

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Columbus Air Force Base
Public Water Supply Name

0440018
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

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

- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other _____

Date customers were informed: 6/19/09

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: Silver Wings (pages 5+6)

Date Published: 6/19/09

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address:
www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Thomas A. Leguin Jr.
THOMAS A. LEGUIN JR, SrA, USAF
BIOENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

June 19, 2009
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

SILVER WINGS

June 19, 2009

SILVER WINGS
June 19, 2009 5

"Back to the basics"

Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.

Vol. 33, Issue 24

Building the world's best warriors, leaders and professional military pilots

Columbus Air Force Base 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Spanish (Español)

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

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Columbus Light and Water and Columbus Air Force Base vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The base water supply is treated and distributed by Columbus Light and Water Company (CL&W). The water is drawn from eight wells supplied by the Coker Aquifer, a groundwater source, and is stored in various places on base, e.g. water towers. No further treatment is done by base personnel.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. This source water assessment can be found in the Columbus Light and Water July 2009 newsletter.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants

and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contact Information

If you have any questions, please contact Columbus Light and Water at: 662-251-4512, Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM-5:00 PM, and ask for Steve Barksdale. If you want to learn more, please attend any of Columbus Light and Water's regularly scheduled meetings. Meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at 12:30 PM at 420 Fourth Avenue South (CL & W Main Office).

Answers to questions about Columbus AFB water can also be directed to Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) at 434-2284.

See CCR, Page 6

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.14	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007978	NA		2005	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.9	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA		2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water. All samples in this table were collected in 2005, with the following exceptions: (1) Cyanide, 2006, (2) Nitrate, 2008, and (3) Nitrite, 2008.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants					
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Unit Descriptions

Term Definition

ppm — ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb — ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

positive samples/month — positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive

NA — NA: not applicable

ND — ND: Not detected

NR — NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term Definition

MCLG — MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL — MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT — TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL — AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions — Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG — MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL — MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MNR — MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

MPL — MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Bioenvironmental Engineering

Address:

201 Independence Dr. Suite 114

Columbus AFB, MS 39710

662 434 2284

662 434 2515

CCR

(Continued from Page 5)

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Variance and Exemptions

Sampling has been waived for both Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) and Asbestos for this water system, per the Mississippi State Department of Health.



Happy 4th
of July



MEMORANDUM FOR

SUBJECT: Critical Data

All Airmen - of member of our Air Force important for us to water

To help his effi This year's campaign la and fatalities requires e personal leadership in r proactive in your appro summer:

Traffic Safety.

Airmen and as of this d We must reverse this n risks and reduce their s automobile collisions. of their seating position

Alcohol Aware

include alcohol as a fa reduce drinking and dr our focus.

Drowning Prey

"swimming holes." D number one mishap pr

During the last year we experienced o Center will provide hi information alone doe responsibility to teach Campaign. Let's mak

Michael B. Donley

Michael B. Donley
Secretary of the Air F

Columbus Air Force Base 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

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microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Variance and Exemptions

Sampling has been waived for both Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) and Asbestos for this water system, per the Mississippi State Department of Health.

*****MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601.576.7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Columbus Light and Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products*							
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (mg/L)	4	4	1.32	0.5 2	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.14	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water

Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007978	NA	2005	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.9	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water. All samples in this table were collected in 2005, with the following exceptions: (1) Cyanide, 2006, (2) Nitrate, 2008, and (3) Nitrite, 2008.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants					
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Unit/Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be
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Term	Definition
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MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Bioenvironmental Engineering
Address:
201 Independence Dr. Suite 114
Columbus AFB, MS 39710
662 434 2284
662 434 2515

14th MEDICAL GROUP



FROM: 14 MDOS/SGOAB, Bioenvironmental Engineering

201 INDEPENDENCE DRIVE, SUITE
COLUMBUS AFB MS 39710-5300
POC: ~~(enter name)~~ *Capt Carolyn Jensen*

PHONE: (662) 434-~~2285~~ DSN: 742-~~2285~~
FAX: (662) 434-2515 DSN: 742-2515



DATE: 29 Jul 09

PAGES: 7 (including cover page)

TO: Jessie Byrd

FAX (DSN): _____

FAX (Commercial): 601-576-7800

DUTY PHONE (DSN): _____

DP (Commercial): _____

COMMENTS/ REMARKS:

Columbus AFB Consumer Confidence Report, 2008, revised

CONFIDENTIAL

FOUO. The information contained in this fax may contain confidential patient information that is legally protected by the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), P.L. 104-191, and other applicable federal and state laws. This information is intended only for the use of the individual or entity(s) named above. The authorized recipient of this information is prohibited from disclosing this information to any other party and is required to destroy the information after its stated need has been fulfilled, unless otherwise required by state law. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution, or action taken in reliance on the contents of these documents is strictly prohibited. If you have received this fax in error, please notify the sender immediately to arrange for return of this information. Do not transmit classified information over unsecured telecommunications systems. Official DoD telecommunication systems are subject to monitoring. Using DoD telecommunications systems constitutes consent to monitoring.

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/26/09

Time: 1:47

PWSID: 440018

System Name: Columbus AFB

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Carolyn Jinson will do corrected copy
and fax back and send us a copy of Posting
regarding corrected report.

Spoke with Captain Carolyn Jinson
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

662 434-2285

Fax # 662 434-2515

144/18



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 14TH FLYING TRAINING WING
COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE MISSISSIPPI

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUL 22 AM 8:37

Ms. Jessie Byrd
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

20 Jul 09

Ms. Byrd,

I have enclosed proof of distribution of the information that we missed in our initial 2008 Consumer Confidence Report. The article can be found on page three of the newspaper. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carolyn A. Jensen".

CAROLYN A. JENSEN, Capt, USAF, BSC
Bioenvironmental Engineer
201 Independence Dr. Suite 114
Columbus AFB, MS 39710-5300
Phone: 662-434-2285
Fax: 662-434-2515

SILVER WINGS

"Back to the basics"

Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.

July 17, 2009

Vol. 33, Issue 27

SILVER WINGS
July 17, 2009 **3**

Addendum to the 2008 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Mississippi Department of Health

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radio-

logical compliance samples and results until further notice.

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or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Date	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	or	TT, or		Low	High				

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (mg/L)	4	4	1.32	0.5	2	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
---------------------------------------	---	---	------	-----	---	------	----	---