

2009 JUL -1 AM 9: 15

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Alcorn State University
 Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID 0110013

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*
- Advertisement in local paper
 On water bills
 Other _____

Date customers were informed: 06 /25 / 2009

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: The Port Gibson Reveille

Date Published: 06/25 / 2009


- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 06/25/ 2009 Alcorn State University Post Office

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. alcorn.edu

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.


 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/29/09
 Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
 Phone: 601-576-7518

PUBLISHER'S OATH

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

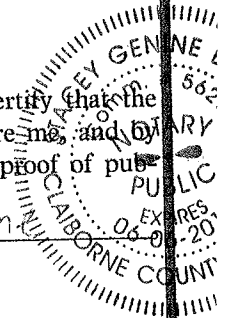
Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of said County, EMMA F. CRISLER, Publisher of The Reveille, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in said county and state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said newspaper has been established for more than twelve months next prior to first publication mentioned below; and who further makes oath that publication of a notice, of which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper consecutively, to wit:

- On the 25th day of June, 2009
- On the _____ day of _____, 2009
- On the _____ day of _____, 2009
- On the _____ day of _____, 2009

Emma F. Crisler, Publisher

And I, Stacey G. Burkin do hereby certify that the papers containing said notice have been produced before me, and by me compared with the copy annexed, and that I find the proof of publication thereof to be correctly made.

Witness my hand and seal, this 25th of June, 2009.
Stacey D. Burkin, Notary Public
Fees and proof of publication, \$ 319.00



2008 Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Our local water system vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Alcorn State University is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/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?

Our water source is from three wells in the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

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).

How can I get involved?

If you have any question about this report or concerning our water utility, please contact Jessie Hayden, Construction, Planning, and Utility Manager, at (601)877-6471. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems to that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the stage 1 Disinfectant By-Products Rule. Our system failed to complete the monitoring requirements in June of 2004, November of 2007, and April of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirement for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present which indicated that the water was safe. In an effort to insure that systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Alcorn State University 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG MCL,		Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	MRDL		TT, or	Low			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018138	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.781	NA		2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.251	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which removes strong teeth

OATH

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The Reveille, a week-
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Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.251	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.053	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

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	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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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:

Jessie L. Hayden – Address: 1000 ASU Dr. #299, Alcorn State, MS 39096, 601-877-6471, 601-877-2367, jhayden@alcorn.edu, www.alcorn.edu.

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<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	MCL,	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>			<u>Date</u>		
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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Address:

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Alcorn State, MS 39096

601 877-6471

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jhayden@alcorn.edu

www.alcorn.edu

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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. Alcorn State University 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range	Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL					
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018138	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.781	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.781	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.251	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.053	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

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	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	Definition
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

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	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Unit Descriptions	
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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:
Jessie L. Hayden – Address: 1000 ASU Dr. #299, Alcorn State, MS 39096, 601-877-6471, 601-877-2367, jhayden@alcorn.edu, www.alcorn.edu.

110013

2008 Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Our local water system vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Alcorn State University is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/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?

Our water source is from three wells in the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

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).

How can I get involved?

If you have any question about this report or concerning our water utility, please contact Jessie Hayden, Construction, Planning, and Utility Manager, at (601)877-6471. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of

the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Other Information

N/A

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems to that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our system failed to complete the monitoring requirements in June of 2004, November of 2007, and April of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirement for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present which indicated that the water was safe. In an effort to insure that systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

*****MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601.576.7518.

Results of voluntary monitoring

N/A

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. Alcorn State University 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>.

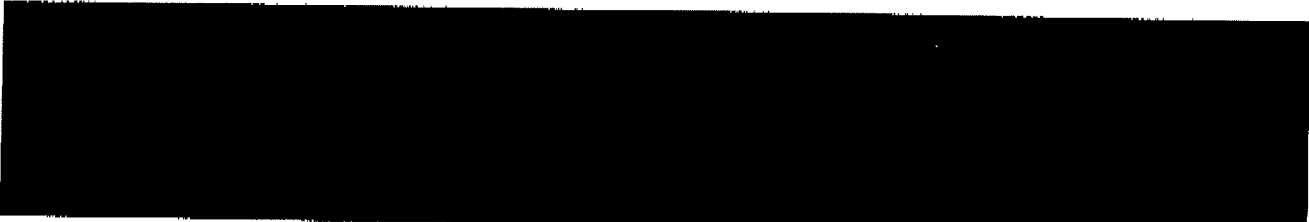
Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.38	1.29	1.38	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018138	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries

Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.781	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.251	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.053	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants

(ppb)								and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No		Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No		Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No		Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No		Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfill
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No		Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	No		Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No		Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No		Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories



 Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) 1.3 1.3 0.5 2007 0 No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) 0 15 6 2007 0 No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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NA	NA: not applicable
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MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Jessie L. Hayden



Alcorn
State University

DEPARTMENT OF FACILITIES MANAGEMENT
1000 ASU DRIVE #299
ALCORN STATE, MS 39096-7500
601-877-6470
601-877-2367 (FAX)

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: MRS. JESSIE BYRD

FROM: JESSIE HAYDEN

COMPANY: ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY

DATE: 14 SEPTEMBER, 2009

FAX NUMBER: 601.576.7800

TOTAL NO. OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 8 PAGES

PHONE NUMBER: 601.576.7518

SENDER'S REFERENCE NUMBER: 601.597.3658

RE: CCR

YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER:

X URGENT FOR REVIEW PLEASE COMMENT PLEASE REPLY PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Dear Mrs. Byrd,

Per your request, attached you will find a copy of the corrected consumer confidence report for the 2008 yr. The changes that you have suggested have been made as requested. Please review and feel free contact me if you have further question via email (Jhayden@alcorn.edu) Or 601.597.3658. Thank you in advance for your help in resolving this very important matter.

Sincerely,

Jessie

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/7/09 Time: 11:08

PWSID: 110013

System Name: Alcorn State

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

WILL DO CORRECTED COPY AND NOTIFY CUSTOMERS OF AVAILABLE CORRECTED REPORT BY WEBSITE AND POSTING AT LIBRARY

Spoke with Joasi Hayden
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)
=

601 597-3658
601 877-2367 Fax#

8/25 10:53

Mr. Hayden will have the CCR to us
By Thursday 8/27/09

9/3/09
SECOND ATTEMPT

9/3/09 11:08 Spoke with Mr. Hayden
He is working on the corrected CCR and will get it to us this week