WATER SUPPLY

2015 JUN -3 AM 8:55

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Columbus Air Force Base
Public Water Supply Name

MS044018 / MS0440003
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: 22 /May/ 2015 – 29 /May/ 2015 / /

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 Memorial Day

Date Published: 21 /May/ 2015

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 21 /May/ 2015

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

http://www.columbus.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-150521-029p

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2014 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.

Water Operator/Utility Supervisor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

01 June 2015
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:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

WATER SUPPLY
2015 JUN 30 AM 8:26

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Columbus Light & Water
Public Water Supply Name

044-0003
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 mailed out with bill.

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: 6/22/15

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: _____

Date Published: __/__/__

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 2014 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.

Todd Gale (St Bar Del)
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-29-15
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:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

WATER SUPPL
2015 JUN 30 AM 8: 26

Columbus Light & Water

Water Quality

Data Table & Test Results

Calendar Year 2014

WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

Our underground water is pumped from eight wells drawing from the massive sand of the lower Tuscaloosa Aquifer.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to identify potential sources of contamination and determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply. Susceptibility assessment has been completed and all wells have ranked moderate by the MDEQ for vulnerability to contamination.

CONTACT US

As a valued customer, we want you to be informed about your water utility. If you have any questions, please contact Columbus Light & Water at 662-328-7192, Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

WATER QUALITY

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 chemical and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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.

TESTING

The Columbus Light & Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and Mississippi state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, the table reflects the most recent results. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

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 & 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.

Additional Information for Fluoridation

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", 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 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 100%.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

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 ways to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

At Columbus Light & Water, we work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Please call our office if you have any questions. 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.

www.columbuslw.com

CONTAMINATE	VIOLATION Y/N	DATE COLLECTED	LEVEL DETECTED	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS					
Chlorine	N	2014	2.10 RAA 2.30 max. mg/L 1.80 min. mg/L	4.0 mg/L	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2014	3.0 ppb	60 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	2014	1.93 ppb	80 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS					
Antimony	N	2012	<0.0005 ppm	0.006 ppm	Discharge from petroluem refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solders
Arsenic	N	2012	<0.0005 ppm	0.010 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium	N	2012	0.00653 ppm* <0.01553 ppm**	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	2012	<0.0005 ppm	0.004 ppm	Discharge from metal refineries & coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, & defense industries
Cadium	N	2012	<0.0005 ppm	0.005 ppm	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoffs from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	2012	<0.00123 ppm* <0.00083 ppm**	0.1 ppm	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	2012	<0.015 ppm	0.2 ppm	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic & fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	2012	<0.822 ppm* <0.856 ppm**	4 ppm	Water additive which promote strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Lead	N	2013	0 ppb	15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	N	2009	<0.0005 ppm	0.002 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands
Nitrate	N	2014	<0.08 ppm */**	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks/sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Nitrite	N	2014	<0.02 ppm */**	1 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks/sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite	N	2014	<0.1 ppm */**	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks/sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Selenium	N	2009	<0.0025 ppm	0.05 ppm	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	2009	<0.0005 ppm	0.002 ppm	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass & drug factories
ORGANIC CHEMICALS					
Benzene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks & landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from chemical plants & industrial activities
CIS- 1, 2-Dichloroethylene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	70 ppb	Discharge from meat & fish or pharmaceutical industries
Dichloromethane	N	2009	<0.05 ppb	5 ppb	
Dichlorobenzene	N	2004	<0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
O-Dichlorobenzene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	600 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P-Dichlorobenzene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	75 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	7 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	700 ppb	Discharge from petroluem refineries
Monochlorobenzene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from paint, glass & ceramic industries
Tetrachloroethylene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from factories & dry cleaners
Trans- 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	200 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & factories
Trichloroethylene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & factories
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	70 ppb	Discharge from textile finishing factories
Toluene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	1000 ppb	Discharge from petroluem factories
Styrene	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from rubber & plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Vinyl Chloride	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	2 ppb	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes	N	2009	<0.5 ppb	10000 ppb	Discharge from petroluem & chemical factories

*Treatment Plant North | ** Treatment Plant South | MCL = maximum containment level | ppm = parts per million*
ppb = parts per billion | mg/L = milligrams per liter | RRA = Running Annual Average

Dispelling remotely piloted aircraft myths

Secretary of the Air Force
Public Affairs

WASHINGTON — Public interest in remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) continues to grow thanks to increasing non-military uses and portrayal in popular culture. For the Air Force, remotely piloted aircraft are and will continue to be a vital mission set delivering vital airpower to combatant commanders throughout the world.

While the demands placed upon the Airmen charged with this mission are becoming better known, there are still myths strongly associated with this mission. Here's some "fact and fiction" about the very in-demand world of RPA operations.

Myth: *Because they are unmanned, RPAs are less safe than manned aircraft*

Fact: For every RPA, there is a pilot with a crew in continuous control of the aircraft, ensuring not only operational precision but complete ground and flying safety. Air Force RPAs have safety rates comparable to our manned aircraft. RPA systems have been getting safer as aircraft and communication technology and the institutional experience of operators increase. Historically, even during periods when there was an immediate requirement for extensive RPA operations in demanding operational environments, the mishap rate decreased over the long term.

Myth: *There is no demand from combatant commanders for RPA capability*

Fact: Intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) missions continue to be the number one most requested capability of combatant commanders at multiple locations throughout the world. RPAs are in demand and Air Force RPAs operate on a 24/7 basis. Thru December 2014, the Air Force has flown MQ-1B Predators and MQ-9 Reapers more than 2,208,985 hours (RQ-4 Global Hawk/MQ-1 equals 1,661,887 hours and MQ-9 equals 547,978).

Myth: *RPAs do not have to comply with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requirements*

Fact: RPA training flights within the U.S. are conducted under federal authorities granted to the service to train pilots and crew members preparing for real-world missions. This includes all Air Force pilots being trained to FAA instrument rating requirements. These missions are flown in accordance with federal law, executive orders, and Defense Department and Air Force instructions that balance the need for operational readiness with protection of personal privacy. Unmanned aircraft that operate within the national airspace system are held to the same level of procedures and compliance, or higher, than manned aircraft.

Myth: *To achieve the RPA mission it only requires a crew of two – pilot and sensor operator*

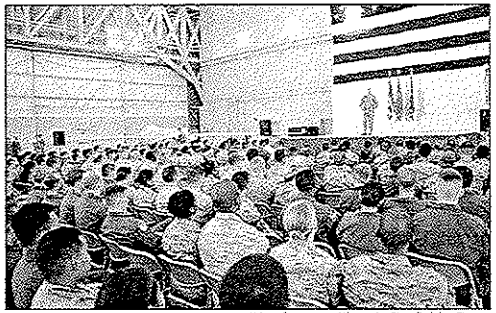
Fact: For every RPA combat air patrol there are nearly 200 people supporting the mission in various capacities. This includes mission intelligence personnel; aircraft and communications maintainers; launch and recovery element personnel; and intelligence personnel conducting production, exploitation, and dissemination operations.

Myth: *RPAs only conduct ISR*

Fact: MQ-1Bs and MQ-9s are multi-role aircraft capable of conducting several mission sets beyond ISR. They perform numerous additional tasks to include support to combat search and rescue, dynamic targeting, close air support, air interdiction, and strike coordination and reconnaissance. The Predator and Reaper are unique, as they also provide precision-strike missions against carefully chosen targets, minimizing risk of collateral damage.

Myth: *Conducting an RPA mission is like playing a video game*

Fact: New pilots of RPAs undertake a very intense training program before they fly operational missions, making it the furthest thing from picking up a controller and playing a video game. This training curriculum lasts approximately one year, and many current Air Force RPA pilots and trainers have already completed undergraduate pilot training in manned aircraft as well.



U.S. Air Force photo/Airman 1st Glen Christian Clausen

Chief of Staff of the Air Force Gen. Mark A. Welsh III conducts an all-call with the men and women of the 432nd Wing/432nd Air Expeditionary Wing March 24, 2015, at Creech Air Force Base, Nevada. During the all-call, Welsh thanked and highlighted the successes of the men and women of Creech AFB and the importance of the intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance mission.

AF implements automated evaluation, decoration processing via myPers

Air Force Personnel Center Public Affairs

JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO-RANDOLPH, Texas — Beginning in May, supervisors of active-duty Airmen will be able to initiate, process, track and sign officer and enlisted evaluations using myPers, Air Force Personnel Center officials announced May 15.

Additionally, beginning in June, supervisors of active-duty members will be able to use myPers to initiate and track decorations as well.

"Airmen can view their personnel records, update assignment preferences, update their record of emergency data and more on myPers through the 'Access AFPC Secure' link," said Christine Stingley, the military future operations branch requirements and testing chief. "Enabling Airmen to manage their personnel information and perform transactions electronically creates efficiencies all around."

Adding the automated evaluation and decoration processing piece (through an app on myPers called the virtual Personnel Center (vPC)) will further improve Airmen's access to personnel processes, she explained.

Once the automated process is activated in May for active duty, supervisors will be able to initiate Airmen's evaluations and route them through their respective reviewer and approval officials, much like the existing Evaluations Management System.

"Unlike the existing system, once the evaluation is signed by the rater, the military personnel section will be able to receive and forward it to AFPC through myPers vPC for final processing into an individual's official record at the click of a button," Stingley said.

vPC is a modified version of vPC Guard and Reserve, a system used by the Air Reserve Personnel Center to support Reserve and Guard programs.

"The important thing about vPC is that there will be no bugs to work out or workarounds to implement," said Brig. Gen. Samuel Mahaney, the ARPC commander. "vPC is a tried and true application courtesy of the world-class development team at ARPC."

Electronic processing of awards and decorations will save members time since it will include prepopulated certificates and memorandums, online "Decor 6" forms, automatic updates to Military Personnel Data System and automatic transfers to official records.

Active-duty decorations will be initiated, processed and tracked through the vPC app dashboard. Initially, the award automation will include the Meritorious Service Medal, Air

See AUTOMATED, Page 14

IP finds link to past at Columbus AFB

2nd Lt. Lauren Woods
14th Flying Training Wing Public Affairs

In the hustle of day-to-day life, it is sometimes easy to forget the depth of history surrounding us every day as both Airmen and citizens. Memorial Day is a chance to remember this history and the sacrifice of those who paved the way for our future.

Here at Columbus, Mississippi, often considered the birthplace of the Memorial Day tradition, there is special value to taking time to reflect and honor the past. However for one family at Columbus Air Force Base, the past is more than just history, it's part of their heritage.

Capt. Daniel Bloom, a KC-135 pilot, arrived at Columbus AFB in July 2012 to take up an assignment as a T-6 instructor, only to discover his new assignment was the same place where his great-uncle had trained and flown.

He'd known his great-uncle, Charles L. Wiley, was a pilot, Bloom explained, but after his aunt sent him letters Wiley had written during pilot training, he saw "Columbus Army Air Field" on the letterhead and realized it was the same place he was now stationed.

"[Wiley] was talking about how he *was* at Columbus, doing pilot training," Bloom said. "It was cool to read the letters and read about what he thought of pilot training in the 1940s."

The letters, carefully compiled by family, portray a young man excited to take to the skies.

"Flying is really great," Wiley wrote to his sister, Ruth, "and I'm going to try and keep up with it somehow after the war." This was 1943, one year after Columbus Army Flying School began its first training class, and two years before the end of World War II.

Pilot training in 1943 bore much similarity to the training performed today, but back then instead of T-6s and T-38s in the sky, the air above Columbus Army Flying School was dotted with AT-10s, AT-9s, and AT-6s. Wiley flew on these trainers before graduating to his final airframe of B-24 bombers.

According to Carol Gifford, Wiley's niece and Bloom's mother, Wiley had a perfect record of flying B-24 bombing missions. Gifford estimates he flew 50 combat or more while stationed in India.

Even in the midst of the war, his attitude remained positive.

"I've been in a good mood lately, as I've been flying a lot," he wrote in a letter dated Jan. 15, 1945.

This perfect record would continue up until his very last mission.

"It was a mission he didn't have to fly. He had completed all his required missions with his squadron and was packing up to go home when he volunteered to fly one last mission," Gifford said. "He wasn't with his regular crew. His plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire that took out one of the engines. He went down in the dense jungle of Burma."

According to Gifford, days of searching yielded no trace of either aircraft or crew. All aboard were declared MIA, and a year later announced dead. It wasn't until Gifford began digging that the truth was revealed. Wiley, along with his crew, had been captured and handed over to the Japanese, where they were tortured and killed. Their remains, according to newly-declassified documents uncovered by Gifford, were thought to be cremated.

History, however, lives on. Four months after arriving in Columbus, Bloom's son was born, and was named after his great-uncle: Benjamin Charles Bloom. In a strange coincidence, the date on the letter Wiley wrote, Nov. 26, is the same date Bloom's son was born.

That letter now hangs on the wall in Benjamin's room, along with a photograph of Wiley and his crew.

"I'll tell my son about it when he gets old enough to understand," Bloom said. "I knew I wanted to name my son after [Wiley], because he was a pilot and I was a pilot, and we're the only two who flew in the military in my family."

When asked if he wanted his son to continue the tradition, Bloom laughed.

"I want him to do whatever he wants," he said. "He's only two, after all. But if he chose to fly for the military? That would be cool."

U.S. Air Force Photo/2nd Lt. Lauren Woods

Capt. Daniel Bloom, 37th Fighter Squadron Instructor Pilot, stands next to a T-6 Texan, one of the aircraft he flies. Bloom came to Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi, in 2012 only to discover it was the same place his great-uncle had learned to fly in the Army Air Corps.

2014 Columbus AFB drinking water quality report

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). 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.

Spanish (Espanol)

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

Is my water safe?

We continually monitor our drinking water for contaminants. Our water is safe to drink. Columbus AFB did not receive any drinking water violations from either Mississippi or the EPA. The Bioenvironmental Engineering element (BEE) is responsible for monitoring drinking water quality on Columbus Air Force Base. Since the base purchases its drinking water, the city of Columbus fulfills most of the EPA mandated monitoring requirements. In addition to the monitoring that is completed by the city of Columbus, BEE personnel sample for bacteriological contaminants, disinfectant and disinfectant byproduct contaminants, lead, and copper. BEE accomplishes this additional monitoring because each of these contaminants may be affected by the characteristics of the distribution system on the installation. The contaminants monitored only by the city are affected primarily by the quality of the source water and do not change as the water moves from the city's distribution system to the base's distribution system.

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 (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 at the Columbus Light and Water July 2014 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

See WATER, Page 6

WATER

(Continued from page 5)

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: 662-328-7192, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m.-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 p.m. 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," Columbus Light & Water is required to report certain results pertaining to the fluoridation of the water system. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 100 percent.

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 monitoring 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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant 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	1	4	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	6.05	1.29	8.11	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.40	0.20	2.90	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1552	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 factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	<0.015	NA		2012	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; 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	.00123	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	0.0856	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
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.09	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA		2014	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<1.3	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	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:
Contact Name: Bioenvironmental Engineering
Address: 201 Independence Drive, TPF Building Columbus AFB, MS 39710-5300
(662) 434-2284
(662) 434-2315

Air Force Readiness Programs

(Editor's note: All activities are offered at the Airman & Family Readiness Center unless otherwise specified. For more information about any of the activities listed, call 434-2790.)

Hearts Apart Social

The Hearts Apart Social program is a monthly event to provide community bonding, fun and appreciation for the families of active-duty personnel who are deployed, remote, or on an extended TDY. Food and activities are provided. This month the social will be 5 - 7 p.m. May 26. Please call 434-2790 in advance to register.

Wing Newcomers Orientation

This brief will be 8 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. June 2. It is mandatory for newly arrived active-duty and civilian personnel. Spouses are encouraged to attend. The orientation is held at the Kaye Auditorium. For more information call 434-2819.

Military Life Cycle

The Military Life Cycle workshop, 1 - 2 p.m. June 2, allows the VA contractors to explain to service members (whether first term, separating, retiring or a veteran) what services the VA offers, what they are able to provide throughout the member's military career and how to apply for benefits. To register and for more information please call 434-2790.

Resume and Cover Letter

This workshop 9 – 10:30 a.m. June 3 gives you preparation for writing effective civilian resumes and cover letters. For more information or to sign up, call 434-2790.

Bundles of Joy

The workshop is 1 - 3:30 p.m. June 4 for active-duty families assigned to Columbus AFB who are expecting or have a child up to 4 months of age. This is an Air Force Aid Society program with informational presentations about topics such as Tri-Care, Child Care, Breastfeeding, Car Seat Safety, Nutrition & Fitness during and after pregnancy, and Labor & Delivery. To register please call 434-2790.

Smooth Move

This class is 10 - 11:30 a.m. June 10 and provides relocating members/families with valuable information about moving. You learn what to expect from TMO, Housing, Military Pay, Legal, Billeting, Tri-Care, Medical Records, and A&FRC. Please call 434-2790 to register.

Troops To Teachers

This workshop is 10:30 a.m. - noon June 10. It is an informational workshop for members pursuing or interested in a teaching career after the military. For more information or to register call 434-2790.

Spouse Deployment Class

The class is for spouses to learn what is involved in a deployment. Several other agencies will give a short description of how their office can offer support to a spouse and family. The class will be 5:30 - 7 p.m. June 11 at the A&FRC.

First Term Officer's PFR

The First Term Officers' Personal Financial Readiness Workshop is required by AFI for all newly assignment personnel to their first station. The event will be 9 - 10 a.m. June 16 at the A&FRC. Call 434-2790 to sign up.

Pre-separation Counseling

This counseling is a mandatory briefing for personnel separating or retiring, to be completed at least 90 days prior to separation. It may be completed up to 12 months prior to separation or retirement. The counseling is held daily at 8:30 a.m. It takes approximately 60 minutes. Please contact A&FRC, 434-2839/434-2790 for more information.

Pre, Post Deployment Tour Brief

These briefings are mandatory briefings for active-duty personnel who are either deploying or returning from deployment or a remote tour. The briefings are held daily at the A&FRC. Pre-deployment is at 9:30 a.m., and post-deployment is at 1:30 p.m. Please contact A&FRC, 434-2839/434-2790 for more information.

Survivor-Benefit Plan

Are you nearing military retirement? The one decision you will need to make before you retire involves participation in the Survivor Benefit Plan. As with all good decision-making, you need to know the facts before you can make a sound decision, and be wary of anyone telling you they can offer you a better deal. Always get the true facts about the SBP before making up your mind. Additional details are available by calling your SBP Counselor Janey Coleman at (662) 434-2720.

Military and Family Life Consultant Program

The MFLC counselors provide non-medical counseling to help Airmen (both single and married), their spouses and other family members to cope with stressful situations created by deployments, reintegration, and life challenges such as marital issues, parenting, career stress and anger. All consultants are licensed mental health providers. Counselors can meet either on or off base. There is no charge for services and appointments can usually be made within one to two days. To contact the MFLC, call 662-364-0504.

Volunteer Opportunities

If you are interested in volunteering please contact the Airman & Family Readiness Center. We have volunteer opportunities located throughout the base for a one-time event, special events, or on a continual basis. Volunteers are needed on base at the Youth Center, Child Development Center, Library, Golf Course, Medical Clinic, the Chapel, Airman Attic, Thrift Store, the Retiree Activities office and many others. For more information please call A&FRC at 434-2790.

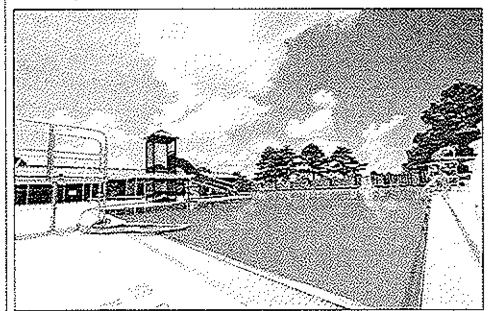
Air Force Recovery Coordination Program

The Recovery Coordination Program streamlines and improves the way care and support are delivered to wounded, ill, and injured Airmen and their families. The RCP provides the support of a Recovery Care Coordinator who guides the Airman and family along their road to recovery. Those eligible include wounded, ill and injured Airmen who: (1) have a serious illness or injury (2) are unlikely to return to duty within a specified amount of time (3) may be medically separated from the military. Additional details are available by contacting the Columbus AFB RCC at DSN: 493-3309, Office: 334-953-3489 or tim.griggs.1.ctr@us.af.mil.

Temporary Jobs for the Summer

Job opportunities include: Clerical, Lifeguard, Recreation Aid, Computer Clerk, General Laborer and others. Posting on USA Jobs began March 9 at usajobs.gov.

Independence Pool opens tomorrow



U.S. Air Force Photo/Airman Daniel Lile

Independence Pool will open at noon May 22. Seasonal pool passes are on sale now at Outdoor Recreation! Only day passes will be sold at the pool, cash only. Pool passes are included with Whispering Pines Golf membership. If you have an individual golf membership, you receive an individual pool pass and if you have a family golf membership, you receive a family pool pass. Visit Outdoor Recreation for your free pool pass or for more information, contact 434-2505.

Base Community Organizations

Learn How to Read Your LES

Having a hard time understanding your Leave and Earning Statement? Need a refresher so that you can mentor your subordinates on their entitlements? Finance has you covered. If you would like for Finance to come to your next CC call or Professional Organization event, you can contact Master Sgt. Sabrina Spriggs at DSN 742-3068 or Senior Airman Julianna White at DSN 742-2715.

Chapel Schedule

Whether you are new to Columbus Air Force Base or have been around for a while, our parish communities welcome you to join us as we worship, fellowship, and encourage one another. For more information, please call 434-2500.

Catholic Community

Sunday:
3:15 p.m. – Rite of Christian Initiation for Adults (Chapel Annex)
3:45 p.m. – Religious Education, grades K-9 (Chapel Annex)
4 p.m. – Choir Practice (Chapel Sanctuary)
4 p.m. – Confession (or by appointment)
5 p.m. – Mass w/Children's Church
Tuesday:
11:30 a.m. – Daily Mass

Protestant Community

Sunday:
9 a.m. – Adult Sunday School (Chapel Library)
10:45 a.m. – Traditional Worship Service
Tuesday:
5 p.m. – Student Pilot Bible Study (Chapel Library)
Wednesday:
4 p.m. - Music Rehearsal