

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

2015 APR 29 AM 10:33

Philadelphia Utilities

Public Water Supply Name

Public Water Supply ID #0500008

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: 04 / 15 / 2015 & 04 22 / 2015 / /

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 Neshoba Democrat

Date Published: 04 / 15 / 2015 & 04/22/2015

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 04 / 27 / 2015

Posted in office of Philadelphia Utilities & PU Water Plant
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.

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

4/27/15
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

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

Yes, your water is safe and meets all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and safe drinking water health standards.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Philadelphia Utilities uses four deep wells to pump your water from the Lower Wilcox aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The SWA is available for viewing by appointment at Philadelphia Utilities water treatment plant.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

Our regularly scheduled meetings are held at 8:00 am on the second Thursday of each month at the main office of Philadelphia Utilities, located at 435 Myrtle St. East, Philadelphia, Ms. Anyone wishing to be placed on the meeting agenda should contact John D. Burt, Executive Secretary, at 601-656-1121.

Consumer Confidence Report

This CCR will be published in The Neshoba Democrat; it will not be mailed or direct delivered.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Philadelphia Utilities 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>.

5/0/08

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.3	1	1.99	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.09	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.6	0.8	2014	No	To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Systems", City of Philadelphia 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 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 58%.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0008	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0234	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0035	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Tim Hisaw
Address:
MS
Phone: 6016561601

50108

2015 APR 29 AM 10:33

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?
Yes, your water is safe and meets all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards.

Do I need to take special precautions?
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's Guidelines for Community Water Systems (CWS) guidelines for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Philadelphia Utilities uses four deep wells to pump your water from the Lower Willcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability
The SWA is available for viewing by appointment at Philadelphia Utilities water treatment plant.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?
Our regularly scheduled meetings are held at 8:00 am on the second Thursday of each month at the main office of Philadelphia Utilities, located at 453 M Street SE, Philadelphia, PA. Anyone wishing to be on the meeting agenda should contact John D. Blum, Executive Secretary at (610) 456-1121.

Consumer Confidence Report
This CCR will be published in The Neshoba Democrat; it will not be mailed or direct delivered.

Additional Information for Lead
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. Philadelphia Utilities 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 about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available upon the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA requires reporting when there are violations of maximum contaminant level (MCL) or maximum lead level (MCLL) in the drinking water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we tested during the calendar year of this report. A table of maximum contaminant level (MCL) and MCLL for each contaminant is provided in the table below. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring substances. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful to our drinking water. Reporting an occurrence would be an early warning, and in most cases, would not present increased proportion of public health risk. For example, detecting nitrate may actually improve the level of drinking water and have beneficial effects on the health of the consumer. The data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, and the system is not considered hazardous to the type of consumption. At each entry of the data, the representative may be more than one year old. In this table, you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following legend:

Contaminant	MCL (ppm)	MCLL (ppm)	Sample Date	Result	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (as Cl ⁻) (ppm)	250	250	1/10/14	100	No	By your utility; used in water treatment
THM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppm)	NA	0.20	1/10/14	0.15	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1/10/14	0.8	No	To improve public health, Philadelphia is currently providing fluoride to its public water system. The amount of fluoride in the previous calendar year was 0.8 ppm. Average fluoride sample result was 0.8 ppm. The percentage of fluoride samples that exceed the maximum level of 4 ppm was 0%.
Arsenic (ppm)	10	10	1/10/14	0.003	No	Byproduct of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	1/10/14	0.01	No	Byproduct of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	1/10/14	0.01	No	Byproduct of natural deposits
Contaminant	MCL (ppm)	MCLL (ppm)	Sample Date	Result	Violation	Typical Source
Lead (as Pb) (ppm)	0.01	0.01	1/10/14	0.003	No	Corrosion of household plumbing pipes, brass, galvanized steel, and solder

PROOF OF PUBLICATION THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NESHOBA COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Neshoba County, Mississippi, James E Prince, Editor and Publisher of THE NESHOBA DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Neshoba County, Mississippi as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-31, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is attached hereto was published in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

- Date 04/15, 2015
- Vol. 134th, No. 15
- Date 04/22, 2015
- Vol. 134th, No. 16
- Date _____, 2015
- Vol. _____, No. _____
- Date _____, 2015
- Vol. _____, No. _____

Signed: James E Prince
For THE NESHOBA DEMOCRAT

before me the 29th day of April, 2015.

