

**MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**  
**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**  
**CCR CERTIFICATION**  
**CALENDAR YEAR 2015**

2016 JUN -2 AM 10:49

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: 05/11 / 2016 & 05/18 / 2016 / /

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 DemocratDate Published: 05 / 11 / 2016 & 05/18/2016CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*Date Posted: 05 / 27 / 2016**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 2015 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.

John D. Butt, GM.  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-27-16  
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:

**CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!**

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2016 JUN -2 AM 10: 49

# 2016 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, pumping from the Lower Wilcox aquifer, to supply water for our customers.

## **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 report will be published in the Neshoba Democrat; it will not be mailed nor 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>.

### Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

## 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			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.3	.7	1.8	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.09	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.0008	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0234	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.5	.4	.7	2015	No	To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0500008 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 1. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8%.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	.0035	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
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
<b>For more information please contact:</b>	

Contact Name: Tim Hisaw  
Phone: 601 / 656-1601

## 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

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### Where does my water come from?

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### Additional Information for Lead

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### Additional Information for Arsenic

## Water Quality Data Table

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				Low	High		
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(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
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TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.09	NA		2013	No By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.0008	NA		2013	No Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0234	NA		2013	No Erosion of natural deposits.
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Selenium (ppb)	50	50	.0035	NA		2013	No Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
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)
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Phone: 601 / 656-1601



# PHILADELPHIA UTILITIES

ESTABLISHED 1939

P. O. Box 88 • Philadelphia, MS 39350 • 601-656-1121 • Fax 601-656-2706

May 27, 2016

Mississippi State Department of Health  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

Re: Consumer Confidence Report  
Public Water Supply #0500008

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed is an executed "Calendar Year 2015 Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form" along with a copy of our Consumer Confidence Report, a copy of our newspaper advertisement containing the CCR, and a "Proof of Publication" from the newspaper showing when this ad ran in the paper.

If other information is needed please let me know.

Sincerely,

PHILADELPHIA UTILITIES



John D. Burt, Manager, CPE

JDB/gm

Enclosures

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**  
**THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**  
**NESHOPA COUNTY**

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Neshoba County, Mississippi, James E Prince, Editor and Publisher of THE NESHOPA 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 05/11, 2016  
 Vol. 135<sup>th</sup>, No. 19  
 Date 05/18, 2016  
 Vol. 135<sup>th</sup>, No. 20  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_, 2016  
 Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_, 2016  
 Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: *[Signature]*  
 FOR  
 THE NESHOPA DEMOCRAT

before me the 18 day of May, 2016.



**need to take special precautions?**  
 • 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.  
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Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, T1, or MRDL	Your Water	Sample Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
As (As)	4	4	1.3	7	1.8	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	NA	80	7.09	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Iron (ppb)	0	10	0.008	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	2	2	0.234	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon (ppm)	4	4	5	4	7	2015	No	Radon gas is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that enters the water system. The results of radon testing are reported in the previous calendar year in this table. The most recent sample results were within the optimal range of 1.3 to 4 ppm.
Uranium (ppb)	50	50	0.035	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG (AL)	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding MCL	Exceeds MCL	Typical Source	
							Violation
Chloroform (ppb)	0	15	1	2013	0	No	Contaminant of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Notes:**