2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

University of Mississippi
Public Water System 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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax** (but not preferred) **or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 ***(Email the message to the address below)***
- ☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: __/__/2018 __/__/2018 __/__/2018

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 (***Email MSDH a copy***) Date Emailed: 6 / 18 / 2018

- ☐ As a URL _____ ***(Provide Direct URL)***
- ☑ As an attachment * password required for 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: 06 / 04 / 2018

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: __/__/2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

_____ ***(Provide Direct URL)***

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Name/Title (*President, Mayor, Owner, etc.*) Ashton C. Pearson Director - Facilities Management

Date 6-19-18

Ashton C. Pearson
Director - Facilities Management

Submission options (*Select one method ONLY*)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

University of Mississippi
PWS# 360015
April 2018

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kyle Cummings at 662.915.5923 or David Adkisson at 662.915.1462. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 to 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

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2016*	.0226	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	.9	.7 – .9e	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.269	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2017	.52	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Product

81. HAA5	N	2017	10	2 – 10	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2017	1.2	.48 – 1.9	ppm	0	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.
**Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept. of Health's recommended level of 0.6-1.3 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 contaminants 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 contaminants 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.

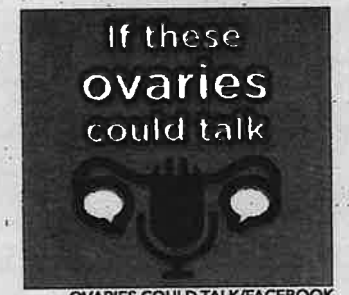
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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 0.6-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 72%.

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.

"The Gender Games" and "This Book is Gay" to discuss Juno's life since transitioning, to an episode about the discussion of the history of music for and by the LGBTQ community. Overall, the two are great together and showcase, at the end of the day, how we're all the same, and at the same time, we're all different.

IF THESE OVARIES COULD TALK



OVARIES COULD TALK/FACEBOOK

Hosted by Jaimie Kelton and Robin Hopkins, "If These Ovaries Could Talk" brings strong women in the LGBTQ community together by sharing what it means to raise children in a non-traditional fashion. Inspired by her experience with infertility, Kelton wanted to hear stories from other people who were experiencing similar problems, and what better way to hear other perspectives than creating a podcast that brings people together facing similar issues? Every week, the two, with occasional guests, discuss their experiences, setbacks and challenges they face raising a family. Though the topics can be tough, from discussions about same-sex couples having babies without donors or using a surrogate, the two hosts do a good job at keeping the atmosphere light while continuing to bring diverse voices that explore the LGBTQ family experience. This podcast is relevant at a time when there are limited podcasts that focus on non-traditional families.

ulated region in Chehnya. In terms of keeping up-to-date with the latest news surrounding the LGBTQ world, the podcast is the most definitive of its kind and each episode is roughly thirty minutes, the perfect length for a commute to work.

NANCY

NANCY/FACEBOOK

So just to clarify – "Nancy" is a podcast not a person. For people wondering where the name derives from, it's an old-school name for a gay man, though host Kathy Tu says it's a bit irrelevant and fun. The name almost mirrors the mood of the podcast. It's fun, authentic, and, for some, relatable. Hosted by Kathy Tu and Tobin Low, the two BFFs share conversations and stories, in a uncensored production, about the LGBTQ experience. To sum it all up, the show is as straightforward as it gets while giving listeners a sense of what it may feel like to be invisible, focusing on the intersections of LGBTQ issues, like what it's like be queer in the workplace, and, ultimately, trying to find out who you are. It's a show that serves as a platform for the voiceless and people that want to come out but are afraid to. The podcast has thrived through its storytelling mechanism, helping individuals not feel as alone or different.

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University, MS 38677

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Account Number:	1502
Billing Date:	6/14/2018
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Date	Reference	Description	Rate	Column Inch	Quantity	Charge	Credit
Previous Balance						$0.00	
6/14/2018	92823-001 TDM	On-campus Display Ref IO#29417 99 Water Quality Report	8.000	50.00		$400.00	

Please examine this statement carefully and promptly. If no error is reported within 60 days this statement will be considered correct.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS

SUMMARY

Facilities Management
Account No: 1502
YTD Inches: 200
No of Tears: 0

Past Due Info	**0**	$400.00
	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:	$400.00
Amount Due:	**$400.00**