WATER SUPPLY

2015 JUN -8 AM 8:56

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

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. **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: ___/___/___, ___/___/___, ___/___/___

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: 6/4/2015

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 2014 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.)
ASHTON CPEARSON
DIRECTOR- FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

6-4-15
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:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

WATER SUPPL
2015 JUN -8 AM 8: 56

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
University of Mississippi
PWS#:360015
April 2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the University of Mississippi have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Adkisson at 662.915.5923. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st , 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2014	1.5	.7 – 1.5	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2014	.4 1	.2 - .4 .8 - 1	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2012*	.73	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

10. Barium	N	2012*	.06936	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012*	6.49	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011/13*	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2012*	1.136	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13*	8	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2014	1.09	.34 – 1.09	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2014	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014	2.91	.28 – 2.91	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2014	1	.45 – 1.9	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.*

*** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.*

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which 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 62%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The University of Mississippi works around the clock to provide top quality water to 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.

Daily Mississippian-Student Media 662/915-5503
201 Bishop Hall
P.O. Box 1848
University, MS 38677-1848
Make check payable to: Univ. of Miss./Daily Mississippian

WATER SUPPLY
2015 JUN -8 AM 8:56

Bill To:

(formerly Physical Plant)
David Adkisson

,

Sold To:

Facilities Management
University Account
700 Hathorn Road
University, MS 38677

Transaction Period: 6/1/2015 - 6/5/2015

Account Number:	1502
Billing Date:	6/2/2015
Due Date:	30 Days
Amount Due:	**$375.00**

Please indicate reference number(s) to ensure proper credit:_____ **Amount Paid:** _____

Please return top portion with payment

STATEMENT/INVOICE

Daily Mississippian-Student Media 662/915-5503 201 Bishop Hall P.O. Box 1848 University, MS 38677-1848 Make check payable to: Univ.

Date	Reference	Description	Rate	Column Inch	Quantity	Charge	Credit
Previous Balance						$0.00	
6/4/2015	87382-001	On-campus Display	7.500	50.00		$375.00	
	TDM	Ref IO#29370 99					
		Annual Drinking Water Quality Report					

Please examine this statement promptly. If no error is reported
in 60 days, this statement will be considered correct.
Thank you for your business!

SUMMARY

Facilities Management
Account No: 1502
YTD Inches: 50
No of Tears: 0

Past Due Info	
0	$375.00
30	$0.00
60	$0.00
90	$0.00
120	$0.00
150+	$0.00

Previous Balance:	$0.00
Total New Credits:	$0.00
Total New Charges:	$375.00
Amount Due:	**$375.00**

news

to see exactly what the athlete did wrong and what it looked like.

Over time, athletics will be able to match the data with concussion symptoms; even now, without that research, we are able to see the repetitive force, allowing them to check on players who do not report symptoms.

Singletary said one of the largest contributions to injury is poor tackling technique. By using the patch in practice, coaches can look at all of the players and see if they are hitting with the same side, receptively lowering their heads.

"We are able to actually show that athlete a 3D picture of the head, with the helmet on, and show him his picture on the computer screen exactly what's happening when he's making that hit," Singletary said.

Singletary said this tackling analyzation is going to become an important factor for recruiting. He said there was one recruit who committed to Ole Miss because the father admired the wonderful example of healthcare that was provided to Laquon Treadwell through the fans and administration.

"Families are not asking, 'Is my kid going to get the best shoes?', or the best baseball glove,"Singletary said. "They are asking, 'Are you going to take care of the healthcare of my son or daughter if they come to Ole Miss?'"

Singletary said one of the most important things that he wants this campus to understand is that the University of Mississippi athletics department cannot do this without its partnerships with the division of student life and the departments of engineering and applied sciences.

"It is another clear example of the University of Mississippi being the flagship of this state and being a leader across the nation," Singletary said.

'Heads in the game': summer research program

"Heads in the Game" is a summer program for high school students starting June 28 - July 28 on the Oxford campus which brings students from Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama and Tennessee on a full scholarship.

The students will learn methods of computer science, electrical engineering, learning biomedical and neurological science at the high school level along with a research methods course.

Morrison said the students will go to athletics and interview trainers and other employers in order to see what they need to in order to develop an app. The app will include the athletes medical information, supplements, training, and nutrition as a way for them to track their health.

"Not only will it help the student athletes have better nutrition, but then we can take that data if we see an athlete as consistently recovering better from hits to the head as a opposed to a different athlete whats the difference? Maybe it's their diet, maybe it's some sort of medication they're on," Morrison said.

Morrison said he does not want just the students to succeed, he wants them to take what they have learned back to their community and help their fellow classmates

"When I first moved here a lot of people were saying things like Mississippi is last in all things that are good and first in all things that are bad", Morrison said. "My impression is you have a lot of people here who really want to make a difference and help people."

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WATER SUPPL

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University of Mississippi
PWS# 360015

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13. Chromium	N	2012*	6.49	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011/13	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	R	2012*	1.136	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011,13*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2014	1.08	.34-1.08	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Product								
81. HAA5	N	2014	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2014	2.91	23-2.91	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2014	1	.45-1.9	ppm	0	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.
***Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept. of Health's recommended level of 0.7-1.3 mg/l.*

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