THE QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

We are pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services that we, the University of Rhode Island (URI), delivered to you in 2017. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We are proud to inform you that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bob Bozikowski, Water System Manager, URI Facilities Service Department at (401) 874-4203. We do not have regularly scheduled customer meetings, but welcome any comments or questions. You can also visit our website at www.uri.edu/facilities and click on the Utilities tab.

THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The University of Rhode Island, Kingston Campus owns and operates its own water system. The system draws from three high volume wells, located in the Chipuxet ground water aquifer. The wells are numbered #2, #3, and #4. We disinfect the drinking water through chlorination and adjust pH. From the wells and associated pump stations, treated water is pumped into the distribution network. Treated water to meet demand is also stored in an elevated storage tank. Three interconnections exist between the campus and our neighboring water system, Kingston Water District, providing added reliability to both systems.

The RI Department of Health, in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, has assessed the threats to URI’s water supply sources. The assessment considered the intensity of development, the presence of businesses and facilities that use, store and generate potential contaminants, how easily contaminants may move through the soils in the source water protection area, and the sampling history of the water.

Our monitoring program continues to assure that the water delivered to you is safe and wholesome. However, the assessment found that the water source is at MODERATE RISK of contamination. This rating is primarily based on land use in and around the aquifer. Monitoring and protection efforts are necessary to assure continued water quality. Our active source protection program routinely surveys, monitors and protects the aquifer. The complete Source Water Assessment Report is available from the University of Rhode Island or the Department of Health at (401) 222-6867.
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be ex-
pected 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 Environ-
mental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800
-426-4791).

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. EPA sets limits for over 133
contaminants.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include
rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As
water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it
dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioac-
tive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the pres-
ence of animals or from human activity.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent lev-
els. The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is set at a level
where no health effects would be expected, and the MCL is set as
close to that as possible, considering available technology and cost
of treatment. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every
day, as recommended by health professionals, at the MCL level for
a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described
health effect.

WHAT'S IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Testing showed the amount of lead in our drinking water is below
EPA allowed levels. If present in elevated levels, 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.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can mini-
mize 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 avail-
able from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
### DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microbial Contaminants</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0% Positive Samples</td>
<td>% of Positive Samples</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5% of monthly samples are Positive</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>RAA*:0.153 Range: 0.05-0.47</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>MRDLG =4</td>
<td>MRDL= 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAA)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>RAA* 1.7 (1.4-2.0)</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Byproduct of water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>RAA*5.2 (3.3-7.2)</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Byproduct of water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper** (1/1/13-12/31/15)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.519</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead** (1/1/13-12/31/15)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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 and the 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
The University of Rhode Island over the past 10 years has undertaken a number of system improvement projects including upgrading our supply wells and treatment systems, improving our automated control and monitoring systems and replacing water mains and building services. These projects have improved water quality, provided for system redundancy and made the system more resilient.

SYSTEM UPGRADES AND IMPROVEMENTS

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PROGRAMS TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY

In addition to water quality testing, the URI Utilities Department performs the following programs to maintain and protect water quality: 1) source water protection program, 2) construction inspection, 3) water main flushing program to remove pipe sediment and 4) annual testing and repair of backflow prevention devices.

PLEASE PASS IT ON

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 share this report with all of the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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