DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 412TH TEST WING (AFMC)
EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

24 August 2021

1st Lt Upp
412th Operational Medical Readiness Squadron
Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight
55 North Wolfe Avenue
Edwards Air Force Base, California 93524

Mr. Jaswinder Dhaliwal
Senior Sanitary Engineer
California Water Boards
Southern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
4925 Commerce Drive
Bakersfield, California 93309
DWPDIST19@waterboards.ca.gov

Mr. Dhaliwal,

Attached is the 2020 Consumer Confidence Submission Report for Edwards AFB Main Base, PWS ID 1510702.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please call me or the Bioenvironmental Engineering office at (661) 277-3272.

Sincerely,

UPP.MEGAN.LEIGH.1501152109

Digitally signed by UPP.MEGAN.LEIGH.1501152109
Date: 2021.08.24 08:43:32 -07'00'

Megan L Upp, 1st Lt, USAF
OIC, Environmental Health Ops Element

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: CA1510702

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: 1st Lieutenant Megan Upp

Signature: UPP.MEGAN.LEIGH.1501152109 Digitally signed by UPP.MEGAN.LEIGH.1501152109 Date: 2021.08.24 08:44:22 -07'00'

Title: Environmental Health OIC

Phone Number: (661) 277 - 3272 Date: 30 June 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.

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

2020 Water Quality Report

2020 Monitoring Results for Edwards AFB – AFRL (Public Water System ID: 1510702)
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, our tap water met or exceeded all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health requirements. See page 6 for detailed information regarding lead sample results and education.

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

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

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The AFRL Drinking Water System draws water from one source - groundwater. In 2020, groundwater was supplied from wells located within the Edwards Air Force Base and AFRL boundary. These wells are fed by the Antelope Valley Aquifer and recharged through normal rainfall and groundwater flow.

Treatment Process

Our water is treated with chlorine, a disinfectant which 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.

EAFB is aware that many buildings at AFRL use bottled water. EAFB is not responsible for sampling or for reporting on bottled water. Water quality reports for your bottled water may be obtained by contacting your building's bottled water vendor.

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.

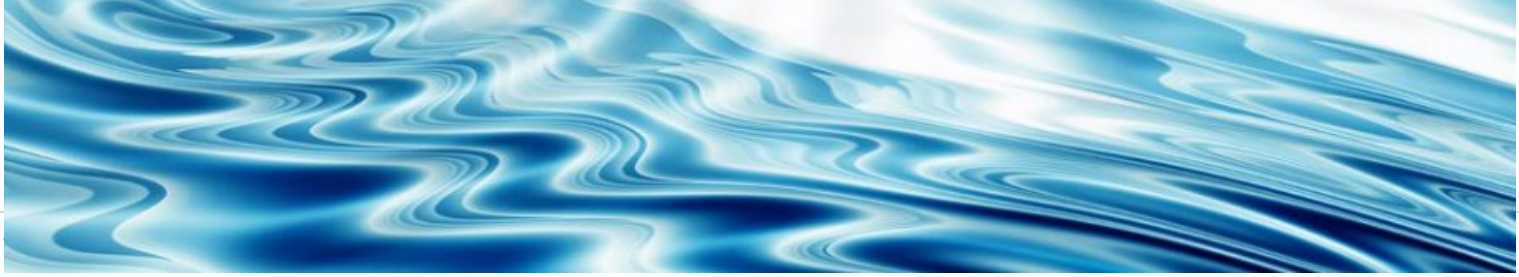
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The tables on the following pages list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2020 calendar year of this report. 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 the 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 (µg/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.
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter



Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	MCL	PHG	Average	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants (PDWS)								
Aluminum (µg/L)	1000	600	50	50	2018	No		Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	8.95[1]	5.8-11	2020	No		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (µ/L)	1000	100	31	31	2018	No		Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium (µg/L)	50	MCLG= 100	8.4	8.0 – 8.8	2018	No		Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10[2]	0.02	5.67	5.38 – 5.95	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	0.32	0.30 – 0.33	2018	No		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	10	0.4	0.4	2020	No		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	1	1	0.4	0.4	2019	No		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/L)	AL=90% of bldgs. <15	0.2	0	10 sites sampled; 0 sites over AL	2020[3]	No	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	AL=90% of bldgs. <1.3	0.3	0	10 sites sampled; 0 sites over AL	2020[3]	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	3	3	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.68	N/A - 2.68	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products (PDWS)								
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	80	N/A	3.2	3.2	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	60	N/A	2	2	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	

1. In accordance with monitoring with the State Water Resources Control Board, drinking water is still in compliance for arsenic because the running average is below the MCL. This averaged value also represents the location with the highest average contaminant of all the sampling locations known as the locational running annual average .
2. There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) was withdrawn on September 11, 2017
3. Lead and Copper sampling is conducted every 3 years. In 2018, two buildings detected lead and increased compliance monitoring was conducted in accordance with an approved plan from the Sate Water Resources Control Board. The most recent samples were collected between July and September 2020 as part of this monitoring plan.

Additional Information for Water Quality in Low-Use Buildings due to COVID-19

Please view the following links for information on how to ensure good water quality in buildings that may have a lack of usage due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. 412th Civil Engineering ensures the distribution system of EAFB is flushed and pulling fresh water.

Contaminant	MCL[4]	PHG	Average	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological Contaminants (PDWS)							
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample	0	ND	ND	2020	No	Naturally present in the environment
Secondary Standard Contaminants (SDWS)							
Calcium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	22.95	17.6 - 28.3	2015	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	500	N/A	9.31	6.32-12.3	2015	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	N/A	2	ND – 4	2015	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	78	58-98	2015	No	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
Iron (mg/L)	0.3	N/A	0.2	ND –0.41[5]	2015	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (mg/L)	0.05	N/A	0.97	ND - 1.94	2015	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	58.8	50.4-67.2	2015	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µs/cm)	1600	N/A	396.5	394-399	2015	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	N/A	62.35	55.2-69.5	2015	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	N/A	274.5	266-283	2015	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	5	N/A	0.573	0.205-0.941	2015	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	5	N/A	ND	ND	2015	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

4. Secondary MCLs do not have PHGs or MCLGs because secondary MCLs are set to protect the aesthetics of water and PHGs and MCLGs are based on health concerns.
5. The elevated measurement for iron above the MCL is based off of one sample, at one well. Finished water is a mixture of water from all AFRL wells; the "Average" column is most representative for consumers.

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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional Information Regarding Fluoride

The AFRL water systems contain naturally occurring fluoride. AFRL does not 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.

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.

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 (661-277-3510)

From: CASEM, GIANCARLO T NH-03 USAF AFMC 412 TW/PA
To: UPP, MEGAN L 1st Lt USAF 412 MDG 412 OP MED READINESS SQ/SGXB; Finance-Edwards AFB Customer Service
Cc: Thornton, Angela M Maj USAF 412 MDG (USA); HARPER, MARK NJ-02 USAF 412 MDG 412 OP MED READINESS SQ/SGXB; Shaterian, Crosby D CIV USAF 412 TSW (USA); Fontana, Grady T CIV CPMS (USA)
Subject: RE: *Hot* Suspense: 29 June 2021 // CCR for Main Base and AFRL
Date: Wednesday, June 23, 2021 8:26:25 PM

1st Lt Upp,

The links have been updated on the website and the message was pushed out with yesterday's PA Update email blast.

V/R

Giancarlo Casem
412th Test Wing Public Affairs
661-277-3517
www.edwards.af.mil

From: Upp, Megan L 1st Lt USAF 412 MDG (USA) <megan.l.upp.mil@mail.mil>
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2021 3:56 PM
To: CASEM, GIANCARLO T NH-03 USAF AFMC 412 TW/PA <giancarlo.casem@us.af.mil>; Finance-Edwards AFB Customer Service <s533487@us.af.mil>
Cc: Thornton, Angela M Maj USAF 412 MDG (USA) <angela.m.thornton12.mil@mail.mil>; HARPER, MARK NJ-02 USAF 412 MDG 412 OP MED READINESS SQ/SGXB <mark.harper.12@us.af.mil>
Subject: *Hot* Suspense: 29 June 2021 // CCR for Main Base and AFRL

Good afternoon, Sir,

Please post the attached CCRs for main base and AFRL by 29 June 2021 to the EAFB website. The CCRs have TW/CC approval.

For your email blast to EAFB public, please substitute the "LINK TO PA PAGE" with the actual link to the published CCRs and include the following blurbs.

Please confirm with me when this has been published. Thank you! And let me know if you have any questions.

Respectfully,

MEGAN L. UPP, 1st Lt, USAF
OIC, Environmental Health
412 OMRS/SGXB
Edwards AFB, CA 93524
Comm: (661) 277- 3272

Water Quality Reports

The Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight is pleased to present the Edwards Air Force Base and Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) 2020 Annual Water Quality Reports. We feel it is important our customers 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 2020 Consumer Confidence Report and learn more about your drinking water, visit:

Main base – (LINK TO PA PAGE)
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 – (LINK TO PA PAGE)
Last year, the AFRL tap water met or exceeded all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health requirements.

If you would like a paper copy of the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report mailed to you, please call 661-277-3272 or email megan.l.upp.mil@mail.mil.

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 1st LT Megan Upp at 277-3272.

From: Thompson, Brian A Capt USAF 412 MDG (USA)
To: Upp, Megan L 1st Lt USAF 412 MDG (USA)
Subject: FW: PA Updates, 22 June (View in HTML)
Date: Wednesday, June 23, 2021 1:10:22 PM
Attachments: image001.jpg
image003.png
image005.png
image007.png
image009.png
image011.gif
image013.png
image014.png
image015.png
image016.png
image017.jpg
image002.jpg
image004.png
image006.png
image008.png
image010.png
image012.png

From: 412 TW/PA Update <s531d12@us.af.mil>
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2021 5:39 PM
To: Edwards All Personnel <edwards.list@us.af.mil>
Subject: PA Updates, 22 June (View in HTML)

NOTE: Announcements are sent out each Tuesday and Friday. 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/

AT A GLANCE

Edwards News

- 812th CES exercises sUAS capabilities
- Space Test Class descends on Tehachapi
- AFMC designates $5 million for AFMC We Need efforts
- Desert Jr.-Sr. High teacher wins Kern County Teacher of the Year award
- B-1B Lancer undergoes Electronic Warfare testing in the BAF

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

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

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Official Notices

Water Quality Reports

The Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight is pleased to present the Edwards Air Force Base and Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) 2020 Annual Water Quality Reports. We feel it is important our customers 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.

Main base

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

Last year, the AFRL tap water met or exceeded all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health requirements.

If you would like a paper copy of the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report mailed to you, please call 661-277-3272 or email megan.l.upp.mil@mail.mil.
(06/22/2021)

Pride Month

LGBTQ Facts:
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.

Harvey Milk joined the U.S. Navy during the Korean War. He served aboard the submarine rescue ship USS Kittiwake as a diving officer. He later transferred to Naval Station, San Diego to serve as a diving instructor. In 1955, he was discharged from the Navy at the rank of lieutenant junior grade. After serving in the U.S. Navy, Milk became a civil rights pioneer and activist and in 1977, became one of the first openly gay elected officials in the U.S. when he was elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.
(06/22/2021)

TAP Program Manager out of office

The Airman and Family Readiness Center's TAP program manager will be out of office until further notice. Please send all TAP related questions to 412fss.fsfr.afrc@us.af.mil or 661-277-0723.
(06/22/2021)

Environmental Management Mandatory Compliance

In accordance with AFI 32-7001, "Civil Engineering: Environmental Management", all base personnel (military, civilian, and contractors) are required to be familiar with the following;

412 TW/CC Environmental Commitment Statement (Updated AUG 20):
https://www.edwards.af.mil/Portals/50/20200803%20EAFB%20EMS%20-%20Environmental%20Commitment%20Statement%20%282020.pdf

List of Public Locations of CCR Distribution for Main Base

Most locations either posted the physical copy on a public bulletin or provided link access via display screens in public places.

- Dining Facility Bldg