

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2014 JUNE 1 AM 10: 24
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 06/27/14 , / / , / /

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: / / N/A
 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: 06/27/14

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 06/27/14

Alcorn State University Post Office

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

N/A

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 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.)

6/30/14
Date

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

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

Alcorn State University 2013 Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

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.

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 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 Facility Management, at 601 877-3958. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Monitoring (TCR)

Unknown

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	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5	Year	Exceeds MCL	Source
Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)								
<i>(Disinfection by-products are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine, are used to kill bacteria and other organisms.)</i>								
Chloramine (as Cl ₂) (mg/L)	4	4	1.4	1.2	1.4	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.4	1.2	1.4	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Compounds								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.09913	NA		2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.85	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2013	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

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
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
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	NA	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Table 2. Organochlorine Compounds							
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	1.3	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Table 3. Organophosphorus Compounds							
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural 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
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical 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
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2012	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

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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
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams 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.

Ground Water Rule Violations

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 Level

Ground Water Rule Violations	Ground Water Rule Violations	Ground Water Rule Violations	Ground Water Rule Violations	Ground Water Rule Violations
Ground Water Rule violations	A total coliform-positive sample was detected during a routine sampling in the distribution system.	11/01/2013 - 11/30/2013	Notifications were handed over to customers and the confirmation notice was submitted to the MS Dept. of Health, Division of Water Supply.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Contact Information

Contact Name: Jessie L. Hayden, Jr.
 Address:
 1000 ASU Dr. #299
 Alcorn State, MS 39096
 Phone: 601 877-6470
 Fax: 601 877-4703
 E-Mail: jhayden@alcorn.edu

PUBLISHER'S OATH

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

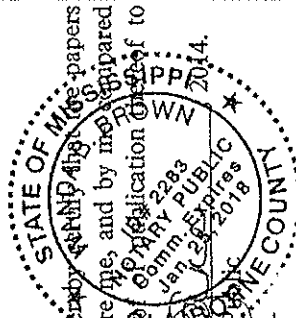
Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of said County, EMMA F. CRISLER, Publisher of The Reveille, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in said county and state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said newspaper has been established for more 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 26th day of June, 2014
On the _____ day of _____, 2014
On the _____ day of _____, 2014
On the _____ day of _____, 2014

E. Crisler, Publisher

And *E. Crisler* 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 publication thereof to be correctly made.

Witness my hand and seal this 27th day of June, 2014.
Emma F. Crisler, Notary Public
Fees and proof of publication, \$453.00



Is my water safe?

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Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
 - Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
 - Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
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 - Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
 - Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
 - 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.
 - Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.
- Source Water Protection Tips**
- Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:
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 - Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
 - Pick up after your pets.
 - If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
 - Dispose of chemicals properly: take used motor oil to a recycling center.

Contaminant	4	5	0.5	NA	2011	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Beryllium (ppb)	4	5	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	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste materials and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4-54	NA	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.5	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and industries; 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
Cyanide (as Free Cl) (ppb)	200	200	15	NA	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Unlabeled Contaminants	0	30	1.3	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unlabeled Contaminants	1	1	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural 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
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from chemical and pharmaceutical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical 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
1,1,1-Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	70	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories

-Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Monitoring (TCR)

Unknown

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 those 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	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	Violations	Typical Sources	
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	Violations	Typical Sources	
Chloramine (as Cl ₂)	4	4	1.4	1.4	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloride (as Cl ₂)	4	4	1.4	1.4	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.099	NA	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.85	NA	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Discharge of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; pest addition
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	Violations	Typical Sources	
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2012	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Lead - action level in consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams 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 (ug/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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 MCLG 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: 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

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	State Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects/Limiting Conditions
Ground Water Rule violations	A recent coliform-positive sample was detected during routine sampling in the distribution system.	1/16/2013 - 1/20/2013	Notifications were made to all customers and the confirmation notice was submitted to the MS Dept of Health, Division of Water Supply	Health Effects: Untreated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

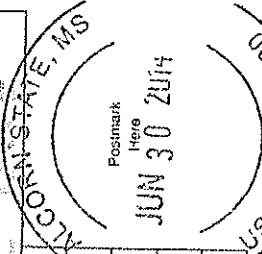
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