



PHOTO OF THE WEEK

Fais do-do



Photo by Kemberly Groue

Colby Garriott, 2, and Caleb Cloninger, 3, play with the water as it fills a pool at the end of a water slide at the 336th Training Squadron's second annual "Fais Do-Do" celebration at the marina park Friday. Colby's parents are Donna and Tech. Sgt. Marcus Garriott, 336th TRS. Caleb's parents are Kelly and Master Sgt. Dave Cloninger, 336th TRS.

HURRICANE SEASON

runs from June 1 - Nov. 30. For more information and preparations tips,
visit www.keesler.af.mil/hurricaneinfo.asp



AETC promotes cost consciousness with 'C3'

By Gen. Edward Rice Jr.

AETC commander

JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO-RANDOLPH, Texas — Fellow members of the AETC team, thank you for all you do to keep our Air Force and our nation strong. As I travel around our command, I see firsthand how magnificently you are executing our recruit, train and educate missions and I want you to know how proud I am to be on your team.

Our ability to continue to execute our mission with excellence is directly related to how we manage our resources. While it is clear we will have fewer resources available in the future, I am convinced we will have the resources we need if we use those resources wisely. Said another way, we will have the dollars we need, but not one penny to waste.

One of the ways each of us can ensure we are using our precious resources judiciously is through participation in what we are calling a Culture of Cost Consciousness, or C3. C3 is about attaining a higher level of understanding about the costs of our daily activities. It is about all of us finding ways to save small amounts of money that collectively will add up to saving large amounts. It is about harnessing the power of open communication to share ideas that work. It is about having a stake in the future



and taking responsibility to shape that future in a positive way.

C3 is not a new "program," rather it is a new "culture." It is not about learning a new set of skills or a complex rule set. It is not about quotas for savings or mandatory participation. In fact, each of us already has all the tools required to join the cost-conscious culture. Those tools are our powers of observation and a willingness to question the costs of what we observe. I will give you a few personal examples to illustrate this point.

When I go TDY, I normally travel on military aircraft that operate out of Randolph Air Force Base. The Randolph airfield is normally closed on weekends, so if I need to depart or return on a weekend I fly out of

San Antonio International Airport to avoid the cost (overtime) of opening the airfield at Randolph. Before C3 I assumed this was the most cost effective way to operate; however, after C3 I asked the question, "Is it really cheaper to fly out of San Antonio since we end up paying a private contractor there to service the aircraft?" After doing a little research, we found that there are times when it is actually cheaper to open the field at Randolph than it is to operate out of San Antonio. We now do the cost comparison for each trip where I'm departing or leaving on a weekend, and we are saving money... C3!

Another example. For many years AETC headquarters has leased a surrey that is suitable for transporting distinguished visitors when they visit our command. Before C3 I probably would have automatically renewed the lease since we need a way to transport visitors and "we've always had a DV surrey." After C3 I asked, "How much does this lease cost and do we really need this surrey?" In short, the answer was, "It costs a lot and we have other surreys that are suitable for transporting DVs." Result: we cancelled the lease and are saving thousands of dollars... C3!

The other day while drying my hands in the men's room, I looked down at the paper towel and won-

dered whether it would be less expensive to use hand dryers instead. A brief search on the Internet indicated hand dryers could potentially be 95 percent less expensive than paper towels. If this is even half true, conversion across the command to hand dryers could potentially save big bucks... C3!

I could go on, but you get the point. C3 is about a different way of looking at everything we do and each of us already has the tools to make a difference.

If each of us found ways to save only \$3 a day, we'd collectively save more than \$37 million dollars in just six months. That's the power of numbers; each of us doing a little, results in all of us doing a lot. With this in mind, I'm setting a goal for C3 savings. Let's each try to save \$3 a day and see if we can't collectively save \$37 million dollars by December 31st. Again, participation is not mandatory, but I'm betting most of you will want to get on the C3 train.

To find out how you can be part of the AETC C3 culture, visit the AETC web page at www.aetc.af.mil and follow the link to the AETC C3 site. You can also follow our progress with me on Twitter at #aetcboss or share your ideas and comments on Facebook at <http://www.facebook.com/#!/AirEducationandTraining-Command>.

Thanks again for all you do, every day!

Safety hazards: 'they really are out to get you'

By Lt. Col. Michael Onines

386th Expeditionary Support Squadron

SOUTHWEST ASIA — When I was first assigned a position to lead people in the Air Force, I was expected to be, among other things, a safety cheerleader, encouraging my team to avoid mishaps and work safely. This was a bit new to me and I found most safety lectures I sat through in the past to be dull and boring, so at some point I adopted a safety motto to help break the ice and introduce topics of discussion. It wasn't as good as Calvin's "Be careful, or be roadkill" with patented 3-D gore-o-rama, but whenever I

told the team "don't do stupid stuff" it garnered a chuckle and we could segue into the topic-du-jour, such as DUI, which I would then classify as doing stupid stuff.

For almost every topic I briefed, be it speeding, riding without a helmet or any of a myriad of things you read in safety reports, I could classify it as doing stupid stuff and warn the team to avoid doing something that stupid. Essentially, my motto described a safety philosophy where if you didn't go looking to get hurt by disobeying and ignoring the rules, you would be just fine.

My perspective on safety changed dramatically a few

weeks after I returned from a humanitarian mission to Honduras. During my time there, we worked hard to build the foundations of a masonry schoolhouse for a small village. Each day we watched traffic mayhem as donkey carts, tractor-trailers and a variety of run-down cars jockeyed for position on the highway crossing between our camp and our construction project. For the most part, watching the traffic game was amusing, and we managed to avoid any close encounters.

I rotated back to home-station and two weeks later a close friend from the squadron left to lead her phase of the construction project. One

week after her departure, I sat beside her husband while the benefits officer explained what payments he and his children could expect in the future after Captain Palmer was killed on the roads of Honduras. She died in a head-on collision as a tractor-trailer in the oncoming direction crossed a double-yellow line to pass on a blind curve. After this, safety briefings became more somber, and my catch phrase wasn't used any more.

It took a year or so before I began briefings with a new motto: "They really are out to get you!" Inanimate objects like barriers, bollards and parked vehicles are hunting your fenders and bumpers.

The driving conditions out on the roads here are every bit as bad as those in Honduras or the freeways of southern Italy.

Distracted and aggressive drivers on the roads aren't watching out for anyone else. If you want to be safe you have to treat everyone on the road as a wreck waiting to happen to you. Obviously there aren't any guarantees, and serious accidents can still happen despite our best efforts, but staying aware of what is going on around you and anticipating what could happen are the best we can do to be safe. Good luck out there, and remember, "they really are out to get you!"

OTS 'aims high' with physical training program

By Senior Airman Christopher Stoltz

Air University Public Affairs

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, Ala. — It's 5:15 a.m. on a Monday at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., and the sun is just rising. The grass glistens with drops of dew as streaks of amber and tangerine stretch throughout the sky above. It's a great morning to relax.

"DOWN!" yells the instructor and realization hits. You're not at home preparing to enjoy the brisk taste of your preferred selection of java. You're not catching up with the newest headlines and learning the latest gossip. You're at Officer Training School about to begin physical training, and the day has only just begun.

Dedication

The mission of OTS is "to produce world-class officers of character possessing the American warrior ethos, prepared to lead Airmen and embodying the Air Force Core Values."

Producing physically fit world-class officers is more than just instructing them to do a few pushups here and there; it takes willing participants and dedicated instructors.

"Physical training improves quality of life and leadership through fitness training promotes healthy lifestyle awareness that they (officer trainees) can take with them throughout their career," said Staff Sgt. Troy Hoover, OTS physical conditioning instructor, 22nd Training Squadron. "It is a great training tool and builds camaraderie between the officer trainees."

Promoting healthy lifestyle awareness and building camaraderie is important for the officer trainees, simply due



Photo by Senior Airman Christopher Stoltz

Capt. Ryan M. Thompson, 24th Training Squadron flight commander, Officer Training School, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., stretches during morning PT with officer trainees.

to the level of difficulty the school presents many of the future officers.

"Our physical fitness program is truly challenging and demanding," said Hoover. "The officer trainees experience a multitude of different exercises while at OTS which not only challenge the body, but the mind as well."

During OTS, trainees participate in routine exercises like weight lifting and cross training, as well as combatives.

Students are often required to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of classroom studies in exercises requiring them to escape a fellow trainee applied arm-bar or guillotine choke.

Smart, healthy decisions

Although much of the workout training at the course applies to physical conditioning, students also learn about the

importance of a nutritious diet.

"Trainees are given a fitness fundamentals brief stressing the importance of nutrition, flexibility and maintaining a healthy lifestyle," he said.

This opportunity also applies to the dining facility, where the trainees must resist temptation, make the right decisions and select nutritious foods. Although the dining facility boasts a variety of delicious sweets and treats, officer trainees are urged to begin and maintain a healthy lifestyle, starting with their tenure at the school.

"For these potential officers who are here in training this may be the first time they are hearing about Air Force fitness standards, it is a building block and we focus on a healthy lifestyle," said Hoover. "We (the instructors) want them coming here trying to meet and exceed the standards provided to them."

Physical Fitness Excellence

Physical fitness excellence is one of the goals the cadre strives to accomplish. It's not uncommon for trainees to go from barely passing the PT tests to achieving an excellent score before graduation.

"This is just a small sample, but in the last two classes I have instructed, our pass rate at the beginning was 89 and 86 percent, respectively," said Staff Sgt. Gabriel Phillips, OTS physical training instructor, 22nd Training Squadron. "However, with some hard work, dedication and some inspiration from the instructors, the classes achieved a passrate of 97 and 96 percent."

Sergeant Phillips also noted as the pass rate for the class increases often the individual trainees scores increase as well.

"It's common to see a

20-point swing from when a person first comes to the school to the point where they take their final PT test," he said, often seeing trainees' scores jump from the low 70-point range to the mid and high 90-point range.

Fit to fight

At OTS, the physical fitness program is an important part of the warrior ethos, maintaining a professional image and preparing our future leaders for the Air Force of tomorrow.

"The OTS physical training program is important because it instills a 'fit to fight' lifestyle into our next generation of Air Force officers," said OTS Commandant, Col. Thomas Coglitore. "We know physically fit people tend to be more healthy and less absent from work, decreasing costs for taxpayers and increasing productivity. They also tend to be more motivated and energetic which has a positive impact on the mission."

Coglitore said the "fit to fight" mentality not only has a positive effect on the Air Force and its mission, but on the individuals themselves, allowing Airmen to be mission-ready at any given moment.

"Our (officer) trainees must lead our Airmen away from the days of 'just-in-time' fitness because we have learned throughout our nation's history that we are not very good at predicting when the next conflict will arise," said the commandant. "Whether it's making a difficult decision during peacetime, steady-state operations after a long day or during combat operations, our nation's security and the lives of the Airmen these potential officers will lead in the future could be at risk if they are not physically fit."

Summertime offers more PLAYpass opportunities

By Eric Grill

Air Force Personnel, Services and Manpower Public Affairs

JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO-RANDOLPH, Texas — As summer approaches, eligible Airmen and their families have the opportunity to use the PLAYpass, Get Out and PLAY program to save hundreds of dollars with discounts in recreational and life skill classes.

Each PLAYpass card, valued at more than \$500, allows single Airmen returning from deployments, families of deployed Airmen, and families of Airmen at dependent-restricted assignments to participate in Air Force Services activities such as trips, sports and childcare at either a reduced cost or

free of charge.

“Summertime activities offer different opportunities to use this great quality-of-life program aimed at supporting Airmen and their families during the various stages of deployment,” said Linda Weston, an Air Force Services Agency marketing specialist.

“Many installations have opened their pools. Using the PLAYpass card to pay for summer pool passes and swim lessons is an excellent start to enjoying the summer,” she explained.

The PLAYpass card can also be used for activities such as golf, bowling or instructional classes in sailing, art, music and taekwon do. Program participants can use the card to rent equipment from outdoor

recreation and the youth center accepts PLAYpass cards for youth summer camps and programs including Youth Sports registration.

Since the Air Force program launched in 2011, and later expanded to include dependent restricted assignments, more than 37,000 eligible members have participated in PLAYpass, Weston said.

The PLAYpass program runs through Dec. 31.

For more information about the PLAYpass program, program eligibility or how to obtain a PLAYpass card, visit <http://www.myairforcelife.com> or the airman and family readiness center located in Sablich Center.



Two from Keesler selected for promotion to lieutenant colonel



Photos by Kemberly Groue

Kimberley Alvarez, Maj. David Wilson II, commander, and Airman 1st Class Jacob Oakes, 81st Contracting Squadron, discuss a current contract Monday at the contracting office. Wilson has been selected for the promotion to lieutenant colonel. There were 1,269 majors selected for promotion to lieutenant colonel during the 2012A line of the Air Force and LAF-judge advocate central selection boards, Air Force Personnel Center officials announced. The boards considered 6,639 majors for promotion.



Senior Airman Amber Bell, 81st Comptroller Squadron, briefs Maj. Phlemon Williams II, 81st CPTS commander, on outstanding reenlistment payments Monday at the Sablich Center. Williams has been selected for the promotion to lieutenant colonel.

Keesler veterinarian part of joint training team

By Steve Pivnick

81st Medical Group Public Affairs

Army veterinarian Lt. Col. (Dr.) Joseph Harre, chief of veterinary resources with the 81st Medical Support Squadron's Clinical Research Laboratory, was a member of a joint service team that traveled to Estonia to teach at the Estonian National Defense College in Tartu.

The visit was in support of a Defense Institute for Medical Operations program. DIMO, located at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, is a joint Air Force-Navy funded operation that provides U.S. military medical and veterinary teams the opportunity to train international military medical personnel around the world.

"DIMO had asked for veterinarians to volunteer right after I arrived here in June 2011. About 10 members of the (Army) Veterinary Corps volunteered and this was the first mission I was selected for. I was chosen to oversee and support the live-tissue training portion of the Surgical Trauma Response Techniques course."

He actually traveled to the Baltic country twice, in February and May.

"The European Command required the course training sites and source of animals be inspected and approved by a DOD veterinarian before the DIMO training in Tartu, Estonia, scheduled for May, would be approved. So I traveled there Feb. 23-29 to complete site visits of the



Photo by Steve Pivnick

Harre checks a vial of medication at the Keesler clinical research laboratory.

Estonian National Defense College, University of Life Sciences and Institute of Veterinary Medicine training facilities and the swine farm that was to provide animals for the course."

He returned to Tartu as a member of a six-person team that conducted the May 25-June 2 trauma surgery training program. In addition to Harre, the team was comprised of two Air Force and two Navy surgeons and

an Army enlisted veterinary technician.

Harre said, "The class included 19 Estonian Army medical professionals, mainly reservists. There were seven surgeons plus other physicians, surgical residents and nurses. Our instructors were very impressed with the Estonians' medical skills and facilities. I was told that this isn't always the case in some of the other nations the program has supported. We vis-

ited several Estonian medical facilities and found them to be very modern."

Harre added that there are two U.S. military members actually assigned to the Estonian National Defense College as instructors.

The course is already paying dividends, Harre commented.

"We received an e-mail (from DIMO) stating that what we taught has already been put to good use. One of our students performed

an emergency procedure on a patient with a ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm. The surgeon gave us credit for teaching him the technique."

Commenting on his participation, he noted, "Back when I was an enlisted member, I was told to never volunteer for anything. However, I have found that those opportunities I have volunteered for have turned out to be some of the best things I've done in the military."

81st MDG encourages participation in MiCare

By Maj. Paul Jones

81st Medical Group senior group practice manager

The 81st Medical Group invites patients to register for MiCare, the online secure messaging application built to facilitate confidential online communications between doctors and patients.

After registering, patients

may access MiCare anywhere, at any time to:

- Avoid unnecessary office visits and telephone calls
- Communicate online with their health-care team about non-urgent symptoms
- Receive test and lab results
- Request medication renewals
- Request a copy of their immunization records

- Request an appointment
- Access a large library of patient education materials

In addition, MiCare allows health-care teams to contact patients to provide services such as appointment reminders; follow-up on conditions without requiring a trip to the medical treatment facility; medication alerts and refill information; medical test and

referral results; and notification regarding vaccinations, school physicals and hospital closure dates.

Patients are encouraged to sign up as soon as possible. Those already enrolled have provided overwhelmingly positive responses. One MiCare enrollee said, "It is empowering to be able to communicate via the internet about routine

health issues and perhaps make it unnecessary to visit the clinic."

To register, patients simply visit the Keesler Hospital, present their military identification and provide some basic information such as name, Social Security number, birth date and email address. They will then receive an email to finish the enrollment process.

Keesler's annual water quality report released

81st Aerospace Medicine Squadron

Consumer Confidence Report 2012

We are pleased to present this year's annual water quality report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for more than 80 contaminants. We only detected 11 contaminants and found only one at a level higher than the Environmental Protection Agency allows.

For more information call (228) 376-0590.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy; people who have undergone organ transplants; people with HIV, AIDS or other immune system disorders; the elderly and infants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. The Safe Water Drinking Hotline, 1-800-426-4791, provides EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are.

Where does my water come from?

Keesler'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, 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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, radio-

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL, or TT, or Your	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
	MRDLG	MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.56	0.83	1.56	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.006	0.0009	0.006	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.3	ND	1.3	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.66	0.522	1.66	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	43.48	ND	43.48	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	3	NA		2011	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.067	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.647	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.95	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Violations and Exceedances								
Total Coliform								
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. February 2011 Resample								

active 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 farm-

ing; 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

See Water, Page 20

Active shooter exercise challenges first responders

Photos by Kimberly Gröve



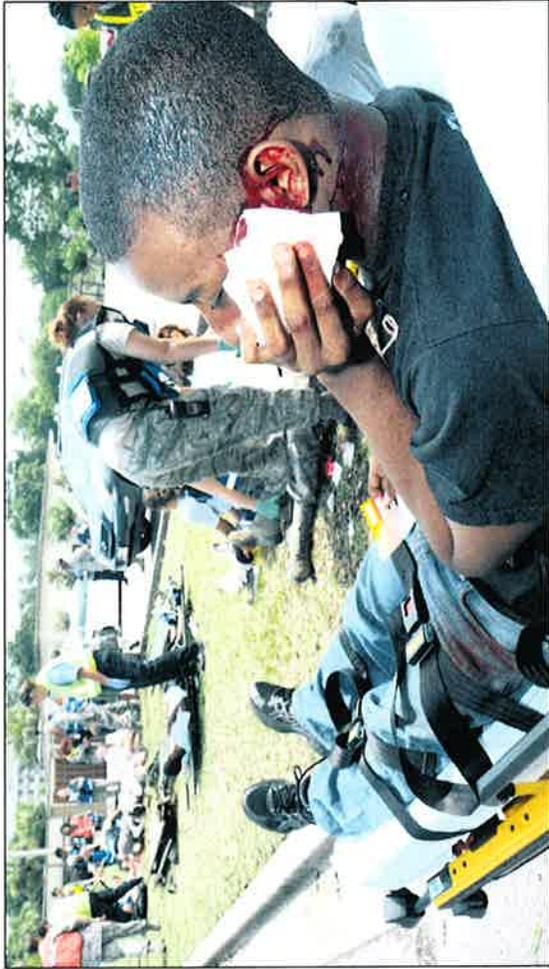
Tech. Sgt. Phillip Belle, Capt. Christopher Porta and Investigator Jaxxious Pickett, 81st Security Forces Squadron, discuss the cordon area at the on scene command center's command and control area during Kessler's active shooter exercise June 12 at the Arnold Annex. Kessler conducted a two-day active shooter exercise in which a lone gunman opened fire, killing four people and injuring 22 more. The exercise tested the base's ability to respond and recover from a mass casualty event.



Officer Jeremy Ellzey, 81st SFS, sweeps the facility for the gunman during the exercise.



Officer Kris Hines signals Sergeant Rick Allen to move out and continue their sweep after securing the active shooter suspect. Hines and Allen are members of the Biloxi Police Department's Special Response Team.



Airman 1st Class Jontay Ford, 81st Medical Group, portrays a victim with a gunshot wound to the face waiting in the triage area to be loaded into an ambulance for transport from the Arnold Annex to the Keeler Hospital.



Linda Meade, 81st Force Support Squadron's Liaison Officer (Liaison Officer (Cdn)) John Schwartz, 81st Training Wing, as she portrays a military spouse who has just been notified of her husband's death.

KEESLER NOTES

Leadership symposium

The Keesler Company Grade Officer Council is holding a leadership symposium at noon today in the 81st Medical Group Don Wylie Auditorium featuring Col. Glen Downing, 81st Training Wing vice commander as the guest speaker. Guests are invited to bring their lunch.

Medical Service Corps Accession Board

Medical Service Corps officers serve as professional health care administrators throughout the world in various positions in hospitals. Members with a health or business related degree may qualify to apply for commission. The MSC board is held annually, normally in October. Tentative dates for the AY2013 Accession Board are Oct. 15-19. To obtain an application, the applicant must first complete the Air Force MSC application questionnaire. To receive a questionnaire, contact AFPC/

DPAMS at DSN 665-4094, opt 2/commercial 210-565-4094, opt 2 or email AFPC.DPAMS1@us.af.mil. Once complete, return by fax (210-565-4240, DSN 665-4240) or e-mail AFPC.DPAMS1@us.af.mil. The questionnaire is used to verify qualifications to meet the board. Applications are due no later than Sept. 17.

I-81 running track

Due to repaving, a phased shutdown of the track will be as follows: Reopened: North End. Through Friday: South End. June 18-29: Mid Section/South End. June 18-July 13: Striping of the track and clean up (intermittent detours along track). Please obey all signage and detour information during the outage.

Keesler Airman's Attic

The Keesler Airman's Attic provides free donated items to enlisted members of any branch, E-5 and below with the expectation that when the

person is done, they will return the item for another's use. The facility is located at the corner of Meadows Drive and First Street and is open Mondays, Wednesdays and every non-training Friday from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. The last Saturday of the month is an "all ranks" day from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. For more information call (228) 377-3814.

Technical sergeant promotion release party

The 2012 technical sergeant promotion release party is scheduled for 3 p.m. today at the Bay Breeze Event Center

Dragon Challenge Charity Run

The Friends of Fisher House will be holding its third annual Dragon Challenge Charity Run from 6 p.m. Friday to 6 a.m. Saturday at the Triangle Track. Proceeds will go to the Keesler Fisher House, a home away from home for military families undergoing hospitalization.

All active duty and retired military members, civilians, students and dependents are invited to participate. Teams should include 8-12 members who will race a 12-hour relay with a minimum of 1 mile per person at all times. The team registration fee is \$100 and can be paid at either the Blake or Triangle Fitness Centers. Same-day registration will also be available. Prizes will be given throughout the night and trophies will be given to the teams with most miles logged and most donations, as well as to the individual runner with the most miles.

2013 Officer Training School Boards

Non-rated line officer board is scheduled for Oct. 29-Nov 2. Application cut-off is Sept. 4.

Rated line officer board is scheduled for Jan 21-25, 2013. Application cut-off is Dec. 7.

Keesler Thrift Shop

The Keesler Thrift Shop, operated by the Keesler Spouses' Club, is at the corner of Meadows Drive and First Street. Profits benefit base and area charities and provide scholarships. Hours are 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays. Consignments are accepted 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Mondays. Visit www.keeslerspousesclub.com for more information and a list of preferred donations. Pickup is available for bulk donations. For more information, call (228) 377-3217.

Upcoming changes of command

June 28 — 81st Communications Squadron, 3 p.m. at the Bay Breeze Event Center.

June 29 — 338th Training Squadron, 2 p.m. at the Welch Theater;

Marine Corps Detachment at Alho Manor. The time is to be determined.

July 2 — 81st Mission Support Group at the Bay Breeze Event Center. The time is to be determined.

July 9 — 333rd Training Squadron, 3:33 p.m. at the Roberts Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Facility.

July 12 — 81st Inpatient Operations Squadron, 7:30 a.m. at the 81st Medical Group A Tower.

July 16 — 336th Training Squadron, 3:30 p.m. at the Welch Theater.

July 17 — 81st Diagnostics and Therapeutics Squadron, 7:30 at the 81st MDG A Tower.

July 18 — 81st Medical Operations Squadron, 7:30 a.m. at the 81st MDG A Tower.

August 24 — 345th Airlift Squadron, 3:45 p.m. at the Roberts Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Facility.

Keesler Events Calendar

Today

11 a.m. — First Sergeant Annual Golf Tournament at the Bay Breeze Golf Course.

1 p.m. — Airman and family readiness center post deployment briefing at the Sablich Center Room 108.

Friday

10 a.m. — Weightlifting competition at the Triangle Fitness Center.

Tuesday

9 a.m. — Airman and family readiness center post deployment briefing at the Sablich Center Room 108.

— Separates pre-separation counseling at the Sablich Center in Room 110. Call (228) 376-8728 to register.

1 p.m. — Retiree pre-sep-

aration counseling at the Sablich Center Room 110. Call (228) 376-8728 to register.

Wednesday

8 a.m. — Newcomers orientation at the Sablich Center Room 108B.

June 28

1 p.m. — Airman and family readiness center post deployment briefing at the Sablich Center Room 108.

June 29

6 p.m. — Ladies night at the arts and crafts center.

July 2

6:30 a.m. — Independence Day firecracker 5K run/walk at the Blake Fitness Center.

3:30 p.m. — 81st Training Wing enlisted promotion ceremony at the Bay Breeze

Event Center.

July 3

9 a.m. — Airman and family readiness center post deployment briefing at the Sablich Center Room 108.

— Separates pre-separation counseling at the Sablich Center in Room 110. Call (228) 376-8728 to register.

1 p.m. — Retiree pre-separation counseling at the Sablich Center Room 110. Call (228) 376-8728 to register.

July 4

Independence Day.
8 a.m. — Independence Day golf scramble at the Bay Breeze Golf Course.

July 5

Air Education and Training Command family day.

Pianist wanted

The Keesler Chapel is seeking a pianist for the gospel worship service noon Sundays. Applicants must be able to play the piano for gospel and traditional music styles. Anyone interested in applying for this contract should pick up a statement of work at Larcher Chapel and place a sealed bid. The chapel is taking bids through close of business July 9. For more information, call (228) 377-4859.

Air Force space vehicle completes test flight

By Tech Sgt.
Julie Weckerlein

Air Force Public Affairs Agency

WASHINGTON — The Air Force's unmanned, reusable space plane landed early Saturday morning at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., a successful conclusion to a record-setting test-flight mission that began March 5, 2011, from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Fla.

The X-37B Orbital Test Vehicle, one of two such vehicles, spent 469 days in orbit to conduct on-orbit experiments, primarily checkout of the vehicle itself.

"The vehicle was designed for a mission duration of about 270 days," said Lt. Col. Tom McIntyre, the X-37B program manager. "We knew from post-flight assessments from the first mission that OTV-1 could have stayed in orbit longer. So one of the goals of this mission was to see how much



Air Force photo

Air Force X-37B orbital test vehicle lands at Vandenberg AFB.

farther we could push the on-orbit duration."

Managed by the Air Force Rapid Capabilities Office, the X-37B program performs risk reduction, experimentation, and concept of operations develop-

ment for reusable space vehicle technologies. The X-37B mission is the longest space mission only after the NASA Discovery shuttle program.

The 11,000-pound state-of-the-art vehicle, which is about

a fourth the size of the shuttle, allows space technology experts to continue sending up experiments, with results returning safely to Earth for study.

"With the retirement of the space shuttle fleet, the X-37B

OTV program brings a singular capability to space technology development," McIntyre said. "The return capability allows the Air Force to test new technologies without the same risk commitment faced by other programs"

The vehicle was initially a NASA initiative, but was transferred to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency in 2004. When it first launched in 2006, it was lauded for its cutting-edge technologies, such as the auto de-orbit capability, thermal protection tiles, and high-temperature components and seals.

"The X-37B's advanced thermal protection and solar power systems, and environmental modeling and range safety technologies are just some of the technologies being tested," said McIntyre. "Each mission helps us continue to advance the state-of-the-art in these areas."

Water,

from Page 20

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.

To ensure 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 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 the EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

Description of water treatment process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Other information

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," Keesler is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 parts per million was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 70 percent.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations — A message from the Mississippi State Department of Health concerning radiological

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the EPA suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. For more information call 601-576-7518.

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 (PWS ID#240049) is responsible for providing high qual-

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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

ity 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>.

Water quality data table

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The tables in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally-occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drink-

ing water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and, in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally-occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

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 vary significantly from year to year or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

For more information call 228-376-0590

Cardboard regatta

Senior Airman Justin Kent and Airman Basic Gerard Lee compete for Team X-Ray, representing 81 Diagnostics and Therapeutics Squadron, at the cardboard boat regatta Saturday at the Triangle Pool. Team X-Ray advanced to the tie-breaker round.

Photo by Adam Bond

