2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Columbus AFB

Public Water System 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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax** (but not preferred) **or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH**. Please check all boxes that apply.

X 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)***
- X ☐ Email message ***(Email the message to the address below)***
- ☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 11 /2020 6 / 12 /2020 / /2020

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

X CCR was distributed by Email (***Email MSDH a copy***) Date Emailed: 6 / 11 / 2020

- X ☐ As a URL _____ ***(Provide Direct URL)***
  https://www.columbus.af.mil/Portals/39/documents/FTW/2019%20Drinking%20Water%20Quality%20Report.pdf
- X ☐ As an attachment
- ☐ As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: Silver Wings

Date Published: 6 / 12 / 2020

☐ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: / / 2020

X CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

https://www.columbus.af.mil/Portals/39/documents/FTW/2019%20Drinking%20Water%20Quality%20Report.pdf ***(Provide Direct URL)***

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

PALMER.MICHAEL.A.1364130658 Digitally signed by PALMER.MICHAEL.A.1364130658 Date: 2020.06.12 12:43:45 -05'00'

6/12/2020

Name/Title (*Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.*) Date

Submission options (*Select one method ONLY*)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2019 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?
Yes, our drinking water is safe to drink. Drinking Water on Columbus AFB is routinely monitored for contaminants according to federal and state laws. All samples for the Columbus AFB distribution system are taken by the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight and analyzed by the Mississippi State Department of Health. Additional sampling is completed by the water provider, Columbus Light and Water Company (CL&W). All results for 2019 are summarized in the Water Quality Data Table below.

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 Columbus AFB water supply is treated and distributed by CL&W. The water is drawn from eight wells supplied by the lower Tuscaloosa 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
An inspection of the Columbus AFB water supply was completed on 06/20/2019 for compliance with the Ground Water Rule. Columbus AFB water supply received an overall capacity rating of 5.0 out of a possible 5.0 points. For more information, please contact Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at the phone numbers provided below.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contact Information
The Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight is the primary point of contact for drinking water information on Columbus AFB. They can be reached by phone at 434-2284 or 434-2285. Additional information can be obtained from the water provider, CL&W, by accessing their 2019 Consumer Confidence Report or by contacting 662-328-7192.

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 AFB 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 Community Water Supplies," CL&W is required to report certain results pertaining to the fluoridation of the water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 12 months. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 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 were 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've 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	5.0	NA	NA	2019	No	By-product of chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	13.9	NA	NA	2019	No	By-product of disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	4	4	1.20	0.13	1.8	2019	No	Water additive for microbes control
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppm)	0.006	0.006	<0.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppm)	0	0.010	<0.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Beryllium (ppm)	0.004	0.004	<0.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	<0.015	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from steel metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	<0.0005	NA	NA	2019	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	<0.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppm)	0.002	0.002	<0.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Dis charge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.738	NA	NA	2019	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	<0.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppm)	0.0005	0.002	<0.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.08	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	<0.02	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	N/A	10	<0.1	NA	NA	2019	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	NA	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Uranium (ppb)	0	30	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	<0.4	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	0.76	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from textile factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes, Total (ppb)	10000	10000	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from drug and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from plastic factory
1,1 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppb)	1000	1000	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	<0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Result**	**Date**		**# Above AL**	**Violation**	**Source**
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper (mg/L)	0	1.3	0	2018		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (mg/L)	0	0.015	0.002	2018		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 (µg/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
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, Building 1100
Columbus AFB, MS 39710-5300
Phone: (662) 434-2284 or (662) 434-2285

2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

FELTON, RITA F GS-12 USAF AETC 14 FTW/14 FTW/PA <rita.felton.1@us.af.mil>

Thu 6/11/2020 4:10 PM

To: Blaze ALL <BlazeALL@us.af.mil>

1 attachments (432 KB)

2019 Drinking Water Quality Report.pdf;

Team BLAZE,

Attached is your Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. For more information, please contact the Bioenvironmental Engineering Office.

Also, here's a link to the report.
https://www.columbus.af.mil/Portals/39/documents/FTW/2019%20Drinking%20Water%20Quality%20Report.pdf

Respectfully,

Michael "Doc" Palmer, Maj, USAF, BSC, CESCO
Flight Commander, Bioenvironmental Engineering
14 OMRS/SGXB
DSN: 742-2285
Comm: (662) 434-2285

For occupational and environmental health support, please go to
https://cs2.eis.af.mil/sites/13817/14FTW/14MDG/MDOS/BioenvironmentalEngineering/SitePages/Home.aspx."

WATER QUALITY

from page 15

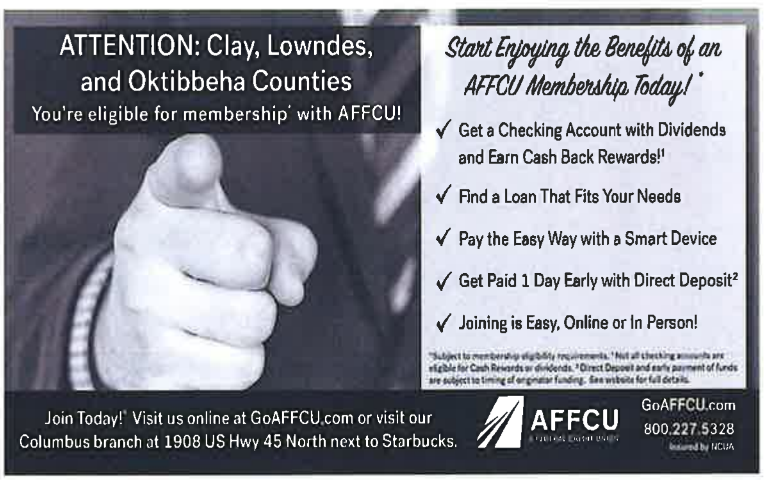
...available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Source water assessment and its availability

A ... inspection of the Columbus AFB water supply was conducted on 06/20/2019 in compliance with the Ground Water Rule. Columbus AFB water supply received an overall ...

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?


ATTENTION: Clay, Lowndes, and Oktibbeha Counties
You're eligible for membership* with AFFCU!
Start Enjoying the Benefits of an AFFCU Membership Today!*
✓ Get a Checking Account with Dividends and Earn Cash Back Rewards![1]
✓ Find a Loan That Fits Your Needs
✓ Pay the Easy Way with a Smart Device
✓ Get Paid 1 Day Early with Direct Deposit[2]
✓ Joining is Easy, Online or In Person!
*Subject to membership eligibility requirements. [1]Not all checking accounts are eligible for Cash Rewards or dividends. [2]Direct Deposit and early payment of funds are subject to timing of originator funding. See website for full details.
Join Today!* Visit us online at GoAFFCU.com or visit our Columbus branch at 1908 US Hwy 45 North next to Starbucks.
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SILVER WINGS

"Cultivate Airmen, Create Pilots, CONNECT"
Vol. 44, Issue 11 — Columbus Air Force Base, Miss. — June 12, 2020

COVID-19 General Info

The base is executing a measured approach to re-opening ...

Permitted areas:

- Military personnel may travel ... hour outside of Columbus Air Force Base solely for the purpose of outdoor recreation.
- Salons and barber shops are permitted for only ...
- State and local parks are allowed.

Off-limits:

Gathering limitations:

Tempest Mills, Fuel Service Controller, receives a fuel request May 29, 2020, on Columbus Air Force base Miss. Mills ensures clean dry fuel is dispatched to the proper location on time.

14th LRS/LGRFO fuels go full throttle ahead in light of COVID-19

14th Logistics Readiness Squadron

COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE, Miss. — Petroleum Oils and Lubricants (POL) is the lifeblood of Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi ... that doesn't change ... The 14th Flying Training Wing's mission of training pilots continues. The 14th Logistics Readiness Squadron Fuels flight here at Columbus AFB continues to support the mission. "We control the fuel from the time it enters the base ...

See LRS, Page 7

COLUMBUS AFB TRAINING TIMELINE

PHASE II | PHASE III | IFF | SUPT CLASS 20-16/17 GRADUATION

SUPT Class 20-16/17 graduates today at 10 a.m. at the Kaye Auditorium.

Air Force international health specialists bring experience to pandemic response

By Zach Huebschman and Kelley Schlitt
U.S. Air Force International Health Specialists

FALLS CHURCH, Va. — International health specialists ...

U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Aaron Lafave

Michael Young, chief executive officer, Temple Health, discusses Temple University Hospital operations with Maj. Gen. Chad P. Franks, Task Force-Southeast commander, at Temple University Hospital in Philadelphia, April 27, 2020. Urban Augmentation Medical Task Force 352-1, a U.S. Army Reserve medical task force, is augmenting six Philadelphia-area hospitals and the Temple Coronavirus Surge Facility to support Philadelphia COVID-19 relief efforts. U.S. Northern Command, through U.S. Army North, is providing military support to the Federal Emergency Management Agency to help communities in need.

Silver Wings

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Submission Deadline

The deadline for submitting copy for next week's SILVER WINGS is noon Monday.

Water Quality Data Table

2019 Columbus AFB Drinking Water Quality Report

Spanish (Espanol)

Is my water safe?

Do I need to take special precautions?

See WATER QUALITY, Page 16

Unit Descriptions

Important Drinking Water Definitions