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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Keester AFB

Public Water Supply Name

240049

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: 06/12/2014, 06/25/2014, 06/26/2014

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: 06/25/2014
 As a URL (Provide URL https://keesterafb.com/cr/cr-locations/website-emails)
 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: KEESTER NEWS

Date Published: 06/26/2014

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

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

http://www.keester.af.mil/library/

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.

Shelda A. Jones SSgt, USAF
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

26 June 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.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

Consumer Confidence Report 2013

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

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.

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).

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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/>

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Keesler AFB received a notice of violation for the period of 04/01/2013-04/30/2013. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During April 2013 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. The following specifies the corrective actions this public water supply has taken in response to this violation:

All the usual samples were collected and sent to the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) in April 2013. All sample results from the MSDH found the system to be safe for consumption. However, some of the samples were labeled incorrectly, which means that the State of Mississippi, by law, wasn't allowed to count them. This means that, by the letter of the law, we didn't send enough samples to the State of Mississippi in April 2013. This was an administrative problem rather than a water quality issue. Since this is a violation of the Mississippi Drinking Water Standards, we must notify you. We have taken measures to improve our program administration and thus avoid any issues like this in the future. People who use our

water system can rest assured that Keesler AFB meets all Mississippi safety standards and our water is safe to drink.

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 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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water			Date		
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	13	ND	13	2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.3	2.54	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	14.4	ND	14.4	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
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

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Xylenes (ppm)								
	10	10	2.36	ND	2.36	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminants								
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
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)								
	0	15	3	2011	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Justina Law

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Keesler AFB, MS 39534

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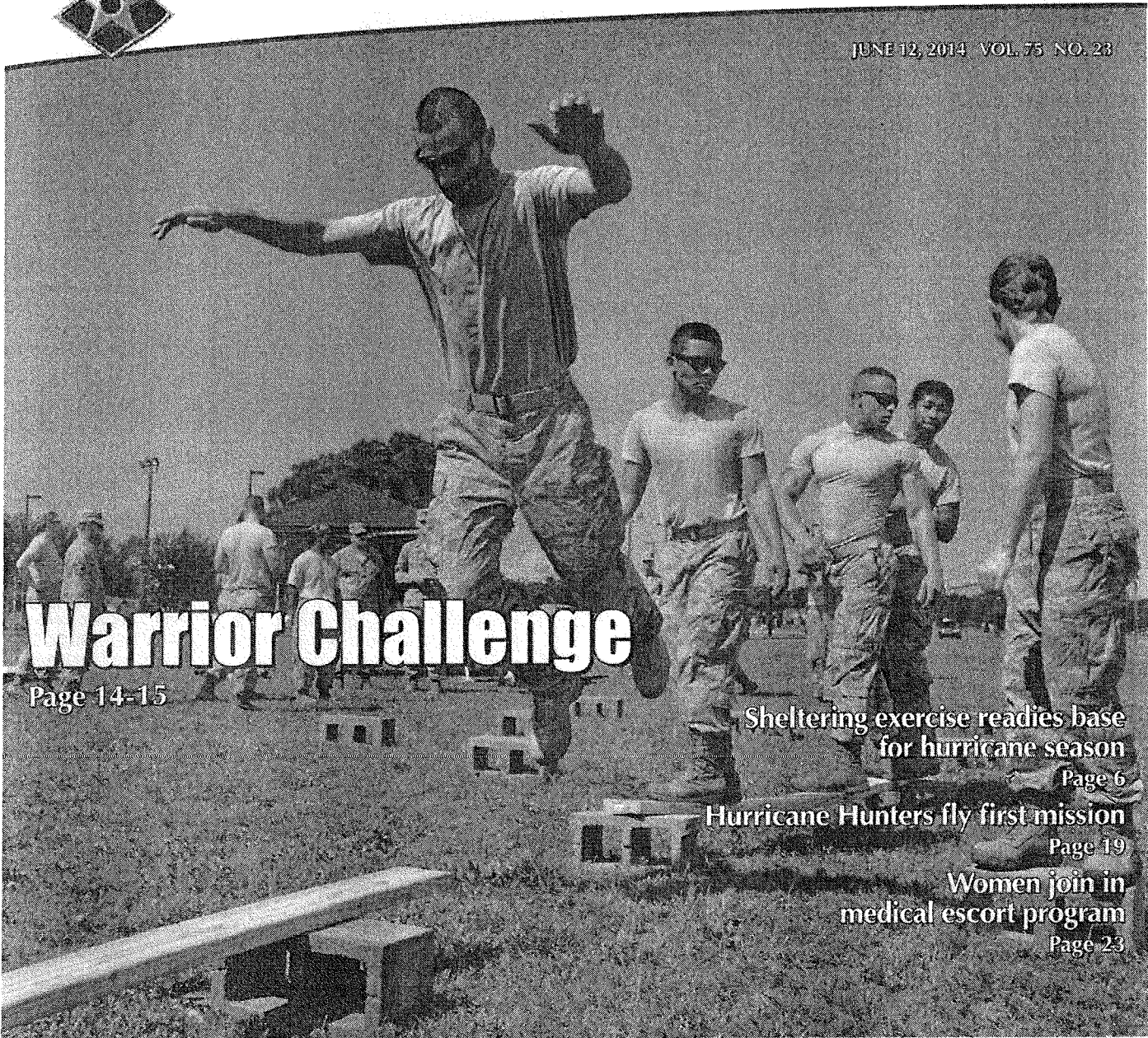


KEESLER NEWS

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

Train. Fight. Win.

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Warrior Challenge

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Sheltering exercise readies base
for hurricane season

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Hurricane Hunters fly first mission

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Women join in
medical escort program

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www.keesler.af.mil

Keesler's annual water quality report released

81st Aerospace Medicine Squadron

Consumer Confidence Report 2013

Spanish (Espanol)

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See Water, Page 16

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Water

from Page 13

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How can I get involved?

Education is 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.

Water conservation tips

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

- Take short showers — a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace.

To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of

food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source water protection tips

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

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

Required fluoridation information for 2013

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", 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 in which average fluoride sample results were within optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within optimal range was 88%.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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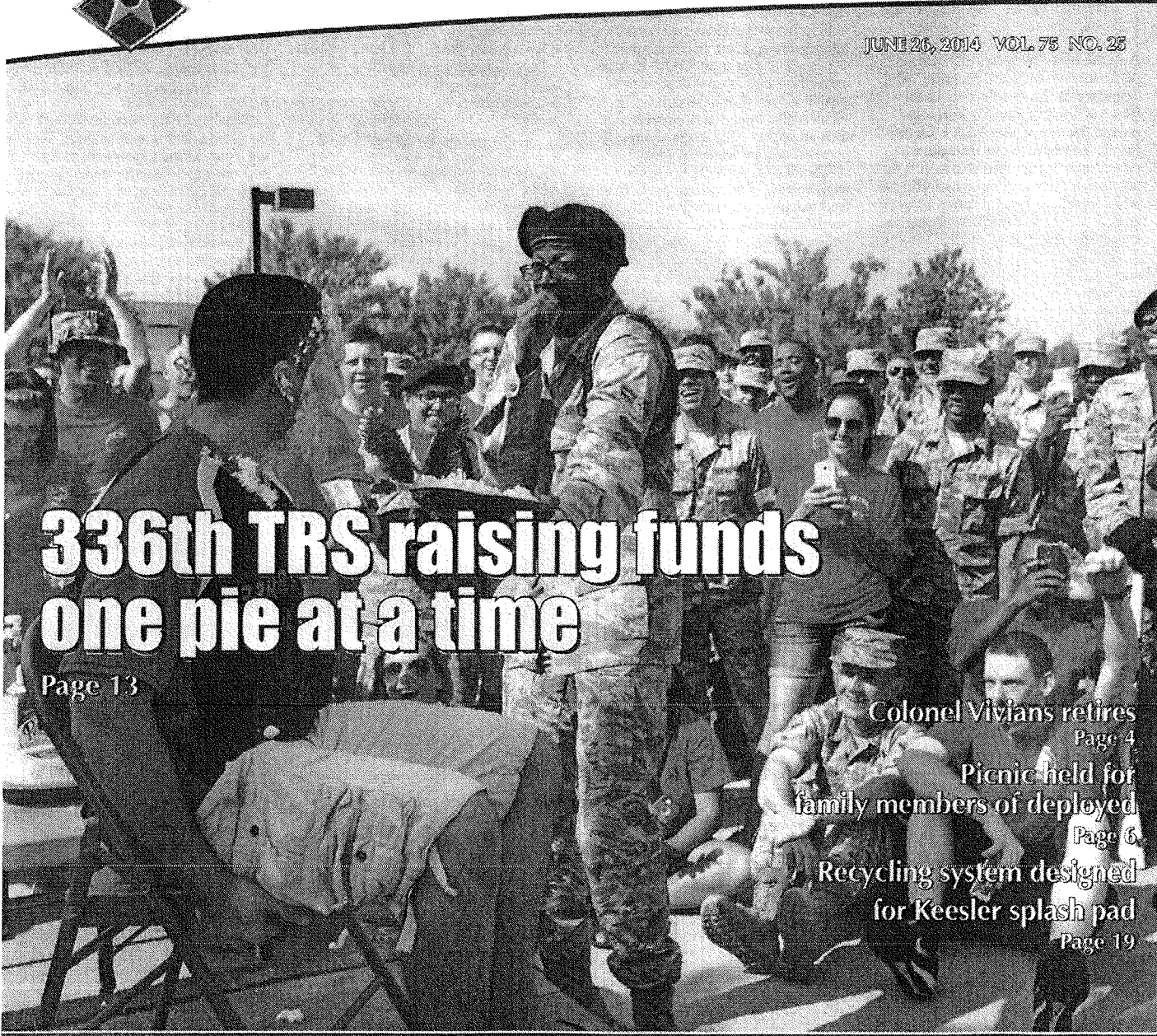


KEESLER NEWS

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

Train. Fight. Win.

JUNE 26, 2014 VOL. 75 NO. 25



336th TRS raising funds one pie at a time

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Colonel Vivians retires
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Picnic held for
family members of deployed
Page 6

Recycling system designed
for Keesler splash pad
Page 19

Secretary of the Air Force James outlines changes for nuclear force

By Army Sgt. 1st Class Tyrone Marshall Jr.
American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Air Force Deborah Lee James outlined new incentives and measures designed to change the culture of the service's nuclear force June 17.

Following a cheating scandal involving intercontinental ballistic missile launch officers at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana, and the subsequent relief of nine officers, a commander's retirement and 91 other airmen receiving discipline, James touched on ways the Air Force has begun to address "systemic issues."

"I do think this is more than a single issue," she said in remarks at a Defense Writers Group breakfast. "As I've said before, I do think we need some holistic fixes for the nuclear force. This is not something that happened in the last year or two, or even 10. It's probably been happening gradually over the last 25 years."

The secretary said while there are likely no quick fixes to resolve these issues, there are measures she and Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Mark A. Welsh III can implement now.

"Let's talk money," James said. "Money is not everything, but money's important. So right now, in [fiscal year 2014], just in the last few months, we have redirected \$50 million—\$50 million, by the way, is the most that the Global Strike Command said they could reasonably spend in [the fiscal year]."

Money should be spent reasonably, she said, so in addition to \$50 million, \$350 million more will be redirected to the nuclear mission over the next five years. The money will go to sustainment infrastructure and to some of the "people issues," the secretary added.

There could be more to come, James said, but this is what officials have decided so far.

Another issue being addressed is undermanning in the nuclear force, the secretary told the defense writers.

"When you're undermanned, that means the existing people have to work harder," she said. "That impacts morale and it could impact other things as well. We have, right now, already directed 1,100 additional people are going to be inserted into the nuclear force to get those manning levels up."

They principally will be in the field, she said, and the Air Force is going to 100-percent manning in the eight critical nuclear specialties. Air

Force officials have lifted some of the ongoing servicewide manpower reductions to add people back into the nuclear force, she added.

Along with those adjustments, the secretary noted, she has called for elevating the Global Strike Command commander's position to the four-star level and that the related major general position on the Air Force staff be made a lieutenant general position.

"We want to up the rank of the nuclear forces within the Air Force," she said. "Rank matters in the military, so that's another thing that we're doing."

Additionally, James said, the testing environment that produced the cheating scandal has been revamped, and the inspections environment will also see changes.

"It had become this zero-defect mentality, where even the smallest of the small kinds of errors could cause an entire failure," she explained. "That wasn't a healthy environment."

In the fall, James said, the Air Force also will introduce a variety of new financial incentives for the nuclear force "to kick it up a notch," including offering accession bonuses for new officers' ROTC scholarships and incentive pay.

James also noted 20th Air Force commander, Maj. Gen. Jack Weinstein, has issued a series of directives to the field designed to start to shift the culture.

"Now, you know memos don't shift culture," she said. "Leadership and time eventually shifts culture, but this is a start. This is designed to stop the micromanaging, to push down to the lower levels [and encourage] decision-making."

All of that will help, James said. "We didn't get here overnight, and we're not going to fix it overnight," she added.

It will take persistent focus, leadership and attention for years to come, she said.

"With all of what I've just said, I'm certain that additional resources are probably still in order," James said. "We're going to have to talk about those resources as we get into the next [program objective memorandum] cycle."

James said she believes the U.S. nuclear mission is a national mission for the entire Defense Department, not just the Air Force.

"So I'll be talking to the deputy [defense] secretary, the secretary of defense [and] the senior leaders of DOD to see what we can do about this," she said.

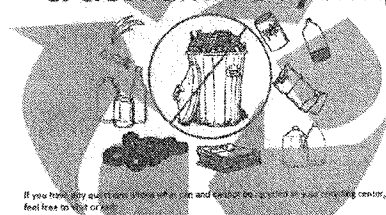
Undetected contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRL/CL	MCL or MLOL	Your Water	Violated	Typical Source
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrahydrofuran (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing facilities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	1	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

This table is an additional table that was not included with the published Consumer Confidence Report 2013 from the June 12 issue. For the full report, please visit, <http://www.keesler.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-140612-017.pdf>

Do NOT mix trash and recycling.



If you find any materials thrown in the bin and cannot be recycled in your recycling center, please feel free to call or text:

Douglas Smith, Project Manager
Keesler Recycling Center
Zero Waste Solutions
(228) 377-2540



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Local Events



*Mississippi Gulf Coast events

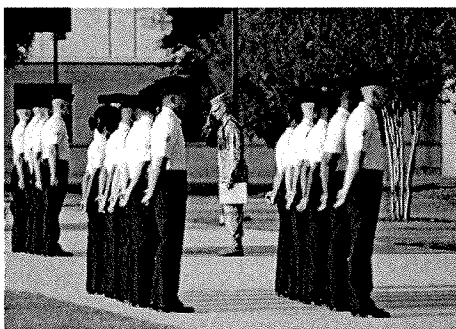
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Video Preview

Keesler Air Force Base Video

01/10 < prev next >



Keesler practices for real-world hurricanes
Keesler Air Force Base conducted a HURCON exercise to test the base's readiness in the event of a tropical weather system making landfall on the central Gulf Coast.

Watch Video

I am Keesler

Keesler Air Force Base Video

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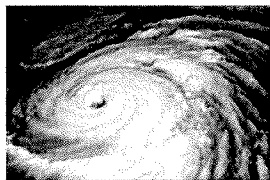


I am Keesler - Staff Sgt. Sarah Shull
The I am Keesler series highlights members of Keesler Air Force Base, Miss., who are vital to completing the mission.

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Keesler Spotlights

Keesler Air Force Base Spotlights



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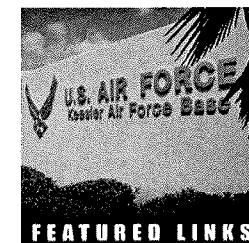
Special Information

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- Consumer Confidence Report

81st Medical Group



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Keesler units, information, services and more.

The Official Web Site for Keesler Air Force Base

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This page contains links and resources for the 81st Training Wing. For additional base information, visit our Units page. For command information, visit the Library page of Air Education and Training Command. For more information about the Air Force in general, visit Air Force Link and its Library page.



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Keesler News 2014

Jan	N/A	9	16	23	N/A
Feb	6	13	20	27	N/A
Mar	6	13	20	27	N/A
April	03	10	17	24	N/A
May	01	08	15	29	N/A

Keesler News 2013

Jan	10	17	24	31	n/a
Feb	07	14	21	28	n/a
Mar	07	14	21	28	n/a
Apr	04	11	18	25	n/a
May	02	09	16	23	30
Jun	06	13	20	27	n/a
Jul	n/a	12	18	25	n/a
Aug	01	08	15	22	29
Sept	05	12	19	26	n/a
Oct	03	10	17	24	31
Nov	07	14	21	27	
Dec	05	12			

Keesler News 2012

Jan	05	12	19	26	
Feb	02	09	16	23	
Mar	01	08	15	22	29
Apr	05	12	19	26	
May	03	10	17	24	31
Jun	07	14	21	28	
July	n/a	12	19	26	
Aug	02	09	16	23	n/a
Sep	06	13	20	27	
Oct	04	11	18	25	
Nov	01	08	15	21	29
Dec	06	13	20		

Keesler News 2011

Jan	06	13	20	27	
Feb	03	10	17	24	
Mar	03	10	17	24	31
Apr	07	14	21	28	
May	05	12	19	26	
June	02	09	16	23	30
July		14	21	28	
Aug	04	11	18	25	
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Oct	06	13	20	27	
Nov	03	09	17	23	
Dec	01	08	15		

Keesler News 2010

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Feb	04	11	18	25	
Mar	04	11	18	25	
April	01	08	15	22	29
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June	03	10	17	24	
July	01	n/a	15	22	29
Aug	04	12	19	26	
Sept	02	09	16	23	30
Oct	07	14	21	28	
Nov	04	10	18	24	
Dec	02	09	16		

Keesler News 2009

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Feb	05	12	19	26	
Mar	05	12	19	26	
Apr	02	09	16	23	30
May	07	14	21	28	
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Jul	02		16	23	30
Aug	06	13	20	27	
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Keesler News 2008

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February	07	14	21	28	
March	06	13	20	27	
April	03	10	17	24	
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July	10	17	24	31	
August	07	14	21	28	
September	05	11	18	25	
October	02	09	16	23	30
November	06	13	20	26	
December	04	11	18		

Keesler News 2007

January	11	18	25		
February	01	08	15	22	
March	01	08	15	22	29
April	05	12	19	26	
May	03	10	17	24	31
June	07	14	21	28	
July	12	19	26		
August	02	09	16	23	30
September	06	13	20	27	
October	04	11	18	25	
November	01	08	15	21	

Keesler News 2006

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Mar	02	09	16	23	30
Apr	06	13	20	27	
May	04	11	18	25	

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Important Hurricane Information

- Directions to Harrison County Shelters
- Post Hurricane Checklist
- Harrison County Shelter Locations
- Hurricane Hunters
- Hurricane Katrina's Impact On Keesler
- *MDOT Hurricane Evacuation Guide
- National Hurricane Center
- Ready.gov
- Retirees Sheltering Information

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LAW, JUSTINA A SSgt USAF AETC 81 AMDS/SGPB

From: BROWN, MOLLY D Capt USAF AETC 81 MDG/CCE
Sent: Monday, June 16, 2014 11:58 AM
To: 81 MDG/Everyone
Subject: 'Everyone' Email for 16-23 June
Signed By: molly.brown.1@us.af.mil

Importance: High

"Everyone" email for 16-23 June: https://keews9022p3/operations/weekly_emails/

FW: After-hours entrance

FW: Invitation to Colonel Lawson's 19 June Retirement

FW: 81st MDOS 27 June Change of Command invitation

FW: Maj. Robert Smith 27 June Promotion Ceremony

FW: Invitation for Major Colby Benedict's 27 June Promotion

FW: Vol 2 No 23 AFMOA e-Blast

FW: 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

FW: FOCUS story time on June 18 at Forest City

FW: Information on Interstate 110 closures in June

FW: New resources for Swank Healthcare

Photos - 12 June Retirement Ceremony for Miss Kay

VR

stevep

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