

2023 MAY 33 AM 8: 07

### Certification

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use  
Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:  
Distribution Method I OR  
Distribution Method II, III, and IV

Water system serving less than 500 people must use:  
Distribution Method I OR  
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR  
Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s)

7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):

The University of Mississippi

0360015

### Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

- \*Provided direct Web address to customer
- Hand delivered
- Mail paper copy
- Email

\*Add direct Web address (URL) here:

<https://umtoday.olemiss.edu/av.jsp?umtid=000000076485>

Example: "The current CCR is available at  
[www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf](http://www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf)  
call (800) 000-0000 for paper copy"

II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.

Date(s) published:

III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.

Date(s) notified:

List method(s) used (examples - newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.)

Location distributed:

IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.

Date:

"Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)

Locations posted:

### Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name:

Title:

Date:

*J. Knight*

supervisor

6/1/2023

### Submittal

Email the following required items to [water\\_reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water_reports@msdh.ms.gov) regardless of distribution methods used.

1. CCR (Water Quality Report)
2. Certification
3. Proof of delivery method(s)

**2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**University of Mississippi**  
**PWS#:360015**  
**April 2023**

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 ensuring the quality of your water.

**Contact & Meeting Information**

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

**Source of Water**

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.

**Period Covered by Report**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

**Terms and Abbreviations**

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

Action Level (AL) : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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 Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2019*	1.1	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2019*	.6 .81	No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2022	.0859	.0298 - .0859	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2022	2.2	.5 – 2.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	1.69	.769 – 1.69	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019/21*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2022	3.4	.602 – 3.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2022	24	11.6 - 24	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2022	1.74	1.58 – 1.74	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	2.96	2.61 – 2.96	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.1	.75 – 1.64	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

\*\* Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

Sodium. EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

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.

#### LEAD INFORMATION

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.

#### FLUORIDE INFORMATION

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 0.6-1.2 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 100%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

## **VIOLATIONS**

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.

## **UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**




Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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 microbiological 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.

Please find below the email sent on 5/25/2023 to the Ole Miss .edu community for The University of Mississippi's 2022 Annual Water Report.


 Reply  Reply All  Forward

Thu 5/25/2023 3:32 PM

 **deadkiss@olemiss.edu**  
2022 Annual Drinking Water Report

To

Cc Ryan M Whittington; David E Adkisson

 If there are problems with how this message is displayed, click here to view it in a web browser.

**UM TODAY EXPRESS**

**Campus News**

**2022 Annual Drinking Water Report**  
The Consumer Confidence Report for campus water systems is now available for public review. Please call (662) 915-5923 for a paper copy. ([deadkiss@olemiss.edu](mailto:deadkiss@olemiss.edu))

UM Today is a method for communicating with groups of people at the University of Mississippi. The sender of this UM Today Express wanted you to receive it immediately due to its important or urgent nature. You can [manage your subscription preferences](#) in myOleMiss.

As a security precaution, all web links in UM Today email messages will only go to "umtoday.olemiss.edu" or to "emergency.olemiss.edu" in the case of emergencies. If you receive a message with links to anywhere else, consider it to be potentially malicious and delete it.

The hyperlink listed in the email (<https://umtoday.olemiss.edu/av.jsp?umtid=000000076485>) led to a website that contained the entire report. (Screenshots below.)

## 2022 Annual Drinking Water Report



The Consumer Confidence Report for campus water systems is now available for public review. Please call (662) 915-5923 for a paper copy.

### 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report University of Mississippi

**PWS#:360015**

**April 2023**

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 ensuring the quality of your water.

#### **Contact & Meeting Information**

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

#### **Source of Water**

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.

#### **Period Covered by Report**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

### **Terms and Abbreviations**

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

*Action Level (AL)* : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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.





10. Barium	N	2022	0859	0298 - .0859	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2022	2.2	5 - 2.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	1.69	769 - 1.69	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong

								teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019/21*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2022	3.4	.602 – 3.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2022	24	11.6 - 24	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment  Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents

Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2022	1.74	1.58 – 1.74	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	2.96	2.61 – 2.96	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.1	.75 – 1.64	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

\*\* Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

Sodium: EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

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.

#### LEAD INFORMATION

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.

### **FLUORIDE INFORMATION**

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 0.6-1.2 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 100%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

### **VIOLATIONS**

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.

### **UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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.

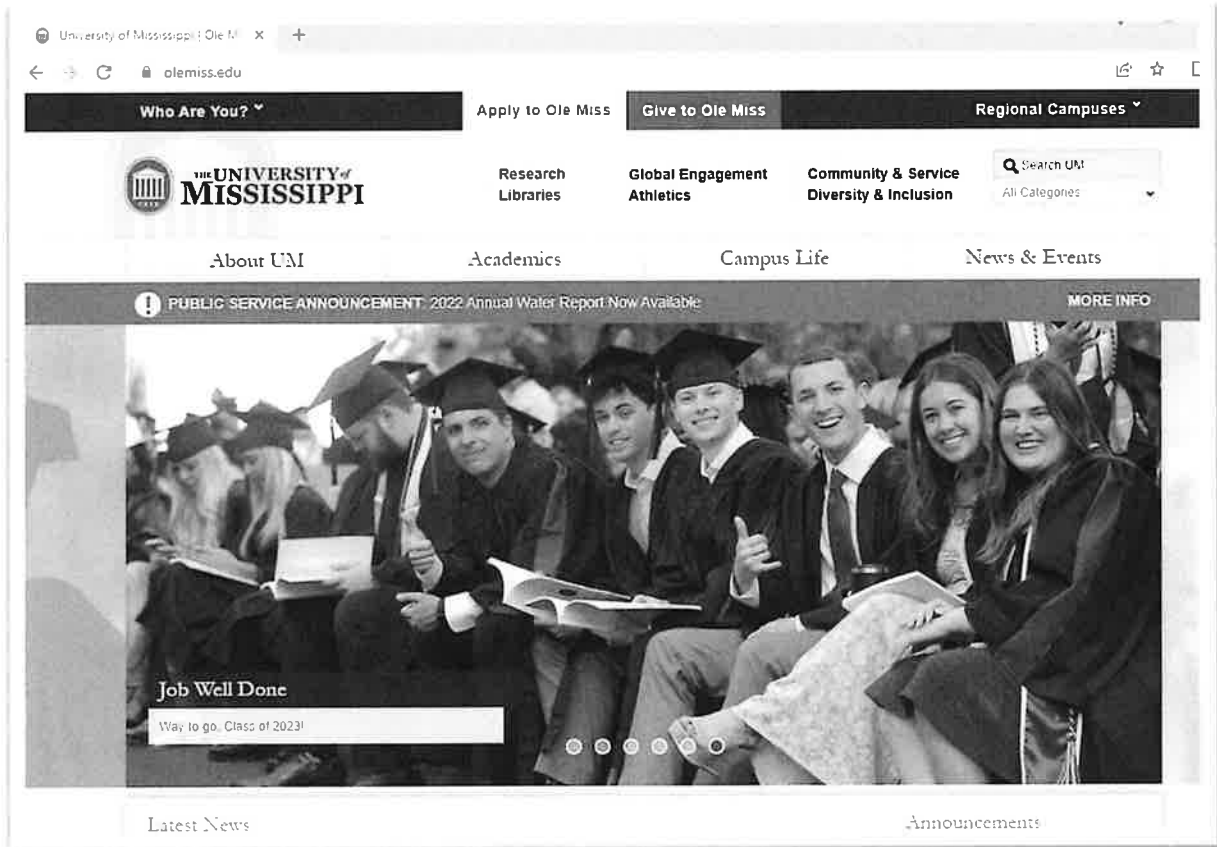
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some

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 microbiological 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.

deadkiss@olemiss.edu

The University of Mississippi's website also advertised the 2022 Annual Water Report on its homepage, shown below.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [olemiss.edu/emergency/](https://olemiss.edu/emergency/). The page title is "Emergency Management" and the header includes "THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI" and a search bar. A navigation menu contains: "What To Do...", "Severe Weather", "Are You Prepared?", "Pandemic Information", and "Evacuation Routes".

The main content area features a "Status: Public Service Announcement" section with the following text:

**2022 Annual Water Report Now Available**

The Consumer Confidence Report for campus water systems is now available for public review.

The 2022 Annual Water Report is now available **on the Facilities Management website**.

The Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR is the annual drinking water quality report that federal law requires public water systems to provide our customers.

Consumers have the right to know what is in their drinking water. The purpose of the CCR is to educate our consumers and raise awareness of the quality of their drinking water where their drinking water comes from, what it takes to deliver water to the campus and the importance of protecting drinking water sources. Educated consumers are more likely to help protect their drinking water sources and to appreciate the costs of safe drinking water.

Last Updated: 5/17/2023 @ 9:25 am

On the right side, there is a "CONTACT" section with the following information:

- 911 Fire or Ambulance
- (662) 915-4911 Campus Police
- Code Blue Stations
- More Contact Numbers
- (662) 915-4949 Recorded Announcements

Below the contact information is a "University Police Department" section with a link to "Campus Alert History".

At the bottom right, there is a "Weather Information" section with the following links:

- Campus Weather Report
- National Weather Service
- National Hurricane Center
- Mississippi Road Status
- Campus Map - Emergency Locations

The University of Mississippi's Facilities Management website has Annual Water Reports for the past several years, shown below. The 2022 Annual Water Report hyperlink is <https://facilitiesmanagement.olemiss.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2023/05/2022-Annual-Drinking-Water-Quality-Report.pdf>

## Facilities Management

- Departments
- Administration
- Staff Directory
- Job Opportunities

- 2022 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2021 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2020 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2020 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2019 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2018 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2017 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2016 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2015 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2014 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2013 Annual Water Quality Report
- 2012 Annual Water Quality Report

FOR ASSISTANCE

✉ [fm@olemiss.edu](mailto:fm@olemiss.edu)

☎ 662-915-7003

FM FRONT OFFICE

☎ 662-915-2118

[Staff Directory](#)

[Job Opportunities](#)

- ▶ [Laboratory Services](#)
- ▶ [Facilities Operations](#)
- ▶ [Facilities Services](#)