

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Edwards Air Force Base

Water System Number: CA1510701

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 26 June 2020 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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: 2nd Lieutenant Arielle Miller

Signature: _____

Title: Environmental Health OIC

Phone Number: (661) 277 - 3272 Date: 1 July 2020

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- “Good faith” efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL:
<https://www.edwards.af.mil/Portals/50/2019%20CCR%20Main%20Base.pdf>
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

- For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www. _____
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: <https://www.edwards.af.mil/Portals/50/2019%20CCR%20Main%20Base.pdf>
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

All military members living or working on Edwards AFB utilize a military email address. This address was used by the Public Affairs office to issue notifications to the "Edwards All Personnel" distribution list. See attached copy of the email release which included the direct CCR link.

The Public Affairs office sent multiple (3) email notifications to the base populace that the CCR has been published with direct links. The Public Affairs office also included the direct links in their weekly newsletter. See attached copy of the newsletter.

In an attempt to reach all residents (to include spouses without access to military email addresses) an electronic copy of the CCR was sent to the directors of the privatized on-base housing company for further distribution. The housing directors emailed all residents on 26 Jun 20 informing the residents the CCR was ready.

All emails and notifications included the name/contact information for the Point-of-Contact if residents would like to obtain a paper copy of the CCR.

Paper Copies of the CCR were posted at bulletin boards in public centers including the commissary,

base exchange, and the gas station.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.



Edwards Air Force Base California



2019 Water Quality Report

2019 Monitoring Results for Edwards AFB – Main Base (Public Water System ID: 1510701)
Prepared By: 412th Test Wing – Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight

Annual Consumer Report

We feel it is important that our consumers know about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to requirements set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

Last year, as in years past, **our tap water met or exceeded all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health requirements.**

Through regular monitoring, any contaminants found were verified to be within regulatory standards. The detected amounts and the associated standards, are included in the tables published within this report.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The EAFB Drinking Water System draws water from two sources:

- Antelope Valley East Kern (AVEK) Water Agency
- On-base ground water wells

EAFB receives a majority of our water supply from the Antelope Valley East Kern (AVEK) Water Agency. The water received from the AVEK is supplied to EAFB in finished drinking water quality form.

The AVEK supply is primarily from the California aqueduct, a surface water source that currently has 12 Wells as of 2018. AVEK's alternative supply is State Water Project water, which has been stored in the aquifer at various underground storage facilities (i.e. "water banks"). This water is extracted as local groundwater for water quality purposes or as supply during drought.

As a water wholesaler, the AVEK Water Agency published their 2018 Water Quality Report earlier this year, which is located at <https://www.avek.org/2019-annual-water-quality-report-kern-county-system>.

Additionally, water provided from AVEK is mixed with water supplied from on-base wells. In 2019, groundwater was supplied from three installation wells. All wells are located within the base boundaries, primarily near South and West Base areas. These wells are fed by the Antelope Valley Aquifer.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Treatment Process

Our water is treated with chlorine, which is a disinfectant that kills dangerous bacteria and other microorganisms that may be in the water. The 412th Civil Engineering Squadron monitors the disinfectant levels on a daily basis.



Pictured above: Technicians from the 412th Operational Medical Readiness Squadron, Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight conducting routine water testing at locations spanning the water distribution system. Water samples are collected, tested by a certified laboratory, and results are submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board to demonstrate compliance with all requirements and regulations.

Source Water Assessment

The 412th Civil Engineering (CE) Squadron completed our Source Water Assessment on 18 June 2003 and it is on file in the CE Water & Gas office (661-277-5000). This assessment looks at possible contamination sources that may affect the base water supply. Possible contaminating activities for the wells surveyed in this assessment include nearby abandoned wells, storm drainage discharge, above ground water storage tanks, and nearby roads. The health risks from these activities are diminished through weekly monitoring of the potable water system.

AVEK also maintains a Source Water Assessment for the water they distribute. This is a federal requirement, and lists the Physical Barrier Effectiveness, Inventory of Possible Contaminating Activities, Vulnerability Ranking, Assessment Map, Assessment Summary, and Public Notification procedures. A copy of these assessments may be viewed at Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, 6500 West Avenue N, Palmdale, CA 93551.

What Is In 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 the 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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, that 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, that 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, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Consumption Note for Susceptible Individuals

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. USEPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data Table

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. Additionally, some naturally occurring minerals provide benefits by improving the taste of drinking water and providing nutritional value at low levels.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The tables on the following pages list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2019 calendar year of this report or are the most recent detected level within the past 9 years. Many more contaminants were tested than listed on the following table; only those substances listed below were detected in our water. The State does not require annual sampling of some contaminants because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. As such, some of our data is more than one year old but is still representative and the most recent result.

The USEPA and state allow us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently, or because the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

In these tables you may find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided their definitions below.

Important Terms Used

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
mg/L	Mg/L: Milligrams per Liter
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.
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.
N/A	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
PHG	Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
SDWS	Secondary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
$\mu\text{s/cm}$	$\mu\text{s/cm}$: micro Siemens per centimeter (a measure of conductivity of a solution)
$\mu\text{g/L}$	$\mu\text{g/L}$: Nanograms per Liter



Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	MCL	PHG	AVEK Influent Average ¹	AVEK Source Water ²	EAFB Well Average	EAFB Well Range	EAFB Blended Water Average ³	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants (PDWS)										
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.6	ND	0.094	ND	ND	ND	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	4.1	3.1	8.02	ND – 10	4.8	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	ND	0.076	0.01803	ND - 0.030	0.0036	2018	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium (µg/L)	50	MCLG=100	ND	ND	5.23	2.3 – 8.7	1.046	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10 ⁴	0.02	0.096	3.2	3.91	ND – 7.01	0.8588	2014	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.13	0.19	0.7	0.36 – 1.5	0.244	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (µg/L)	50	30	ND	5.5	ND	ND	ND	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	10	0.7	3.3	0.5	ND – 1	0.66	2019	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/L)	AL=90% of homes <15	0.2	ND	ND	ND	30 sites sampled; 0 sites over AL	ND	2018 ⁵	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	AL=90% of homes <1.3	0.3	N/A	N/A	0.155	30 sites sampled; 0 sites over AL	0.031	2018 ⁵	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Radioactive Contaminants (PDWS)										
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	MCLG=0	1.7	1.2	6.12	ND – 10.1	2.58	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	6.3	5.0	5.3	N/A – 5.3	6.1	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products (PDWS)										
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	80	N/A	65	14	31.5	19 – 44	58.3	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	60	N/A	53.8	2	1.1	ND – 3.8	43.26	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<<< Table Continues on Next Page >>>										



Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	MCL	PHG	AVEK Plant Average ¹	AVEK Wells Average ²	EAFB Average	EAFB Range	EAFB Blended Water Average ³	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological Contaminants (PDWS)										
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample	0	N/A	N/A	ND	ND-1	ND	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
Secondary Standard Contaminants (SDWS)										
Calcium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	14.7	91	28.33	17 – 46	17.43	2018	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	500	N/A	60	92	53.93	4.8 – 120	58.78	2018	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	N/A	<5	<5	ND	ND	<5	2018	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	46.8	270	82	50 – 130	53.84	2018	No	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
Iron (mg/L)	0.3	N/A	ND	ND	0.42	ND – 0.56	0.084	2019	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	14.8	47	106	49 – 170	33.04	2018	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µs/cm)	1600	N/A	600	760	626.67	340 – 1000	605.33	2018	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	N/A	24.6	71	111.67	54 – 200	42.01	2018	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	N/A	360	470	406.67	230 - 640	369.33	2018	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	5	N/A	0.09	0.05	1.31	0.23-2.6	0.33	2018	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ug/L)	5000	N/A	60	520	ND	ND	48	2018	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

1. AVEK Plant Average data obtained from previous Kern County Annual Water Quality Reports
2. AVEK Wells Average data obtained from 2019 Annual Water Quality Report – Kern County
3. Blended water is the water delivered to the end user. The blending ratio is roughly 4:1 AVEK influent:EAFB Well.
 - a. Water quality compliance is reported based on blended water results.
4. There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) was withdrawn on September 11, 2017
5. Lead and Copper sampling is conducted every 3 years. The most recent samples are from August 2018. No schools requested lead or copper sampling in 2019.

Common Water Quality Observations

The 412th Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight and 412th Civil Engineering Squadron make every effort to ensure the water provided to EAFB is safe for consumption and the installation is notified should water quality deteriorate.

Some locations may experience brown or rusty water coming from their faucets; more often in older buildings or houses. This is usually caused by a higher concentration of minerals in the water. This does not mean that the water is not safe. Any brown or rusty water that does not run clear after running faucets for several minutes should be reported to housing or facility maintenance.

Another common occurrence is white cloudy water. This is due to more oxygen in the water and most often noticed during colder months. Any cloudy water that does not clear up after sitting for a couple minutes should be reported to facility or housing maintenance.

Additional Information Regarding 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. 412th Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight and 412th Civil Engineering Squadron are 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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/lead>.

In addition to the 30 housing sites sampled for lead in 2018, the Bioenvironmental Engineering flight sampled the Edwards AFB's Child Development Center and School Age Program in 2006. All water fixtures where sampled, and all samples met federal limits. In June and July of 2016, additional sampling was conducted for new water fixtures; again all samples met federal limits.

Additional Information Regarding Arsenic

While your drinking water meets federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Additional Information Regarding Fluoride

The EAFB and AVEK water systems contain naturally occurring fluoride. Neither EAFB nor AVEK add additional fluoride to the water system due to State requirements and the scope/size of the EAFB water distribution system. The natural level of fluoride present in the water system is below the maximum contamination limit (MCL) of 2.0 parts per million (ppm).

In 2015, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services released a Public Health Service recommendation of 0.7 ppm as the optimal fluoride level in drinking water to prevent tooth decay. Your local dentist or pediatrician can prescribe daily fluoride brushing, tablets, or drops for you and your children to ensure you receive enough fluoride.

Tips for Protecting Your Water

- 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.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

For more information regarding this report, please contact either:

- 412th Operational Medical Readiness Squadron – Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight (661-277-3272)
- 412th Test Wing – Public Affairs (661-277-1454)



From: [412 TW/PA Update](#)
To: [Edwards All Personnel](#)
Subject: PA Updates, 26 June (View in HTML)
Date: Friday, June 26, 2020 12:07:26 PM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image009.png](#)
[image011.gif](#)
[image014.png](#)
[image015.png](#)
[image016.png](#)
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[image002.jpg](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image012.png](#)

NOTE: Announcements are sent out each Tuesday and Friday and are separate from the daily COVID-19 updates. All announcements must be submitted online and will run for up to three distributions. Please resubmit items for an extended run. Go to the Updates Portal at: <https://centerapps.area52.afnoapps.usaf.mil/PublicAnnouncements/>

Edwards News

- [Edwards AFB Prepares for 3D-Video Review Ground Station](#)
- [Recycling and waste collection during COVID-19](#)
- [Edwards AFB announces "hybrid" airshow](#)
- [2019 Water Quality Report now online](#)

For more Edwards AFB headlines, visit www.edwards.af.mil/news

Official Notices

AAFES, Commissary and FSS Holiday Closures

A list of Fourth of July closures as well as fireworks information is available at the following link:

<https://media.defense.gov/2020/Jun/25/2002321734/-1/-1/0/200625-F-HC101-1002.JPG>
(6/26/2020)

Visitor Control Center and Reports & Analysis Closure

The Visitor Control Center and Reports & Analysis will be closing at 1400 on Friday, 26 June 2020 for an official function. The VCC will resume normal operations on Monday, 29 June 2020 at 0700.

Contacts: TSgt [Kenneth Austin](#) - Work: 277-0822
(6/26/2020)

Water Quality Report

The Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight is pleased to present the Edwards Air Force Base and Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) 2019 Annual Water Quality Reports. We feel it is important that our consumers know about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to requirements set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

To view your 2019 Consumer Confidence Report and learn more about your drinking water, visit:

Main base – <https://www.edwards.af.mil/Portals/50/2019%20CCR%20Main%20Base.pdf>

Last year, as in years past, the Main base tap water met or exceeded all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State drinking water health requirements.

AFRL -- <https://www.edwards.af.mil/Portals/50/2019%20CCR%20AFRL.pdf>

Last year, the AFRL tap water met or exceeded all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health requirements. In 2018, AFRL was over the limit for lead, but corrective actions are in place and no further lead has been detected.

As of June 2020, personnel have not experienced adverse health effects.

AT A GLANCE

[Official Notices](#)
[Upcoming Events](#)
[Retirements](#)
[Leave Sharing](#)
[Van Pool](#)
[Memorial](#)
[Go to Updates Portal](#)



Visit www.edwards.af.mil to view updates on news and events

Follow us online

Three social media icons (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube) are displayed in a row.

Below the icons is a large square placeholder with a question mark icon.

If you would like a paper copy of the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report mailed to you, please call 661-277-3272 or email arielle.s.miller2.mil@mail.mil
(6/26/2020)

412th Medical Group Change of Command

-June 29, 2020 at 3 p.m. at Club Muroc
-To view the ceremony virtually click the following link for the livestream:

<https://www.edwards.af.mil/Live-Video>
(6/26/2020)

Change of Directorship - 412 TW/OL Air Force Plant 42

E-Invitation for the following event:

412th Test Wing Operating Location Air Force Plant 42 Change of Directorship Ceremony.
<https://einvitations.afit.edu/inv/anim.cfm?i=561132&k=076743087855>

The ceremony will be held virtually on Wednesday, 1 July 2020 with established start time of 0742.

The virtual ceremony can be viewed at the following link: <https://www.edwards.af.mil/live-video>.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the event POCs.

Contacts: Civ [Dawn Nicholls](#) - Work: 277-6713, Civ [Sandra Stapleton](#) - Work: 810-3919
(6/26/2020)

Time Based Prevention Initiative - Free Gun Locks

Secure Your Home, Safeguard Your Firearms, Prevent Accidents

- Pickup your free cable style gun lock while supplies last.
- Locks can be obtained from a First Sergeant or the Edwards Base Exchange Firearms Counter.
- Time Based Prevention Flyer: https://usaf.dps.mil/b:/s/22405/ESp3SDElltGjnJ6z7plpd0BkJyeQ_Z5W9Qctibs0MSHNw?e=faXnss
- Time Based Prevention Background Paper: https://usaf.dps.mil/b:/s/22405/ERSuHazyZFENGkKQAXvg0blYBK-qPOsu0EIJ_ajjX-L72hg?e=JrEyNm

WILLIAM T. BROWN, LPC, LCDR, NCC
Violence Prevention Integrator
(6/23/2020)

Senior Leadership Visit Photos

AFMC Commander, Gen. Arnold Bunch Jr., visit photos 11-12 June 2020

Link:
https://usaf.dps.mil/f:/r/sites/22013/Briefing%20Slides/Base%20Events/DV%20Visits/AFMC%20CC%20Gen%20Bunch_20200611-12?csf=1&web=1&e=vGDrft

CSAF Gen. David Goldfein visit photos 17 June 2020

Link: https://usaf.dps.mil/f:/r/sites/22013/Briefing%20Slides/Base%20Events/DV%20Visits/CSAF%20Gen%20Goldfein_20200617?csf=1&web=1&e=mC4Vdl

POC: Giancarlo Casem, 7-3517.
(6/23/2020)

LGBT Pride Observance Month 1-30 June

The observance recognizing Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Americans is historically conducted in June. This observance runs through the month of June and calls upon the citizens of the United States to eliminate prejudice and celebrate the great diversity of the American people.

In 1978, Gilbert Baker designed the rainbow flag as a symbol of LGBT pride and social movements. The colors reflect the diversity of the LGBT community. The rainbow flag consists of six stripes, with the colors red (life), orange (healing), yellow (sunlight), green (nature), blue (serenity), and violet (spirit). The flag is commonly flown horizontally, with the red stripe on top, as it would be in a natural rainbow.

The Library of Congress is the largest single repository of world knowledge in a single place. The library's numerous collections contain many books, posters, sound recordings, manuscripts, and other material produced by, about, and for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) community. The contributions of members of the LGBT community are preserved as part of our nation's history, and include noted artistic works, musical compositions, and contemporary novels.

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/lgbt-pride-month/>

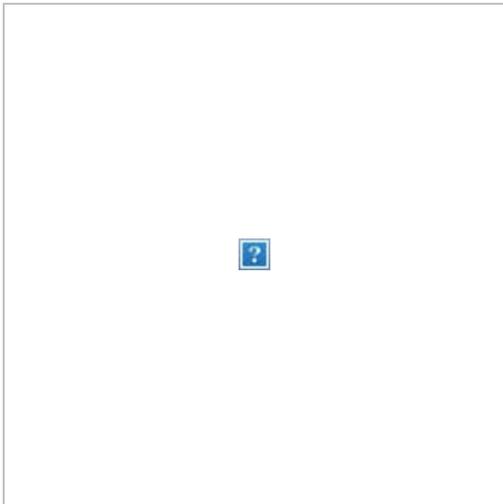
Check out the Edwards Air Force Base Facebook page for the kids activity book.
<https://www.facebook.com/EdwardsAirForceBase/>

From: [Christopher Bates](#)
To: [Miller, Arielle S 2d LT USAF \(USA\)](#)
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Fwd: Water Report
Date: Monday, June 29, 2020 10:18:17 AM

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Water Quality Report

The Bioenvironmental Engineering Flightis pleased to present the Edwards Air Force Base and Air

Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) 2019Annual Water Quality Reports. We feel it is important that

our consumers know about where our watercomes from, what it contains, and how it compares to

requirements set by regulatory agencies.This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

To view your 2019 Consumer Confidence Report and learn more about your drinking water, visit:

Main base–Caution–Caution–

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Last year, as in years past, the Main base tap water met or exceeded all U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency (USEPA) and State drinking water health requirements.

AFRL--Caution–Caution–

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Last year, the AFRL tap water met or exceeded all U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health requirements.

In 2018, AFRL was over the limit for lead, but corrective actions are in place and no further lead has been detected.

As of June 2020, personnel have not experienced adverse health effects.

If you would like a paper copy of the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report mailed to you, please call

661-277-3272 or email arielle.s.miller2.mil@mail.mil < Caution-
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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The POC for this message is 2d Lt Arielle Miller at 277-3272.



Edwards AFB
P: 661.385.6060



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