

2012 JUN 26 AM 10:46

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Columbus AFB
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: 6/15/12

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/15/12

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

Name of Newspaper: Silverwings

Date Published: 6/15/12

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. Columbus.af.mil

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.

Rebeka Collins, LT, USAF, BSC
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

25 June 12
Date

Rebeka Collins
Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215

Bioenvironmental Engineering Phone: 601-576-7518

2011 Columbus AFB

Spanish (Español)

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

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking

water than the general population. Immune-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 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. The water is drawn from eight wells supplied by the Coker Aquifer, a groundwater See DRINKING WATER, Page 7

Unit Descriptions

Term, Definition
 ug/L — ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
 ppm — ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 ppb — ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
 pCi/L — pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
 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.
 Phone: 434-2285. Fax: 434-2515

Drinking Water Quality Report

A message from MSDH concerning radiological sampling

In accordance with 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 the audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601) 576-7518.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG of MRDLG	MCL of 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	2.0	NA	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	8.26	NA	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.82	NA	NA	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018249	NA	NA	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.08505	NA	NA	2011	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	NA	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewerage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	NA	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewerage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA	NA	2011	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.41	NA	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.504	NA	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.05	NA	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants								
	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Year Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2010	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

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Another summer of change

Col. Steve Stater
14th Operations Group Commander

My time in command of the 14th Operations Group is coming to a close this summer. The OG change of command will be in August and I'll move to Scott Air Force Base to work other projects for the Air Force. As with all command opportunities, the tour has been very busy, satisfying and short. It seems like I just got back from instructor training and I've finally figured out how things work in the OG. Like every one of my eleven assignments, it not the work that I will remember, but the people I've worked with.

One thing common to all Air Force leaders is the need to know your people. This connection is essential for leading since you will learn each person's strengths and weaknesses. You learn what people can handle, areas they need

to work on, issues that can affect their performance. This not only helps you as a supervisor, but helps to form the bonds that make an assignment memorable. Personal connections are how you will remember someone when you see them 10 or 20 years from now as you reconnect and catch up. Each assignment we add those bonds to our Air Force community, the community that we will count on with each move.

Community is an important part of our lives. I grew up on a farm in Iowa and lived in the same house until I went to college. My best friend lived just down the road and I knew all our neighbors. Once I joined the Air Force that all changed. We've had eleven assignments, but have lived in even more houses. Being a part of a local community can be very tough when you move a lot and know that just when you get settled in you need to start get-

ting ready to move again. That is why it is so important to treat every assignment as if you'll be here for many, many years. If you don't take the time to make yourself part of the community, you'll never have the opportunity. This can be through a local church, club, sports, or almost anything that gets you involved. The people you'll meet in the local community will make an assignment that much more memorable.

One thing my wife and I always work toward is trying to make things better when we leave than when we arrived. However, this is not something you can do on your own. Making changes takes your time and effort, but also the buy-in of those working with you. If you force a change that others do not see as a benefit, it will only last as long as you force it. When you involve others in the decision process and show the benefits for them a

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change should last. The process of working together is how you get to know those you work with and those in your community.

We all know the reason the Air Force exists is to accomplish our mission to Fly, Fight, and Win. Produce Pilots, Advance Airmen and Feed the Fight are what we do every day here at Columbus AFB. We all also know none of this can be done without Airmen, military, civilian and contract. Make sure you take the time to know your Airmen, become part to your community and work together to improve the Air Force and Columbus AFB.

DRINKING WATER

(Continued from Page 6)

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 2011 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contact Information

If you have any questions, please contact Columbus Light and Water at: 251-4512, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., 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 at 434-2285.

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 Air Force Base 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 two 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>.

Fluoridation

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of the Community Water Supplies", the Columbus Light and Water is required to report certain results pertaining to the fluoridation of the water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride sample collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 92 percent.

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Commander's Action Line 434-7058

The Commander's Action Line is your direct line to the commander for comments and suggestions on how to make Columbus AFB a better place. Although the Commander's Action Line is always available, the best way to resolve problems is through the chain-of-command.

The Commander's Action Line phone number is 434-7058. Callers should leave their name and phone number to receive an answer. All names will be kept confidential. Message may be answered in the Silver Wings without names.

Written questions may also be brought to the PA office in the Wing Headquarters building, BLDG. 724, suite 210. Questions and answers may be edited for brevity and style.

