

THE Bluejacket

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID SOUTH

June 2021: Volume 79 No. 5



Memorial Day Observed

p. 4



Naval Support Activity Mid-South Leadership



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CO's Corner

Shipmates,

This letter marks my last Captain's Corner as your commanding officer.

Coming up the ranks from a Boatswain's Mate, to a Limited Duty Officer, to your Skipper/CO, has been an honor. I have spent many years of my career with a goal of commanding this installation.

This tour hasn't been without its challenges, but I have truly loved coming to work every day. That's because NSA Mid-South is the Little Engine That Could. We accumulated many successes during my time here despite manning and resource shortfalls. It's because of the hard work of each member of our diverse team. My favorite times as your commanding officer were out around the installation talking to our hard working personnel. Their ingenuity and grit never failed to impress me.

I would like to take a moment to thank my program directors. From our administrative apartment to our first responders, our program directors led their teams to ensure that our installation remains safe and secure while providing a variety of Fleet & Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation programs to increase our tenants' quality of life.

All the way from our senior leaders to our front line workers, I have been blessed to have a motivated and dedicated team that goes the extra mile to get the job done, no matter the circumstances.

I cannot thank my team here at NSA Mid-South enough. And as I enter retirement, it will be the people I have worked with here that I will miss the most. It has been the privilege of a lifetime to serve this Navy and to serve with such great shipmates.

To the tenant leadership and personnel: while we are landlocked in Tennessee, the work you do here at NSA Mid-South is vital to the security and success of the nation. Every



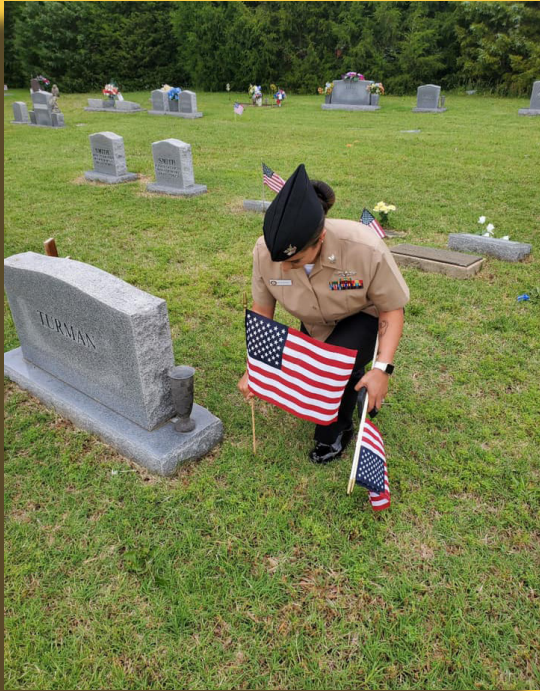
day you show that it is not aircrafts, ships, or weapons that make our nation strong, but the people. Thank you for your support of the installation and your dedication to the mission.

And lastly I would like to thank the City of Millington and Shelby County. Running this installation would be impossible without the support of our local communities. You go above and beyond to make our personnel and families feel welcome and supported. You are a Navy town through and through.

I know that the installation will be in good hands when Capt. Michael Mosbruger takes command July 2. I invite you all to view the change of command when it is shared on Friday, July 2, at 10a.m. at www.facebook.com/NSAMid-South.

*Captain Al Ross
Commanding Officer*

NSA Mid-South Personnel Remember on Memorial Day



On Memorial Day, we stop to honor the brave men and women who have gone before us and paid the ultimate price for their country. It was an unseasonably cool end of May morning as the NSA Mid-South Chief Petty Officer Association and First Class Petty Officer Association acending on to hills marking thousands of veterans' graves. In addition to the active duty military, retirees, civilians, dependants and reservists from across the installation joined the group to honor and remember the sacrifices that have made our country's freedoms possible. On Memorial Day and every day, we remember and honor them.

Photos courtesy of the NSA Mid-South First Class Petty Officer Association and the NSA Mid-South Public Affairs Office.



Chief petty officers and petty officers join together for a photo to mark the Memorial Day flag placing event. The group in conjunction with

Remembering...and paying respect!



Spouses and civilian personnel joined the group in remembering the fallen.



Battle of Midway

3–7 June 1942

Strategic Background and the Role of Communications Intelligence

Following the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941, the Japanese armed forces conducted military operations against U.S., British Commonwealth, and Dutch possessions in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. The first phase of these operations, which was the seizure of Malaysia, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, and various island groups in the central and western Pacific, was virtually complete by March 1942. The second phase, initiated by Japanese Imperial Headquarters on 23 January, was designed to isolate and neutralize Australia and India. In the Pacific, this plan envisioned the seizure of bases in Papua/New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, which would then be used to support future operations against New Caledonia, Fiji, and Samoa. By early March, with the seizure of Lae and Salamaua, the entire north coast of Papua/New Guinea had fallen to Japanese forces, who were planning for an amphibious invasion of Port Moresby.

At this time, two U.S. fleet radio-intercept units were in operation in the Pacific: one in Melbourne, Australia (FRUMEL—Fleet Radio Unit Melbourne), and another at Pearl Harbor (“Hypo” or FRUPAC—Fleet Radio Unit Pacific). A third (“Cast”), at Cavite and then Corregidor in the Philippines, was lost when U.S. forces there surrendered to the Japanese in 6 May. Fortunately, the station’s equipment could be destroyed and its cryptanalysts evacuated to Melbourne. These facilities intercepted Japanese radio communications and, through traffic analysis and codebreaking, uncovered the location of major fleet units and shore-based air forces. More important, by translating messages and studying operational patterns, Melbourne and Hypo were able to predict future Japanese operations with some degree of certainty. The intelligence centers provided their analysis, through daily COMINT briefings and warning reports, to senior American commanders, including Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief, U.S. Fleet, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief, Pacific Fleet.

Following an American carrier raid on Japanese shipping at Lae and Salamaua on 10 March, which demonstrated to Admiral Shigeyoshi Inouye, commander in chief, Fourth Fleet, that Japa-

nese were not assured of air superiority in the region, the Japanese decided to postpone their planned seizure of Port Moresby. It was not until early May, when Admiral Inouye had three carriers available, that the operation was initiated. On 7–8 May, the first carrier battle of the war took place in the Coral Sea. Each side suffered damage to a carrier, while the American lost the carrier USS Lexington (CV-3) and the Japanese lost the light carrier Shoho. More important, the Japanese broke off their invasion attempt. The Battle of the Coral Sea spelled the first setback for the Japanese since the beginning of the Pacific War. Significantly, American cryptanalysts had provided crucial Japanese order of battle and operational communications intelligence to the Allied commanders.

In addition to this advance toward Port Moresby, evidence that Japan was intent on expanding east of the Marshall Islands appeared in COMINT in early 1942. Indications of land-based air units and equipment began appearing in message traffic to and from the Marshall Islands and other Japanese-occupied Pacific territories. In March, the designator “AF” began appearing in partially decoded messages. Then, on 5 March, Japanese seaplanes, refueled from a submarine at French Frigate Shoals, Territory of Hawaii, conducted an armed reconnaissance mission over Oahu. Finally, on 13 March, American cryptanalysts both broke the Japanese navy’s general-purpose code and tentatively identified “AF” as Midway.

On 16 April, after several months of discussion, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of the Combined Fleet, convinced the Imperial General Staff to agree to his risky Midway and Aleutians strategy. In Yamamoto’s view, the capture of Midway would allow Japan to pursue its Asian policies behind an impregnable eastern shield of defenses in the Central Pacific. The centerpiece of this plan was a feint toward Alaska followed by the invasion of Midway. The U.S. Pacific Fleet was expected to respond to the landings on Midway. Japanese carrier and battleship task forces, waiting unseen to the west of the island, would fall upon and destroy the unsuspecting Americans. If successful, the plan would effectively eliminate the Pacific Fleet for at least a year and provide a forward outpost from which ample warning of any future threat by the United States would come. The U.S. Doolittle Raid, carried out on 18 April, served to reinforce Japan’s perceived need for an extend-



ed first line of defense and also to advance the date of the Midway operation. On 5 May, Imperial General Headquarters issued "Navy Order No. 18," which directed Yamamoto to carry out the occupation of Midway and key points in the western Aleutians in cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Army.

At the same time, Japanese Navy communication activity in the vicinity of Japan's Home Islands dramatically increased, reflecting naval exercises conducted in preparation for both the Midway and Aleutian operations. On 7 May, Hypo provided a translation of the agenda for a Japanese aviation conference, which concerned tactics to be employed in obtaining air superiority over a target, assisting in amphibious landings, and bombing and strafing attacks to wipe out local resistance. On 9 May, Melbourne intercepted and translated "1st Air Fleet Striking Force Order No. 6," which confirmed the creation of a new carrier strike force and that a major fleet movement would begin on 21 May. In response to this COMINT, American cryptanalysts supplied warning notices of Japanese offensives scheduled for late May.

On 19 May, Commander Joseph J. Rochefort, officer in charge of COMINT processing at Hypo and Lieutenant Commander Edwin T. Layton, the Pacific Fleet staff intelligence officer, identified Midway and Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians as specific Japanese objectives. On 22 May, following a radio deception operation, Melbourne completely confirmed that "AF" indicated Midway. Hypo then discovered the date cipher used in Japanese message traffic. This meant analysts could determine exactly when the attack would take place. After examining previously

intercepted messages, Hypo predicted an attack on Midway on 4 June. Admiral Nimitz used this estimate to plan American countermeasures that included reinforcement of the forces already on Midway.

On 26 May, the Japanese Northern Force, which included two light carriers, sailed from Japan toward the Aleutians. The next day, Japanese forces began getting underway for Midway. Chief among them was First Mobile Force/Carrier Strike Force, which comprised the four large carriers Akagi, Kaga, Soryu, and Hiryu with a total of 229 embarked aircraft. Two days later, the Japanese First Fleet/Main Body (Admiral Yamamoto in battleship Yamato) sortied from home waters. The Second Fleet/Escort Force, including 15 transports, sailed from Saipan; Second Fleet/Occupation Support Force sortied from Guam. These forces were supported by 17 patrol seaplanes.

Rear Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's Task Force SIXTEEN (TF 16), formed around USS Enterprise (CV-6) and USS Hornet (CV-8), departed Pearl Harbor on 28 May to take up a position northeast of Midway. Two days later, Task Force SEVENTEEN (TF 17) under the command of Rear Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, formed around USS Yorktown (CV-5), sailed from Pearl to join TF 16 northeast of Midway. When TF 17 and TF 16 joined about 350 miles northeast of Midway on 2 June, Fletcher became officer in tactical command. The

three U.S. carriers, augmented by cruiser-launched floatplanes, provided 234 aircraft afloat. These were supported by 110 fighters, bombers, and patrol planes at Midway. As part of the pre-battle disposition, 25 U.S. fleet submarines were deployed around Midway.

Meanwhile, on 29 May, seaplane tender USS Thornton (AVD-11) arrived at French Frigate Shoals to relieve light minelayer

knocked out her boilers. Man with hammer at right is probably covering a bomb entry hole in the forward elevator. Note arresting gear cables and forward palisade elements on the flight deck; CXAM radar antenna, large national ensign, and YE homing beacon antenna atop the foremast; 5-inch/38-caliber, .50-caliber, and 1.1-inch guns manned and ready at left. Photo taken by Photographer 2nd Class William G. Roy from the starboard side of



USS Preble (DM-20) on patrol station there. The presence of U.S. ships prevented the Japanese from refueling flying boats to reconnoiter Pearl Harbor. Although the Japanese could not visually confirm the departure of Task Forces 16 and 17 from Pearl Harbor; American preparations to defend Midway were more apparent to the enemy. Japanese COMINT stations not only learned of carrier movements in and out of Pearl Harbor, simply by listening to increased air-ground radio chatter, but traffic analysis of "Urgent" radio messages coming out of Pearl Harbor suggested at least one U.S. Navy task force was at sea. Incredibly, this information was withheld from the Midway strike force because of Yamamoto's strict radio silence restrictions.

Scene on board USS Yorktown (CV-5), shortly after she was hit by three Japanese bombs on 4 June 1942. Dense smoke is from fires in her uptakes, caused by a bomb that punctured them and

the flight deck, just in front of the forward 5/38 gun gallery (80-G-312018).

The Battle

On 3 June, in the preliminary moves of the Battle of Midway, American land-based aircraft from Midway located and attacked Japanese transports about 600 miles west of Midway Island. U.S. Army Air Forces Boeing B-17 Flying Fortresses inflicted no damage, however, and four Consolidated PBY Catalina patrol bombers were sent out from Midway for a night attack on the approaching landing forces. As part of the overall Japanese plan, planes from light carriers Ryujo and Junyo bombed Dutch Harbor.

Just after midnight on 4 June, Admiral Nimitz, based on patrol plane reports, advised Task Forces 16 and 17 of the course and

speed of the Japanese “main body,” also noting their distance of 574 miles from Midway. Shortly after dawn, a patrol plane spotted two Japanese carriers and their escorts, reporting “Many planes heading Midway from 320 degrees distant 150 miles!”

The first engagement on 4 June, however, took place when the four night-flying PBYs attacked the Japanese transports northwest of Midway, with one PBY torpedoing a fleet tanker. Later that morning, at roughly 0630, Japanese carrier aircraft bombed Midway installations. Although defending U.S. Marine Corps fighters suffered disastrous losses, the Japanese only inflicted slight damage to the island’s facilities on Midway.

Over the next two hours, Japanese fighter aircraft on combat air patrol (CAP) and antiaircraft fire from the Japanese fleet annihilated the repeated attacks by Midway-based Marine Corps scout bombers and Navy torpedo bombers. Army Air Forces heavy bombers and torpedo-carrying medium bombers likewise bombed the Japanese carrier force without success, although without losses to themselves.

Between 0930 and 1030, Douglas TBD Devastator torpedo bombers from the three American carriers attacked the Japanese carriers. Although nearly wiped out by the defending Japanese fighters and antiaircraft fire, they drew off enemy aircraft, leaving the skies open for dive bombers from Enterprise and Yorktown. Douglas SBD Dauntlesses from Enterprise bombed and fatally damaged carriers Kaga and Akagi, while SBDs from Yorktown bombed and wrecked carrier Soryu.

At 1100, Hiryu, the one Japanese carrier that escaped destruction that morning, launched dive bombers that temporarily disabled Yorktown around noon. Three and a half hours later, Hiryu’s torpedo planes struck a second blow, forcing Yorktown’s abandonment. In return, Dauntlesses from Enterprise mortally damaged Hiryu in a strike around 1700 that afternoon. The destruction of the Carrier Strike Force compelled Admiral Yamamoto to abandon his Midway invasion plans, and the Japanese fleet began to retire westward.

On 5 June, TF 16 under command of Rear Admiral Spruance pursued the Japanese fleet westward, while work continued to salvage the damaged Yorktown. Both Akagi and Hiryu, damaged the previous day, were scuttled by Japanese destroyers early that day.

The last air attacks of the battle took place on 6 June, when dive bombers from Enterprise and Hornet bombed and sank heavy cruiser Mikuma, and damaged destroyers Asashio and Arashio, as well as the cruiser Mogami. At Spruance’s express orders, issued because of the destruction of the three torpedo squadrons on 4 June, Enterprise Devastators that accompanied the strike did not attack because of the threat to them from surface antiaircraft fire. After recovering its aircraft, TF 16 turned eastward and broke off contact with the enemy. COMINT intercepts over the following two days documented the withdrawal of Japanese forces toward Saipan and the Home Islands.

Also on 6 June, Japanese submarine I-168 interrupted the U.S. salvage operations on Yorktown, torpedoing the carrier and torpedoing and sinking destroyer USS Hammann (DD-412). Screening destroyers depth-charged I-168, but the Japanese submarine escaped destruction. Yorktown finally rolled over and sank at dawn on 7 June.

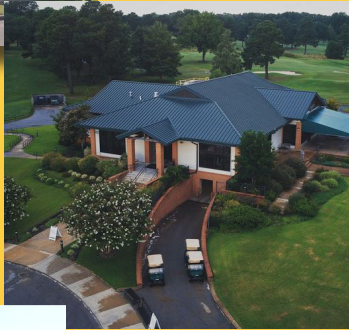
Aftermath and Significance

Due to American COMINT capabilities, astute intelligence analysis, judicious aircraft carrier tactics, and more than a little luck, the U.S. Navy had inflicted a smashing defeat on the Imperial Japanese Navy. Although the performance of the three American carrier air groups would later be considered uneven, their pilots and crews had won the day through courage, determination, and heroic sacrifice. Against the loss of one U.S. carrier, the Japanese lost four—all of which had participated in the Pearl Harbor attack. More importantly, the Japanese lost over 100 trained pilots, who could not be replaced. In a larger strategic sense, the Japanese offensive in the Pacific was derailed and their plans to advance on New Caledonia, Fiji, and Samoa postponed. The balance of sea power in the Pacific had begun to shift.

NSA MID-SOUTH

DEPARTMENT IN THE SPOTLIGHT

MWR



Description & Mission:

The primary purpose of the MWR program is to meet the recreational and social needs of active duty personnel and their family members. Provides highest quality, leisure-time activities and facilities to enhance the quality of life for all authorized patrons. Other authorized patrons include military retirees, DoD employees and invited guests.

What does your department do?

Responsible for the safe and efficient operation of the recreation program and facilities, athletic program and facilities, food and beverage operations, Navy Gateway Inns and Suites (NGIS) and Child and Youth Programs (CYP).

What is your organizational structure?

The MWR Director reports to the Commanding Officer via the Executive Officer for all operational matters and daily supervision. Additionally, the Director reports to the Region Program Manager for all resourcing, training, and policy matters. Internally, the Child and Youth Programs Director, the Navy Gateway Inns and Suites General Manager and all MWR Division heads report directly to the MWR Director.

How many people work at the department?

The number of employees fluctuates throughout the year. Spring, Summer and Fall we employ more than 220 people. In the Winter the number is around 180.

What services do you offer tenant commands, Sailors, and families?

Recreation: Special Events, Trips, Outdoor Activities. Fitness: Sports Leagues, Fitness Center, competitive events/runs. Child Care: Child Development Center, Youth Center, Teen Center, Summer Camps. Lodging: Navy Gateway Inns and Suites.

What services do you provide that you believe are underutilized?

Traditionally, Special Events are underutilized.

What do you think is the most common misperception about the command/department/code?

Most people believe we are funded using Appropriated Funds. And, although we do receive Appropriated Funds for some functions, MWR is a Non Appropriated Fund Instrumentality; meaning, in general terms, we must be self-sustaining.

What changes have you made to provide your services during the pandemic?

Initially, all programs and facilities were closed. Subsequently, as HP Conditions have been adjusted, MWR programs have adapted. For example, the Golf Course Grill has steadily provided food service, first as curbside delivery, then outdoor dining and now we are open for indoor dining and somewhat normal operation.

Personal Weapon Registration and Safety

Base residents can store their weapons in their residence with CO approval.

Contact the Security Department BEFORE bringing your weapon on base.



Requests for personal firearms will require:

- ✓ Registration Request
- ✓ Background Check
- ✓ Proper Storage Check
- ✓ Proper Transportation
- ✓ Improper compliance may result in forfeiture of storage and could result in loss of housing privileges.



- Ammunition must be stored in a separate locked container.
- Firearms transported onboard shall be unloaded and in the trunk.
- Transport of weapons is only authorized from residence-off the installation. No intermediate stops.
- Registration paperwork will be carried while transporting weapons and/or ammunition and shall be presented to ECP Sentry upon entering the installation.

For more information contact the Security Department 901-874-5059 or
Regional Dispatch Control 904-542-3109

MOTORCYCLE SAFETY



The NSA Mid-South motorcycle training is conducted by American Motorcycle Training (AMT), a member of the national Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF). To attend any of the scheduled classes offered you must go online to Enterprise Safety Application Management System (ESAMS) https://esams.cnmc.navy.mil/ESAMS_GEN_2/DefaultMain/ESAMSMMain to register as follows:

Go to the Global Training section and in the Class Search box below fill in the information.

Type of Training:

Traffic Course: Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) Basic Rider Course (BRC) or Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) Experienced Rider Courses (ERC/BRC 2)

Region: NRSE, (Then click Search to find the classes provided.) If you do not see any classes for that month then go to the next month, since classes may have already been completed for that month.

All riders must provide their own motorcycle and riding safety gear (long pants, long sleeve shirt or jacket, boots, gloves, and regulation Helmet w/ visor or safety glasses). For further information please contact the Safety Office at (901) 874-7323.

LOVE TO FISH?

JOIN IN ON
THE FUN

SPONSORED BY:
MID-SOUTH
PROTESTANT
CHAPEL

FREE FOOD

FREE
SUNSHINE

FREE DRINKS

FREE ENTRY FEE

FREE FUN

Fishing
Rodeo @

SHELBY FARMS
PARK

Details

Children and Adults are
welcome to join the fun!

June 11, 2021
0700-1200

Where? Catch'em Lakes 6913
Smyth Farm Rd @ Shelby
Farms Park

Fishing tackle & bait available
for rent on site.

No TN Fishing License? No
Problem.

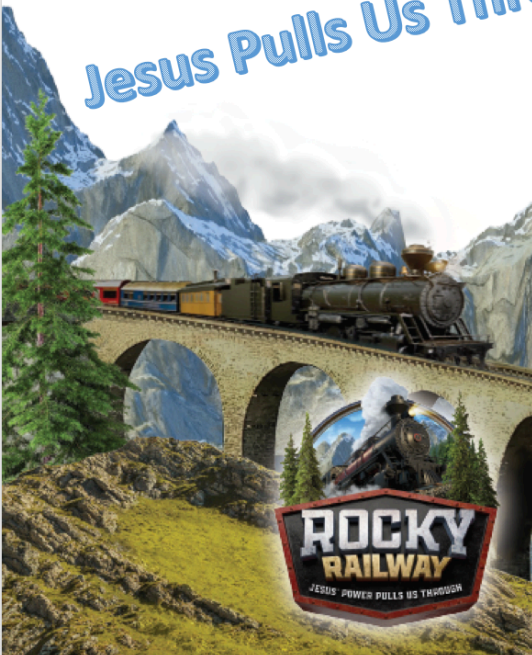
**MUST REGISTER WITH
CHAPLAIN CAMPBELL
BY JUNE 8TH**

@

MILL_NSA_Chaplain@navy.mil

All aboard for
fun at VBS!

Jesus Pulls Us Through



Vacation Bible School

FREE 1-Day Festival

Saturday June 19th 2021, 1000-1400

@ Mid-South Chapel Lawn (Bldg.777)

Details:

- VBS is hosted by the NSA Mid-South Protestant Chapel Family.
- A station-to-station festival featuring games, prizes, and more!
- A lunch will be provided.
- Parents, no drop-offs. Please plan to enjoy the festival with your children.

Questions? Please contact:

Rhonda Torres
901-874-7232

Rhonda.torres@navy.mil

Vice Chief of Naval Operations Visits Commander, Navy Recruiting Command



Story by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Cody Anderson

Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO) Adm. Bill Lescher traveled to Millington for a scheduled visit to Commander, Navy Recruiting Command (CNRC) Mar. 17.

During his visit Lescher received a tour of CNRC from Rear Adm. Dennis Velez, Commander, Navy Recruiting Command, where he was able to see firsthand some of the ways in which recruiting is shaping the future of the fleet. Velez discussed how recruiting efforts currently support Navy transformation goals and how NRC is reaching the virtual recruiting market through strategic outreach, marketing and advertising.

Following the tour, Lescher held a virtual meeting where he recognized members of the command and presented them with a coin for their outstanding service.

"It's a pleasure to come and visit Navy Recruiting Command and see the great efforts being put forth by the staff and Sailors here," said Lescher. "Your efforts are directly shaping the future of the Navy and I am humbled by the great work the command is putting forth."

NRC has amplified its diversity and inclusion efforts by holding regular town hall meetings and roundtables, bringing Navy promotional days to historically diverse colleges and institutions, and initiating new recruiting programs like the

Junior Officer Diversity Outreach (JODO) pilot program. Velez expects these actions will make long-term diversity and inclusion improvements for the Navy.

"It is an honor to host the Vice CNO and show him the changes we've made and the improvements that have resulted due to the amazing effort of the members of this command," said Velez. "We have an exceptional staff here at CNRC and it is a pleasure to have received a visit from Admiral Lescher."

Navy Recruiting Command consists of a command headquarters, three Navy Recruiting Regions, and 26 Navy Talent Acquisition Groups that serve more than 1,000 recruiting stations across the world. Their combined goal is to attract the highest quality candidates to assure the ongoing success of America's Navy.



Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO) Adm. Bill Lescher presents Personnel Specialist 1st Class Eric Enriquez with a challenge coin during a visit at Commander, Navy Recruiting Command. Challenge coins, a part of military tradition, are often presented for exceptional work or accomplishments. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Tyler Priestley/Released)

Active Duty is Hiring:

Reserve Sailors Encouraged to Consider CANREC Opportunity

Hospital Corpsman 2nd Class Randy Isom makes poses on the quarterdeck at Commander, Navy Recruiting Command. He is being recognized for outstanding work in the CANREC community. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Tyler C. Priestley)



Story by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Tyler C. Priestley

The Canvasser Recruiter (CANREC) Program is put in place to give Reserve Sailors a chance to be a Reservist recruiter for five years. The program is available to both enlisted and officers and gives Sailors an opportunity to get more involved with their local communities while supporting the Navy's mission.

Joining the Navy Reserve is a great option for people who want to serve their country, while also pursuing a civilian career. However, if there comes a time when a career on active duty sounds appealing, there are several opportunities that exist for Reserve sailors to make the switch. One of those opportunities recruiting.

Hospital Corpsman 2nd Class Randy Isom, assigned to Commander, Navy Recruiting Command here, has been travelling to Navy Operational Support Centers (NOSC) across the nation to educate Reserve Sailors about this opportunity.

"We found out that a lot of Reservists were interested in recall orders, but they just didn't know about the CANREC opportunity," said Isom. "This is why we are trying to spread the word as much as possible."

Navy Recruiting Command is looking for individuals who are highly motivated and passionate about being recruiters. The goal is to not just fill quotas, but to find the best and most fully qualified applicants. Reserve Sailors are normally familiar with the civilian job market, and when talking to potential Sailors, their understanding of both worlds can offer a new perspective.

"CANREC is actually a really big help because their input and their contributions are critical to the overall mission of the Navy," said Isom.

Qualifications for the CANREC program include; must be an active Selected Reservist at the time of recall, eligible for Permanent Change of Station (PCS) orders, and meet rank requirements - E-4 to E-6 for enlisted and O-3 or below for officers.

Selected Sailors are sent to Pensacola, Florida, for a 25-day recruiting skills course covering public speaking, prospecting, marketing and more.

"If someone is interested in CANREC then they should get a hold of us," said Bob Stolt, program manager for CANREC contracts. "We actually have funds to PCS sailors. So, if they are in the middle of nowhere and are interested in going somewhere like Florida then we can try to get them out there. They can go on their initial set of orders and we can try to have them stay for up to five years."

For more information on CANREC, see BUPERS instruction 1001.40 or contact your local Navy Reservist Recruiter at your NOSC.

MEMPHIS NATIVE

Prepares to serve as Navy Civil Engineer



Ensign Cameron Currie is a Memphis native currently serving as a Civil Engineer Corps officer.

Story by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Christopher Baxter

A native of Memphis, Tennessee and 2020 University of Memphis graduate with a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering is currently serving with the U.S. Navy as a civil engineer corps (CEC) officer, overseeing construction projects that support the Navy's high-tech fleet of ships, aircraft, equipment and personnel around the world.

Ensign Cameron Currie completed the Civil Engineer Corps Basic Qualification Course at the Naval Civil Engineer Corps Officers School (CECOS) in May 2021. Graduation from the course is a requirement for new U.S. Navy CEC officers before they go on to their initial assignments for Navy and Marine Corps projects, including facilities management, administration, contract management, public works, and specialized military roles such as construction battalions.

"CECOS taught me that if I were to walk into a room with 50 people, there are 50 people who know something I do not," said Currie. "Empathy and humility are two of life's most powerful solvents. Being able to call on others' wisdom and experience is what differentiates great leaders from incompetent ones."

Despite the challenges of the pandemic, the 15-week-long

course continues, covering a wide range of U.S. Navy CEC topics from division officer leadership, professional development, and public works to construction technology, expeditionary construction, and combat operations both virtually and socially distanced in a classroom.

"I joined the Navy because I am a big fan of the idea that representation matters," said Currie. As a child, he looked up to figures like Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., General Colin Powell, and his mother. Thanks to them, he never questioned his potential to succeed.

"The burden I carry as a junior officer is heavy," said Currie. "If I am able to influence the life of a single Sailor then I consider my career a mission success."

Currie is heading to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 133 in Gulfport, Mississippi where he will be a part of a team that provides an adaptive and scalable Naval Construction Force ready and capable of executing quality construction in combat or in support of civic action, humanitarian assistance, and disaster recovery around the world.

"At CECOS, we are committed to training, developing and inspiring our Navy's civil engineers in the profession of arms," said Capt. Chris Kurgan, the school's commanding officer. "Our graduates leave our courses prepared to deliver professional facilities engineering and to continue to learn while concurrently growing in virtue and character, which are critical to becoming an effective leader."

While a small community of only 1,300 officers, CEC officers are found all over the world in highly visible positions supervising skilled personnel while working on construction projects, infrastructure repairs and maintenance, facility support contracts, real estate management, natural resource management, environmental planning and management, and many other facilities engineering areas. From the very beginning, CEC officers obtain engineering management and leadership experience far exceeding that of a typical recent college graduate in engineering or architecture.

CECOS provides Seabees, civil engineer corps officers, facility engineers and environmental professionals with the necessary skills, knowledge and education to enhance life-long learning and to provide quality support to the fleet.

For more info about CECOS, visit www.netc.navy.mil/CECOS/ or follow CECOS on Facebook at www.facebook.com/CivilEngineerCorpsOfficersSchool/

Navy Exchange Service Command Remains Committed To Health and Safety of Patrons and Associates

As COVID-19 restrictions begin to ease in select locations around the world, the Navy Exchange Service Command (NEXCOM) revamped its mask policy while remaining committed to the health and safety of all its associates and patrons.

In accordance with the Department of Defense (DoD) and Centers for Disease Control policies, and in concurrence with individual installation Commanding Officers, NEXCOM will no longer require fully vaccinated patrons or associates to wear a face mask when entering a Navy Lodge or NEX store. This new policy will go into effect when the Commanding Officer of that installation deems appropriate, and at no instance prior. For those locations where masks are still required, NEXCOM will follow all set guidance within those facilities. NEXCOM is a worldwide command, operating six different business lines around the globe, so each individual location may have a specific mask policy based on directives issued by base leadership. To avoid any confusion, signage has been placed at the entryways at all Navy Lodges and NEX stores as a reminder of the current policy that is in effect at that location.

At all times, NEXCOM associates and patrons who are not fully vaccinated against COVID-19 should continue to follow applicable DoD face covering guidance, which includes wearing masks while indoors. Moreover, any NEXCOM associate or patron who is vaccinated but feels more comfortable wearing a mask may continue to do so. NEX concessionaires, food service personnel and contractors will continue to follow and obey all state and local guidelines. In addition, all NEX barbers and beauticians will continue to wear masks until revised guidance from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) is received.

“The health and safety of our associates and patrons remains a top priority at all of our NEXCOM facilities,” said retired Rear Adm. Robert J. Bianchi, Chief Executive Officer of NEXCOM. “Throughout the pandemic, our associates tirelessly worked day in and day out to provide our deserving patrons a safe location for their shopping needs or while staying at our Navy Lodges. I remain committed to maintaining that same level of vigilance in ensuring the health and safety of all as we emerge from this pandemic and move into the future.”

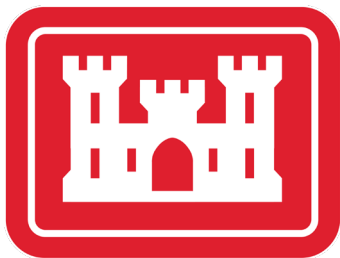


As has been done over the past year, NEX locations will maintain stringent cleaning and sanitation measures, especially in high traffic, high touch areas like food courts and restrooms. Patrons will still be asked to maintain social distancing while shopping. Navy Lodges will continue to practice its ‘Shipshape and Squared Away’ cleaning protocols, providing a safe and secure environment for its guests. In addition, breakfast has been reintroduced and guests can utilize express check-out. Some facilities will also keep plexiglass shields in place at cash registers and front desk locations as well.

NEXCOM is also committed to continuing many of the programs implemented over the past year to assist patrons during the pandemic including its Buy Online, Pick Up in Person program that offers contactless pick up at the NEX as well as increasing the number of items available for online purchase. Many locations - overseas in particular - continue to provide a downrange/quarantine support program for service members who have either been placed on restriction of movement by their ashore commands or for those Sailors stationed aboard ship who may be unable to go ashore in foreign ports. This program essentially brings the store to the Sailor’s door! Also, NEX locations will continue to arrange product displays to help with social distancing and offer a more comfortable shopping environment. Where applicable, as NEX Food Courts reopen for full seating, tables are being reconfigured to allow for additional distance between seats and Wi-Fi capability is being boosted as an added benefit.

“The mission of NEXCOM is vital to our Navy’s readiness,” said Bianchi. “We are continually evaluating and improving our programs and offerings to ensure our customers have everything they need to make their lives better and easier.”

Looking to the future, NEXCOM is also planning to implement several new initiatives later in the year. At NEX Barber and Beauty, automotive and tailoring shops, patrons will soon be able to schedule appointments online. Navy Lodges will be implementing Direct Key, which will provide guests a more secure and smooth entry to the hotel and their individual guest room.



US Army Corps of Engineers® Deputy Commanding General Visits USACE Finance Center

By Jackson Brown, USACE Finance Center public affairs officer

Brig. Gen. Richard Heitkamp, deputy commanding general of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), visited the USACE Finance Center onboard NSA Mid-South Monday, May 24, 2021 to tour the facility and meet with supervisors and managers. Finance Center supervisors briefed him on the functions of their various departments, and shared their progress on high-level projects, as well as highlighting the finance center's high level of efficiency and mission success.

Heitkamp conducted a virtual town hall meeting with Finance Center employees, where he congratulated the organization for maintaining its high level of efficiency during the previous 14 months of maximum telework capability and re-iterated the importance of the Finance Center to USACE's mission.

"The capability provided by the USACE Finance Center is one of our most essential elements for success," said Heitkamp. "Without the Finance Center, USACE couldn't deliver the vital engineering solutions needed to solve our Nation's toughest challenges."

He also applauded UFC for setting the example in workplace diversity, emphasizing how diversity of thought is essential to operational success.

"The Finance Center has achieved a level of employee diversity that surpasses almost any other organization, inside or outside the Federal Government," Heitkamp said. "It stands as one of our premier USACE institutions because their leaders value diversity of thought and maximize opportunities to develop talent from a wide-range of backgrounds."

During the town hall, Tom Steffens, USACE's chief financial officer, and Cynthia Blevins, Finance Center director, answered questions about the office's plan to return employees to the workplace, saying that plans are being drafted to organize a return to the office, and Heitkamp touched on USACE's overall plan to return to the workplace.

The USACE Finance Center's mission is to provide responsive, professional operational finance & accounting day-to-day support for the US Army Corps of Engineers worldwide. The Finance Center has the principal responsibility for setting the strategic direction and providing overall operating finance and accounting functions of USACE.



NAVY MWR MID-SOUTH
CRAFT FAIR
Saturday, June 5
11 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Navy Mid-South N-82 Gym
parking lot
7915 Memphis Ave. Millington, TN (just off Navy Road)



Craft Fair June 5



Month of June 2021

Health Promotion Topic: Men's Health Month

Week 1 - Take steps now to develop healthier habits that will improve your overall health for years to come.

While heart disease and cancer are both leading causes of death for men and women in the United States, accidents (unintentional injuries) are one of the top three leading causes of death for men (but not for women).

Some health concerns affect men differently than women. Decide to take action and increase your overall readiness. Having a healthy lifestyle will help prevent the onset of chronic conditions such as heart disease and diabetes. Making healthy choices includes consulting health professionals, and becoming educated on what preventive measures are most important for your health. Did you know that there are preventive screenings specifically suggested for men? During **Men's Health Month**, take steps to take charge of your health so that you can stay healthy for the long haul. Your family will thank you.

Week 2 - Eat a healthy, properly portioned diet and exercise regularly to maintain a healthy weight. Men who are overweight, obese, or physically inactive are at greater risk for high blood pressure, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and other health problems. Maintaining a healthy weight is important to men, but this does not mean you need to diet and hit the gym for hours at a time. Choosing the right foods can keep you feeling full longer and energized throughout the day. The best foods for peak performance are fruits, vegetables, lean protein, and whole grains. Your average meal should be colorful with $\frac{1}{2}$ plate consisting of fruits and veggies, $\frac{1}{4}$ plate with lean protein, and $\frac{1}{4}$ plate with whole grains. You can get most of the nutrients you need for top performance from food, rather than potentially unsafe dietary supplements. You may believe you need to take supplements to boost energy before a workout and to build muscle, but to achieve optimal results you should put real food first.

Week 3 - Protect your reproductive and sexual health by stopping use of all tobacco products, using protection, practicing safe sex, and getting screened. Quitting all forms of tobacco products prevents potential reproductive health issues. Smoking is a cause of erectile dysfunction and damages the DNA in sperm. This may lead to infertility. Smokeless tobacco, hookah, and vaping are all dangerous too. Smoking and smokeless tobacco are a known cause of oral and pancreatic cancer, and reduced sperm count.⁴ In addition to quitting smoking, there are other steps men should take to maintain **good reproductive health**. To prevent unplanned pregnancy and lower the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), men should make the choice to use **protection** and practice **safer sex**. Men should also consider being screened for STIs, including **Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)**, after unprotected sex, if you or your partner has multiple partners, or if you have a new partner, even if you do not have any symptoms.⁶ Men who have sex with men should ask for an HIV and syphilis test at least annually.⁶ Men at substantial risk for HIV, such as men who have sex with men, and men who have sex without using condoms with male or female partners whose HIV status is unknown, should ask their doctor about the HIV prevention pill, PrEP.⁷ The good news is, by **taking charge of your reproductive health** you can prevent these adverse health outcomes, and have positive and satisfying relationships.

Week 4 - Incorporate fun physical activities into your daily life to stay active. Exercising at the gym is only one way to be physically active. Moderate activity can contribute to your overall fitness and fulfill your weekly exercise goals. There are many types of physical activity. This includes your favorite outdoor pursuits such as rock climbing, kayaking, bicycling, and hiking. Physical activity may also include daily pastimes such as gardening or mowing the lawn. You can also be physically active with your kids. It is easy to play with them in the pool, run around at the park, or go on bike rides together. Not only will you get your exercise, but you will spend quality time with your children. That's a win-win situation. Practice water safety to prevent drowning and everyone needs to wear safety equipment, like helmets, when biking to help protect against head and neck injuries. Beat the heat by staying hydrated during outdoor activities and workouts. With the warmer months ahead, make sure that when you increase your physical activity, you do so safely!

*Fleet & Family Support
Center's Navy Gold Star
Program Host "Chalk
the Block" Event to
raise awareness*



*Fleet and Family Support Center Staff
decorate the sidewalks around the Sail
during the "Chalk the Block" event. The
event was aimed at raising awareness
about the Navy Gold Star program during
Gold Star Awareness Month.*



*Personnel were invited to add art and messages
of support as part of the month long awareness
campaign. The Navy Gold Star Program is a
CNIC Fleet and Family Readiness program
that honors the sacrifices of Service Members
who have lost their lives.*

Naval Support Activity (NSA) Mid-South Annual Water Quality Report for Year 2020

Why are we doing this report?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), Division of Water Resources, regulate the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Congress, in its 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, mandated that the EPA promulgate regulations requiring community water systems to annually publish and provide, to their customers, Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs). These reports must describe the quality of the water supplied to customers and provide educational information on health effects of various contaminants.

The sampling results are summarized in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 below. We welcome this opportunity to inform you of the high quality of water that is delivered to our customers at NSA Mid-South.

What is the source of our water?

Our public water system serving NSA Mid-South is a groundwater system consisting of five wells and a 4.2 million-gallon-per-day capacity. Of the five wells, two are in the Memphis Sands aquifer and are approximately 500 feet deep. Three are in the Fort Pillow aquifer and are approximately 1,400 feet deep. The water treatment plant is designed to remove naturally occurring iron and provide chlorination and fluoridation.

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the untreated water sources serving water to this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. Groundwater is potentially susceptible to contamination from industrial and agricultural sources in the area; however, frequent monitoring has shown that NSA Mid-South's water remains free of these contaminants. In addition, to reduce the potential for groundwater contamination NSA Mid-South maintains a Wellhead Protection Plan.

An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed online at: <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/source-water-assessment.html> or a hard copy can be viewed in Bldg. 455, Public Works Environmental Division any time during regular operating hours with your questions and concerns. Our Wellhead Protection Plan is also available for your review.

Does my drinking water meet EPA standards and other rules that govern our operations?

Yes, our drinking water meets or exceeds all of EPA's health standards. During our last water plant inspection from TDEC in November 2020, we received a numerical rating of 100 out of 100 points, placing us among the state's "approved" public water systems. The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety and to report the results of this monitoring. The tables below show contaminants for which we have sampled recently. None of the results exceeded regulatory limits. The data presented are the most recent testing results, completed in accordance with regulations.

Why are there contaminants in our water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include aquifers, 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- 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 and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations, which

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.

Do I need to take any 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 and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. NSA Mid-South is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can only control to the best of our ability the wide variety of materials used in plumbing components over the years. 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 contact our Public Works Environmental Department. 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>.

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to call your PWD Environmental Division Manager, Jim Heide, at 901-874-5367 any time during regular operating hours with your questions and concerns. These operating hours are from 7 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. Monday - Friday.

Table 1. Detected Regulated and Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	MCLG ¹	MCL ²	Level found	Date	Violation	Typical Source
^a Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	0	TT Trigger ⁶	None	Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment.
^b Fluoride	4 PPM ³	4 PPM ³	Average: .73 PPM Range: .37-1.16 PPM	Monthly	No	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizers & aluminum factories.
^c Lead	0 PPB ⁴	AL ⁵ =15 PPB ⁴	<2 PPB, 90 th percentile	7/01/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
^c Copper	1.3PPM ³	AL ⁵ =1.3 PPM ³	0.151 PPM, 90 th percentile	6/29/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
^d Sodium	No MCLG	NO MCL	10.8 PPM	3/24/20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment.
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No MCLG	80 PPB	5.29 PPB	8/20/20	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination.

*Other contaminants that are below detection limit are not included in table.

¹ **MCLG**- Maximum contaminant level goal or 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.

² **MCL**- Maximum contaminant level or highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

³ **PPM**- Parts per million or milligrams per liter, explained in the terms of money as one penny in \$10,000

⁴ **PPB**- Parts per billion or micrograms per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000,000.

⁵ **AL** - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

⁶ **TT**- Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Iron: Iron occurs naturally in our raw water and occasionally accumulates in the distribution system. Iron shows up as "red" or "rusty" water at your tap. Although you do not want to drink water that is not clear, iron is not considered to be a hazard to your health. We test for iron daily and it is usually around .05 ppm. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.

^a Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. No positive coliforms were found in any of our monthly monitoring samples.

^b Fluoride is added to our water at levels recommended by the EPA and the US Department of Health and Human Services to help prevent tooth decay. Some people who drink water that contains fluoride well in excess of the MCL over

many years could get bone disease. This could include pain and tenderness of the bones, and children's teeth could become discolored.

^c TDEC requires all public water systems to test various sites in their distribution system for lead and copper. Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits are the sources for these contaminants. During the most recent round of lead and copper sampling, 0 out of 20 samples taken contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

^d Some people who drink water that contains high levels of sodium could develop high blood pressure.

Table 2.

Contaminant	MRDLG ¹	MRDL ²	Level Found	Date	Violation	Typical Source
^d Chlorine	4.0 PPM	4.0 PPM	Average: 1.19 Range: .42-2.29	Daily	No	Water additive used to control microbes

¹ MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal, or 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.

² MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

^d Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could also experience stomach discomfort.

Table 3. Unregulated Contaminant Voluntary Monitoring

Contaminant	*EPA Health Advisory	Level Found	Date	Violation	Likely Source
Perfluorinated Compounds	.07 PPB	Not Detected <.002 PPB	10/13/20	No	Used in firefighting foams to extinguish petroleum fires

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the United States, since the 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes because they rapidly extinguish fires, saving lives and protecting property. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment and some are persistent in the human body - meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

*There is currently no established federal water quality regulation for any PFAS compounds. In May 2016, the EPA established a health advisory (HA) level at 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). Both chemicals are types of PFAS.

Out of an abundance of caution for your safety, the Department of Defense's (DoD) PFAS testing and response actions go beyond EPA Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. In 2020 the DoD promulgated a policy to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all service owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every three years.

The EPA's health advisory states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than 70 parts per trillion, water systems should quickly undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope, and localized source of contamination to inform next steps.

Has NSA Mid-South tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In October 2020 samples were collected from NSA Mid-South's Water Plant.

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 18 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS. This means that PFAS were not detected in your water system. In accordance with DoD policy, the water system will be resampled every three years for your continued protection.

Think before you flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of Tennessee's waterways by disposing in one of our permanent pharmaceutical take back bins. There are over 340 take back bins located across the state in all 95 counties, to find a convenient location please visit: <https://www.tnpharm.org/patient-resources/disposing-of-unwanted-drugs/>

Splash Pad Reopens for Summer 2021!

The Morale, Welfare, and Recreation department welcomed back kids and adults to the installation splash pad after a year-long closure during the pandemic. MWR greeted guests with special goodie bags at the opening festivities on May 29.





**A part of the Navy Region Southeast and Navy
Installations Command,
NSA Mid-South serves as the Navy's
Human Resources Center of Excellence.**

**Have a story, event, personnel, or program you would
like to see featured in The Bluejacket?
Email us at mill_nsa_bluejacket@navy.mil
Submission deadline is the last Thursday of each month!**