

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

2013 JUN 28 AM 8:54

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
Public Water Supply Name

0360015
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 _____

Date(s) customers were informed: ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____ / ____ / ____

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 DAILY MISSISSIPPIAN

Date Published: 6 / 24 / 13

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

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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.

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

ASTON C. PEARSON; DIRECTOR PWD

26-JUN-2013

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
University of Mississippi
PWS ID# 0360015
2012

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The University of Mississippi water source is four on campus wells pumping from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer. The Physical Plant routinely monitors our water source for constituents in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2012.

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our 4 active wells were ranked MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662.915.7051.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Adkisson at 662-915-5923, or Reid Russell at 662-915-7051. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

- **Action Level**-The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)**-A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level**-The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**-The "Goal"(MCLG)is 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	> 1/100	0	ppm	1	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony	N	2012	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.006	0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics;
Arsenic	N	2012	0.00073	0.0005 - 0.00073	ppm	0.010	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	2012	0.06936	0.05757 - 0.06936	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	2012	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	ppm	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	N	2012	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	ppm	0.0005	0.0005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	2012	0.00649	0.00367 - 0.00649	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2010	0.9	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	2012	< 0.015	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	2012	1.136	> 0.01 - 1.136	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	2010	0.005	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	N	2012	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	ppm	0.0005	0.0005	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland

Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	1.4	1.33 - 1.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	< 0.02	< 0.02	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2012	< 0.0025	< 0.0025	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	2009	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	ppm	0.0005	0.0005	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Disinfection By-Product

(There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	2012	0.25 - 2.90 Range 1.0 Your Water	0	MG/L	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (total haloacetic)	N	2012	3.5	0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	N	2012	4	0	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radiological

Analyte Name	Violation	Date Collected	Result	MCL
Combined Uranium	N	Q2 2012	0.067 ppb	30 ppb
Radium-226	N	2012	1.3 PC/L	
Radium-228	N	2012	2.9 PC/L	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	N	2012	3.8 PC/L	15
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	N	2012	4.2 PC/L	5

*******A 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 schedule 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.

All sources of drinking water, even bottled water, are subject to potential contamination by substances that are natural or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 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.

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 disorder, 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 means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Please call if you have questions.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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. The Physical Plant 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 46%.

We at the University of Mississippi Physical Plant work hard to provide quality water at every tap. 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.



**The
University of Mississippi**

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AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

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TOTAL NUMBER OF COLUMN INCHES / WORDS: 50col. inches
TOTAL NUMBER OF INSERTS: N/A

We certify that the information above is true and correct.
We have attached dated tearsheets to verify publication.

COPY

NAME: Melanie Wadkins NAME: Debra Novak
SIGNATURE: Melanie Wadkins SIGNATURE: Debra Novak
TITLE: Advertising Mgr. TITLE: Creative Services Mgr.
DATE: June 25, 2013 DATE: June 25, 2013

NEWS

PAGE 4 | THE DAILY MISSISSIPPIAN | 25 JUNE 2013 | NEWS

BLUES,

continued from page 1

Hall of Fame noted Bland was "second in stature only to B.B. King as a product of Memphis' Beale Street blues scene."

After a stint in the Army, he recorded with producer Sam Phillips, who helped launch the careers of Elvis Presley and Johnny Cash, in the early 1950s with little to show for it. It wasn't until later that decade Bland began to find success.

He scored his first No. 1 on the R&B charts with "Further On Up the Road" in 1957 and it was around this time he got his nickname, taken from his song "Little Boy Blue" because his repertoire focused so closely on love/rom subject matter. Beginning with "I'll Take Care of You" in early 1960, Bland released a dozen R&B hits in a row. That string included "Turn

On Your Love Light" in 1961.

Some of his best-known songs included "Call on Me" and "That's the Way Love Is," both released in 1963, and "Ain't Nothing You Can Do" in 1964.

"Lead Me On," another well-known song, breaks the listener's heart with the opening lines: "You know how it feels, you understand/What it is to be a stranger, in this unfriendly land."

Bland wasn't as well known as some of his contemporaries, but was no less an influential figure for early rock 'n' roll stars. Many of his songs, especially "Further On Up the Road" and "I Pity the Fool," were recorded by young rockers, including David Bowie and Eric Clapton.

"He's always been the type of guy that if he could help you in any way, form or fashion, he would," Rodd Bland said.

ORIENTATION,

continued from page 1

kids to succeed here, everything is very positive."

Sending a child off to college is a big change in any family. For a parent, it is important to know their kid feels at home and welcome at their new school.

"It's obvious my child feels comfortable here," Meyers said. "Being here and going through orientation has shown them that they aren't little kids anymore, they know that this is their school too."

Throughout the summer there are ten freshmen orientations and three transfer student orientations. There are two remaining sessions on June 26-27 and Aug. 22-23.



UPPER MERIDIAN | The Daily Mississippian
Incoming freshmen play icebreaker games in the circle.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

University of Mississippi
PWS ID# 0360015

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Disinfection By-Product

(There is no existing evidence that addition of disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Contaminant	Unit	2012	2011	2010	MCL	TT	Notes
Chlorine Dioxide	mg/L	0.25	0.25	0	0.05	0	None added used to control bacteria
THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	mg/L	3.5	3.5	0	8.0	0	By-product of primary water disinfection
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	4	4	0	8.0	0	By-product of primary water disinfection

Radiological

Contaminant	Unit	2012	2011	2010	MCL	TT	Notes
Committed Effective Dose Equivalent	mSv	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	None added used to control bacteria
Radium-226	pCi/L	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.0	0	By-product of primary water disinfection
Radium-228	pCi/L	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.0	0	By-product of primary water disinfection
Other Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.0	0	By-product of primary water disinfection
Committed Radium (226 & 228)	pCi/L	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.0	0	By-product of primary water disinfection

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Contaminant	Unit	2012	2011	2010	MCL	TT	Notes
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	CFU/100 mL	0	0	0	500	1	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Asbestos	mg/L	<0.005	0	0	0.01	0	Discharge from asbestos-containing materials, vermiculite, chrysotile
Barium	mg/L	<0.005	0	0	2.0	0	Discharge from natural sources, coal-fired power plants, metal processing
Beryllium	mg/L	<0.001	0	0	0.001	0	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities, discharge from chemical processing, and industrial facilities
Cadmium	mg/L	<0.005	0	0	0.01	0	Discharge from metal refineries, battery manufacturing, and other metal processing
Chromium	mg/L	0.006	0	0	0.1	0	Discharge from metal refineries, leather tanning, and other metal processing
Copper	mg/L	0.9	0	0	1.3	0	Discharge from metal refineries, metal processing, and other metal processing
Fluoride	mg/L	<0.01	0	0	0.7-1.3	0	Discharge from metal refineries, metal processing, and other metal processing
Lead	mg/L	0.04	0	0	0.01	0	Discharge from metal refineries, metal processing, and other metal processing
Manganese	mg/L	0.005	0	0	0.05	0	Discharge from metal refineries, metal processing, and other metal processing
Nitrate	mg/L	3.76	0	0	10	0	Discharge from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, animal manure, and other sources
Nitrite	mg/L	<0.01	0	0	0.1	0	Discharge from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, animal manure, and other sources
Selenium	mg/L	<0.005	0	0	0.01	0	Discharge from metal refineries, metal processing, and other metal processing
Thorium	mg/L	<0.005	0	0	0.01	0	Discharge from metal refineries, metal processing, and other metal processing

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