

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.

[Signature]
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 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.

WATER STOP
2015 JUL 30 AM 8:26

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

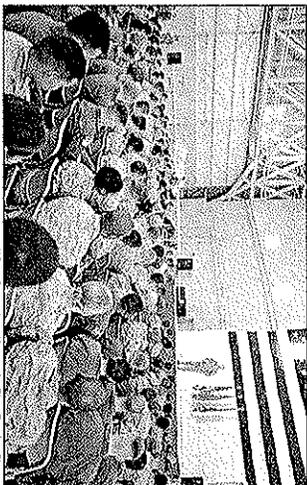
CONTAMINATE	VIOLATION Y/N	DATE COLLECTED	LEVEL DETECTED	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS					
Chlorine	N	2014	2.10 RAA 2.30 max. mg/L 1.80 min. mg/L	4.0 mg/L	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2014	3.0 ppb	60 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water 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 petroleum 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 petroleum 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 petroleum 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 petroleum & 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 affairs in remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) continues to grow thanks to increasing non-military use and interest in popular culture. For the Air Force, remotely piloted aircraft are and will continue to be vital mission set enablers, every aspect of combat operations continues to be enhanced. RPA's placed upon the American, changed with this mission set becoming better known, there are still myths associated with this mission. Here's some "word and account" about the new technology of RPA operations.



17th Air Force operations room in San Diego, California, during a training exercise. The room is filled with operators and large displays showing mission data and aircraft positions.

Chief of Staff of the Air Force Gen. Mark A. Welsh III conducts an all-calls with the men and women of the 42nd Wing/42nd Air Expeditionary Wing March 24, 2015 at Creech Air Force Base, Nevada. During the all-call, Welsh thanked and highlighted the success of the men and women of Creech AFB and the importance of the intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance mission.

First, let me dispel a common myth: RPA's are not just "remotely piloted aircraft." They are a complex system of sensors, intelligence, and communication. They are not just "drones" in the traditional sense. They are a vital part of the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) mission set. They are not just "remotely piloted aircraft." They are a complex system of sensors, intelligence, and communication. They are not just "drones" in the traditional sense. They are a vital part of the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) mission set.

AF implements automated evaluation, decoration processing via myPERS

Air Force Personnel Center Public Affairs

DAVID PASEAN ANTONIO RANDELPH, Texas — Deployment in Main operations of active-duty Airman will be required to remain positive, track and set, review and control evaluation every 90 days. Air Force Personnel Center will be implementing a new system to automate the evaluation process. This new system will be implemented in the next few months. The new system will be implemented in the next few months. The new system will be implemented in the next few months.

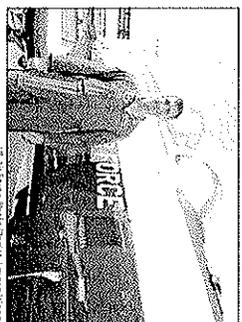
Chief of Staff of the Air Force Gen. Mark A. Welsh III conducts an all-calls with the men and women of the 42nd Wing/42nd Air Expeditionary Wing March 24, 2015 at Creech Air Force Base, Nevada. During the all-call, Welsh thanked and highlighted the success of the men and women of Creech AFB and the importance of the intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance mission.

U.S. are conducted under federal judicial review. The Air Force has more than 1,200,000 active-duty personnel. The Air Force has more than 1,200,000 active-duty personnel. The Air Force has more than 1,200,000 active-duty personnel. The Air Force has more than 1,200,000 active-duty personnel.

IP finds link to past at Columbus AFB

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

In the heart of late-1940s, it is sometimes said to be the depth of history surrounds an event that took place at Columbus Air Force Base. The story of the 14th Flying Topping Wing is a story of the past. The story of the 14th Flying Topping Wing is a story of the past. The story of the 14th Flying Topping Wing is a story of the past.



14th Flying Topping Wing Public Affairs. A historical black and white photograph showing a group of people in a control room or office setting, possibly from the 1940s.

What's interesting about how he was at Columbus, during pilot training. Hogan said, "It was great to read the letters and read about what he thought of pilot training in the 1940s." The letters, originally compiled by family, portray a young man excited to enter the Air Force.

Capit. Daniel Bloom, 37th fighter Squadron instructor. He is the only to discover from the same place the great-up the hotel named to fly in the Army Air Corps.

2014 Columbus AFB drinking water quality report

Public Affairs

We are pleased to present this year's drinking water quality report for Columbus Air Force Base. The report provides information on the quality of the drinking water supplied to the base. The report provides information on the quality of the drinking water supplied to the base. The report provides information on the quality of the drinking water supplied to the base.

Do I need to take special precautions? No, you do not. The water is safe to drink. The water is safe to drink.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water? There are many natural and man-made substances in our water. Some of these substances are naturally occurring, while others are the result of human activities. Some of these substances are naturally occurring, while others are the result of human activities. Some of these substances are naturally occurring, while others are the result of human activities.

