

5/11/14
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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Naval Construction Battalion Center
Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID #0240060

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

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

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 05 / 01 / 2014 05 / 05 / 2014 / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: 05 / 05 / 2014

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: Seabee Courier

Date Published: 05 / 01 / 2014

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 05 / 05 / 2014

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

B. W. [Signature] CCR, CCR, USW, Pub
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7 May 2014
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

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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.

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)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.54	1.38	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.25	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01046 3	0.005 873	0.0104 63	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.155	0.125	0.155	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.

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Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.982	0.5	0.982	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.31	0.29	0.31	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

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<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							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0012	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.2	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water

Continued on page 17

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>State MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Explanation and Comment</u>
Nitrate-Nitrite	10 ppm	0.1 ppm	No	

<u>Unit Descriptions</u>	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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 (ug/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<u>Important Drinking Water Definitions</u>	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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:

Name: Kenton Lottinger

Address: 2401 Upper Nixon Ave, Building 322, Gulfport, MS 39501

Phone: 228-871-2372

Fax: 228-871-3116

Email: kenton.lottinger@navy.mil

Website: http://cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrse/installations/nbc_gulfport/om/environmental_support.html

May 1, 2014

Seabee Courier

Lottinger, Kenton CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport

From: Lottinger, Kenton CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport
Sent: Monday, May 05, 2014 9:09
To: Bailey, William F CIV NCTC, N4/N6; 'EDWARDS, CHRISTINA F'; Duggins, Rodney E CIV NAVSUP FLC Jacksonville, 400P; Riley, Dewayne CIV NCBC Gulfport, N22; 'Melissa Duvall (melissa.duvall@nexweb.org)'; Taylor, Charles A CIV NCBC Gulfport, N93; Henson, Mark A CIV NCBC Gulfport, N92; Grimball, Raymond J CTR CENSECFOR, N8; 'Kieffer Sgt Joshua M'; Halcin, Tony D CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport; Hart, James R LT NMCB 11; Reinike, Kim M CIV EXWC, CED2; Catanese, Matthew, LTJG, NCG 2, N31; Reddinger, James T SWC NCG 2, N3; Harder, James Alan LTJG NMCB 11; Syzdek, Daniel W ENS NMCB-74, A-CO; Albers, Marvin L LT NMCB 74, NC AOIC; Wyszynski, Antoni LTJG NMCB 133, ALFA; Borkowski, David B. EXWC, CED2; Darden, Paul E CIV DLA Distribution Gulfport Mississippi, DDJF-N; chad.m.martin22.civ@mail.mil; michael.a.spencer5.civ@mail.mil; brigitte.u.patmon.civ@mail.mil; brandy.asher@nexweb.org; Albury, Terrill E. (HN) (Terrill.Albury@med.navy.mil); Hill, Darrin CIV NCBC Gulfport, N92; Maio, Bruno CIV NCBC Gulfport, N00C; Fletcher, William T LT NMCB 1; Brockway, Deborah A CIV NCBC Gulfport, N92; Gutknecht, Kendra M Sgt MARFORRES, CLB-451 Maint Co Det 2 I&I Staff; Ginnard, John P Sergeant; 'marques.wells@usmc.mi'; Perry, Ronald J CIV NCBC Gulfport, N93; Montgomery, Kena K LT NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport; Vaughn, Clarence H CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport
Cc: Noble, Lisa L CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport; 'melanie.yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us'; Baker, Gene CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport; 'terrill.albury@med.navy.mil'; Shiyou, Robert C CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport
Subject: NCBC Gulfport Water Quality " 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)"
Attachments: NCBC Gulfport - 2013 Water Qualify - Consumer Confidence Report [CCR].pdf
Signed By: kenton.lottinger@navy.mil

Importance: High

Tracking:	Recipient	Read
	Bailey, William F CIV NCTC, N4/N6 'EDWARDS, CHRISTINA F'	
	Duggins, Rodney E CIV NAVSUP FLC Jacksonville, 400P	
	Riley, Dewayne CIV NCBC Gulfport, N22 'Melissa Duvall (melissa.duvall@nexweb.org)'	Read: 5/5/2014 9:19
	Taylor, Charles A CIV NCBC Gulfport, N93	Read: 5/5/2014 9:14
	Henson, Mark A CIV NCBC Gulfport, N92	Read: 5/5/2014 9:10
	Grimball, Raymond J CTR CENSECFOR, N8 'Kieffer Sgt Joshua M'	
	Halcin, Tony D CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport	Read: 5/5/2014 10:20
	Hart, James R LT NMCB 11	
	Reinike, Kim M CIV EXWC, CED2	Read: 5/5/2014 10:37
	Catanese, Matthew, LTJG, NCG 2, N31	Read: 5/5/2014 9:37
	Reddinger, James T SWC NCG 2, N3	
	Harder, James Alan LTJG NMCB 11	
	Syzdek, Daniel W ENS NMCB-74, A-CO	

Recipient	Read
Albers, Marvin L LT NMCB 74, NC AOIC	
Wyszynski, Antoni LTJG NMCB 133, ALFA	Read: 5/5/2014 11:33
Borkowski, David B. EXWC, CED2	Read: 5/5/2014 9:12
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Maio, Bruno CIV NCBC Gulfport, N00C	
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Ginnard, John P Sergeant	
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Pery, Ronald J CIV NCBC Gulfport, N93	Read: 5/5/2014 10:25
Montgomery, Kena K LT NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport	Read: 5/5/2014 9:30
Vaughn, Clarence H CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport	
Noble, Lisa L CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport	Read: 5/5/2014 10:14
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'terrill.albury@med.navy.mil'	
Shiyou, Robert C CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport	
Lottinger, Kenton CIV NAVFAC SE, PWD Gulfport	

To: All addressees

Attached is a copy of NCBC Gulfport 2013 Water Quality - Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) published in the 1 May 2014 issue of the Seabee Courier newspaper.

The report can be viewed in the May 1, 2014 issue of Seabee Courier by going to the Seabee Courier webpage at: http://www.cnic.navy.mil/content/cnic/cnic_hq/regions/cnrse/installations/ncbc_gulfport/news/SeabeeCourierNewspaer.html .

This report is required by USEPA and MSDH regulations to be disseminate to all water users and consumers on NCBC Gulfport not later than 1 July 2014 .

Please insure the report is disseminated to all water users and consumers within your respective department and command by posting on command bulletin board and/or by forwarding this email along with attachment on to them.

The report is also in the process of being posted on the NCBC Gulfport Environmental Support webpage at URL:
http://cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrse/installations/ncbc_gulfport/om/environmental_support.html .

In addition, water users and consumers can obtain an electronic and/or hard copy of the report from the Public Works Department, Environmental Division located in Building 322, Room 103 or by emailing your request to the PWD Environmental Div., Water Program Manager at kenton.lottinger@navy.mil or by calling him at 228-871-2373.

Should you have any questions or have any difficulty accessing the URL cited, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Kenton Lottinger
NCBC Gulfport
NAVFACSE PWD Gulfport
Environmental Division
Air, Water & EMS Program Manager
COMM: (228) 871-2373
DSN: 868-2373
Email: kenton.lottinger@navy.mil

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SEABEE COURIER

www.cnic.navy.mil/gulfport

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May 1, 2014

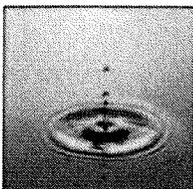
Earth Day on NCBC



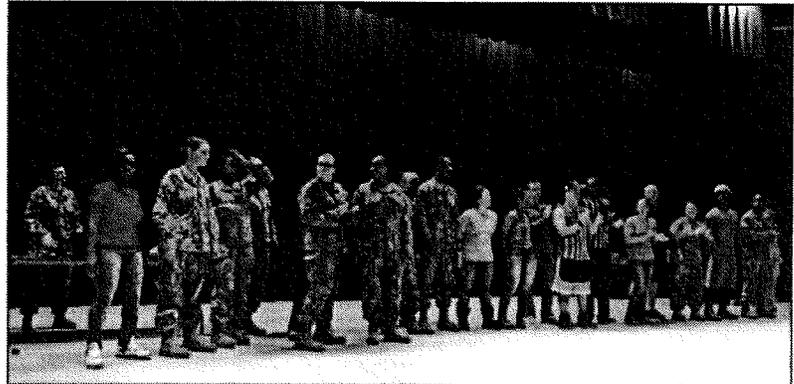
Gene Baker, Utilities Energy Management (UEM) commodity manager with Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) SE Public Works Department (PWD) on board Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport, discusses energy conservation and awareness with students from West Wortham and Saucer Elementary schools at the annual Earth Day celebration April 22. Students were presented information on recycling, energy conservation, environmental responsibility and animal rescue at Education Stations located throughout the event site. (U.S. Navy photo by Construction Electrician 2nd Class Courtney Demastus/Released)

See story and photos, page 5

Read about base water quality in the NCBC Gulfport 2013 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report



See pages 13 - 17



Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 11s Coalition of Sailors against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) stand together after conducting scenarios about bystander intervention as part of Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM). This training is a part of NMCB 11 homeport training period, which heightens knowledge base, essential mobility skills and command readiness. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Michael C. Barton/Released)

NMCB 11 supports SAAM

By MC1 Michael C. Barton
NMCB 11 Public Affairs

Sailors from Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 11 received sexual assault awareness training, by focusing on bystander intervention as part of Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), April 17, 2014 at Naval Construction Battalion Center training theater, Gulfport, MS.

The NMCB 11 Coalition of Sailors against Destructive Decisions (CSADD), a group of Sailors that promote good decision making, acted out scenarios to show examples of where sexual assault could take place and how to properly intervene.

"Each scenario covered a potential situation that a Sailor could face. At the end, members of our SAPR Team had the audience respond with what went right and what should have been handled differently. I think everyone walked away from this training with a better understanding of what bystander intervention is and how they can use it to help their shipmates," said Lt. Cmdr. Andrew Litteral, Executive Officer, NMCB 11.

Scenarios from CSADD included: A new check-in, same sex assaults, field training exercises, social military gatherings and out in town situations.

"I learned from the scenarios it can be

difficult when it comes to higher ranking individuals and the issue of sexual assault," said Construction Mechanic 2nd Class Roland Casasanta, assigned to NMCB 11. "We still have to find a way to work around those issues and used the tools we learned and be an active bystander."

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response is an important element of the readiness area of the 21st Century Sailor initiative which consolidates a set of objectives and policies, new and existing, to maximize Sailor personal readiness, build resiliency and hone the most combat-effective force in the history of the Department. The Department of the Navy (DoN) is working to aggressively prevent sexual assaults, to support sexual assault victims, and to hold offenders accountable.

"When we talk to our Sailors, we realize that nearly everyone knows someone who has been affected by sexual assault. This is a real problem, that we must actively work to prevent," said Litteral.

Some techniques for bystander intervention are diversion; creating a distraction to remove someone from a risky situation. Separation; if you know both parties well, sometimes you can take a more direct approach, step in and separate the two

See NMCB 11 page 7

NCBC Gulfport - 2013 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 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.

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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport receives water from the Graham Ferry aquifer. The Graham Ferry aquifer is part of the Miocene aquifer system that consists of multiple layers of sand separated by beds of clay. A U.S. Geological Survey study of groundwater in Harrison County found that aquifers deeper than 500 feet were artesian. The groundwater from Public Works Department (PWD) Gulfport water supply is pumped from three wells that are well in excess of 700 feet.

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?

The best mechanism to get involved consists of participating in Housing Residence meetings. The most current information about the meetings may be obtained by contacting the Housing Office at (228) 871-2586 or Balfour Beatty Community at (228) 863-0424.

The Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to customers, but is posted on the NCBC Environmental webpage. A hard

copy of this CCR can be obtained from the center's Environmental Office located in Building 322, room 103 or by emailing a request for copy to kenton.lottinger@navy.mil. The PWD Environmental Division encourages all customers that have concerns or questions to contact them directly at (228) 871-2373.

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.

Additional Information for Lead

NCBC Gulfport periodically tests for lead in your water in accordance with EPA and Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) regulatory requirements. Your water's lead level is well below the Action Level (AL) as indicated in the Water Quality Data Table.

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. NCBC Gulfport 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

NCBC Gulfport

**2013 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
(Locations Where Report Posted on Bulletin Boards)**

Building #	Bldg Name	Posted by	Date Posted	Notes
1	NCBC Hqrs	SW2 Childress	5-May-14	
32	Commissary	SW2 Childress	5-May-14	
119	Battalion Hqrs	SW2 Childress	5-May-14	
120	Battalion Hqrs	SW2 Childress	5-May-14	
121	Battalion Hqrs	BU2 Jorgensen	5-May-14	
122	Battalion Hqrs	BU2 Jorgensen	5-May-14	
241	NCG-2 EMF	BU2 Jorgensen	5-May-14	
306A &B	Barracks	SW2 Childress	5-May-14	
340	NEX Service Station	BU2 Jorgensen	5-May-14	
445	Gym	SW2 Childress	5-May-14	
448	Navy Exchange	SW2 Childress	5-May-14	
332	NMCB 74	SW2 Childress	5-May-14	