

2013 JUL -1 AM 10:46

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Alcorn State University
Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID# 110013

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. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form 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 Alcorn State University Post Office

Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 27 / 13, _____ / _____ / _____, _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used N/A

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / _____ / _____ N/A

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: The Port Gibson Reveille

Date Published: 6 / 27 / 2013

CCR was posted in public places. Alcorn State University P.O. Date Posted: _____ / _____ / _____

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 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.

Betty J. Roberts
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/28/13
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 AUG -2 AM 10: 59

CORRECTED CCR

2012 Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Alcorn State University is 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.

Is my water safe?

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). Alcorn State University is 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.

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 assesment 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 questions about this report or concerning our water utility, please contact Jessie Hayden, Director of Operations for Facilities Management, at 601 877-3958. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

April 1, 2013 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601) 576-7518.

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

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 us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant(s)	MCLG	MCL ₅	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRLGL	or MRLD		Low	High			

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 us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCL	NCL	MCLG	Range	Sample	Exceeds	Typical Source
	or MCLDL	or MCLDL					
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.77	NA	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.09913 2	NA	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	NA	2011	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	NA	2011	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.54	NA	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.233	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2011	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Heavy Metals

Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	1	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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Other Organic Compounds

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2012	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

Contaminant	MRDL	RAA	YTD Water	Quarterly Data	Samples Exceeding A/C	Exceeds A/C	Typical Source
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Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Disinfectant: Chlorine (0999) RAA MRDL: 4:0 MG/L

MRDL Range: 1.20 MG/L to 1.60 MG/L Highest QTR RAA 1.30 MG/L (Your Water)

RAA- Running Annual Average, QTR-Quarterly, AVG- Average

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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Term	Definition
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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



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Alcorn State, MS 39096
Phone: 601 877-6470
E-Mail: jhayden@alcorn.edu

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	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			

Table 10: Original Monitoring Data							
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
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Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
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Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
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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.
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MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Jessie L. Hayden, Jr.
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 1000 ASU Dr. #299
 Alcorn State, MS 39096
 Phone: 601 877-6470
 E-Mail: jhayden@alcorn.edu

PUBLISHER'S OATH

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

State of Mississippi
 Claiborne County, Mississippi

2013 JUL -1 AM 10:46

Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of said count, EMMA F. CRISLER, Publisher of the Port Gibson 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 of a notice, of which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper consecutively, to wit:

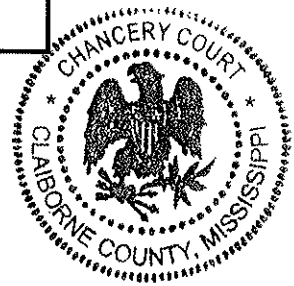
- On the 27th day of June, 2013
- On the _____ day of _____, 2013
- On the _____ day of _____, 2013
- On the _____ day of _____, 2013

Emma F. Crisler, Publisher

And I, Gloria Dotson by Yvette Linston, do here 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 26th of June, 2013.
Gloria Dotson by Yvette Linston, Notary Public *commission expires*

Fees and proof of publication, \$ 319.00 Jan 2016



Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Range Low- High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorobenzene	70	70	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
Dichloroethylene	7	7	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Lead (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Discharge from chemical factories
Bromomethane	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Chloroform	200	200	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Chlorobenzene	75	75	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Lead (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2012	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Acetylene	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Chloroethane	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethane	200	200	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloride	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories