

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

2014 JUN 16 AM 11:43

COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE  
Public Water Supply Name

0440018

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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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 , pg 6-7

Date Published: 06/06/2014

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

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

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2013 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.

Rebecca Collins, PhD  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  
Bioenvironmental Engineer

4 June 2014  
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.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

4418

2014 JUN 16 AM 11:43

SILVER WINGS  
June 6, 2014 7

**WATER REPORT**

(Continued from page 6)  
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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**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 434-2285.

**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 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>.

**Fluoridation**

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of the Community Water Supplies", the Columbus LIGHT & 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 100%.

**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 to 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 our definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MSDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b> (These are controlled because evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.74	NA		2013	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (THM5) (ppb)	NA	80	2.00	NA		2013	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.30	0.30	2.30	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1563	NA		2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppm)	0.006	0.006	<0.0005	NA		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppm)	NA	0.010	<0.0005	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppm)	0.004	0.004	<0.0005	NA		2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	<0.015	NA		2012	No	Discharge from steel metal refineries; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	<0.0005	NA		2012	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0123	NA		2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppm)	0.002	0.002	<0.0005	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6856	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	<0.0025	NA		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppm)	0.002	0.002	<0.0005	NA		2012	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Nitrates (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.58	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA		2013	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.41	NA		2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.504	NA		2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.05	NA		2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL		Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<1.3	2013	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	0	15	<15	2013	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**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  
 201 Independence Dr, Suite 114  
 Columbus AFB, MS 39710  
 Phone: 662 434 2285  
 Fax: 662 434 2515