

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
University of Mississippi
PWS ID# 0360015
2013

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

The University of Mississippi water source is six on campus wells pumping from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer. The Physical Plant routinely monitors our water source for constituents in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2013.

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our 6 active wells were ranked MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662.915.7051.

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

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

- Action Level-The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT)-A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level-The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-The "Goal"(MCLG)is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

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

Total Coliform Bacteria	Yes	> 1/100		ppm	1	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
	02/01/2013 – 02/20/2013		4				
	10/01/2013 – 10/31/2013		15				

Health Effects - Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems

Inorganic Contaminants

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

Mercury	N	2012	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	ppm	0.0005	0.0005	Erosion of natural deposits;discharge from refineries and factories;runoff from landfills;runoff from cropland
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Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	2.74	1.47-2.74	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite(as Nitrogen)	N	2013	< 0.02	< 0.02	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2012	< 0.0025	< 0.0025	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	2009	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	ppm	0.0005	0.0005	Leaching from ore-processing sites;discharge from electronics,glass, and drug factories

Disinfection By-Product

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

Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	2013	0.3-1.6 Range 0.80 Your Water	0	MG/L	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5[total haloacetic]	N	2013	6	0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM(total trihalomethanes)	N	2013	4	0	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radiological

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

Violations

	Period/Date	Contaminant/Rule	Public Notice
22 – MCL(TCR), Monthly	02/01/2013 – 02/20/2013	Coliform(TCR)	Complete
22 – MCL(TCR), Monthly	10/01/3013 – 10/31/2013	Coliform(TCR)	Complete

All sources of drinking water, even bottled water, are subject to potential contamination by substances that are natural or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Please call if you have questions.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Physical Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 33%.

We at the University of Mississippi Physical Plant work hard to provide quality water at every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.