

2013 SEP 24 AM 8:46

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

THE LANDINGS AT COLUMBUS
Public Water Supply Name

0440102 / 0440018 CAFB

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

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

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
 On water bills (attach copy of bill)
 Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
 Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ____ / ____ / ____
 As a URL (Provide URL _____)
 As an attachment
 As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: SILVER WINGS

Date Published: JUNE / 26 / 2013

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: JULY / 01 / 2013

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

ANTHONY J. WILLIAMS - MAINT. DIRECTOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

9-24-2013
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report **2013 JUN 22 PM 12: 24**
 The Landings at Columbus
 PWS#: 0440102
 June 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is purchased from the Columbus Air Force Base that purchases water from the Columbus Light and Water that has wells drawing from the Massive Sand Aquifer.

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. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Columbus Light and Water have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kessler Cowans at 662.434.8213. We want our valued consumers to be informed about their water utility.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 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 prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

MCL/ACL/MRDL										
Microbiological Contaminants										
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	June 2012	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment		
Inorganic Contaminants										
16. Fluoride**	N	2011*	.93	.74 – .93	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Disinfection By-Products										
81. HAA5	N	2011*	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.		
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	3.5	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.		
Chlorine	N	2012	1	.8 – 1.1	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes		

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In June 2012 the Columbus AFB has one sample that tested positive for Coliform Bacteria. Three additional samples were taken within 24 hours and sent to the MSDH. All three sample came back negative for Coliform bacteria.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the COLUMBUS LIGHT & WATER is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 96%.

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. Our water system 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

*******April 1, 2013 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Landing at Columbus works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Landings at Columbus

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sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water 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 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 prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In June 2012 the Columbus AFB has one sample that tested positive for Coliform Bacteria. Three additional samples were taken within 24 hours and sent to the MSDH. All three samples came back negative for Coliform bacteria.

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Drinking Water

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might find in the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires corrective action.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or **Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - one part per million (ppm) or **Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion

Contaminant	Violation Y/M	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range # of Ex. MCL
Microbiological Contaminants				
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	June 2012	Positive	
Inorganic Contaminants				
16. Fluoride **	N	2011*	.93	
Disinfection By-Products				
81. HAA5	N	2011*	2	N
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2011*	3.5	N
Chlorine	N	2012	1	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.
 ** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS Dept. of Health's recent Microbiological Contaminants:
 (1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in water and may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed.

in drinking water, testing methods, and so you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact (601) 576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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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 drinking water. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate measures

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

year's report is a safe choice. We like to provide information from wells

to minimize water contamination. Public opinion and reporting contact value

is in the next month. It is a result of the fact that some items, like metals, are not as safe as they seem. The result of the gas and

sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water 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 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 prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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Chlorine	N	2012	1	8-1.1	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	
* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012. ** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS Dept. of Health's recommendation level of 0.7-1.3 mg/l. Microbiological Contaminants: (1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.									

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The Landing at Columbus works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Return Service:
The Commercial
Dispatch
P.O. Box 211
Columbus, MS
39703

Vol. 37, Issue 25

STILVERMANNINGS





"Produce Pilots, Advance Airmen, Feed the Fight"

Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.

June 28, 2013

STANDARD MAIL
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ZIP CODE 39705
PERMIT NO. 98
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Weather

 Today High 93, Low 72 Partly Sunny	 Saturday High 91, Low 65 Partly Cloudy
 Sunday High 85, Low 64 Mostly Sunny	 Monday High 87, Low 64 Thunderstorm

News Briefs

50th Flying Training Squadron Change of Command

The Change of Command ceremony for the 50th Flying Training Squadron will take place July 3 at 8:50 a.m. in the Fuels Hangar. Lt. Col. Robert Haas will be relinquishing command of the 50th FTS to Lt. Col. Jason Settle.

Independence Day/AETC Family Day

Most base offices will be closed July 4-5 for the observance of Independence day July 4 and an Air Education and Training Command Family Day July 5.

Fireworks on the Water

There will be a "Fireworks on the Water" event held July 4 at the East Bank of Stennis Lock and Dam at 4 p.m. This event will feature a free concert, fireworks show and children's activities, as well as having food and drink vendors. For more information, visit <http://www.columbus.af.mil/library/fireworksonthewater/index.asp>.

INSIDE

Feature 8



U.S. Air Force Photo/Airman 1st Class Stephanie Englar

Col. Jim Sears, 14th Flying Training Wing Commander, and Chief Master Sgt. Vance Kondon, 14th Flying Training Wing Commander Chief, held four All Call meetings to address Sexual Assault Prevention June 20 at the Kaye Auditorium. The Commander stressed the importance of having a "Flight Lead", or someone who is responsible for the care and well-being of Airmen, when alcohol is involved.

Columbus AFB conducts SAPR stand down day

Airman 1st Class Stephanie Englar
14th Flying Training Wing Public Affairs

Columbus Air Force Base members conducted a Sexual Assault and Prevention Stand Down Day June 20 in an effort to promote the significance of dignity, trust and respect toward other Airmen.

and victim care programs at Columbus AFB. However, until all Airmen recognize this is a problem that must be solved and then take ownership of the problem, our programs cannot have their full effect."

Along with the stand down day, base senior leaders met with small groups of Airman to discuss possible ways to prevent sexual assault and ensure every Airman's safety.



Columbus Family Housing
256 State Loop
Columbus, MS 39705
662-434-8303



Mississippi State Department of Health Bureau of Public Water Supply,

CCR was published and hung in the Columbus Family Housing Community Center and the Maintenance Office. These locations are public places that residents have full access to.

Maintenance Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anthony Williams', written over a horizontal line.

Anthony Williams