

Mailed 6/1-1/17

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

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

Philadelphia Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0310010

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: 5/19/17

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 Chronicle

Date Published: 5/17/17

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: 5/19/17

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):

Heidelberg Post Office

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.

Debbie Cross, Ofc. Mgr.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/27/17
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

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

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Philadelphia Water Association
PWS ID # 0310010
May 2017*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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. Our water source consists of 3 wells that draw from the Cockfield Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Philadelphia Water Association received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William "Bud" Dixon at 601-787-2117. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 4th Monday of each month at the Philadelphia Water Association office at 6:00 pm.

Philadelphia Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 the 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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0052	None	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	7.1	None	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	0.8	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	0.441	None	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	3	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	1/1/16 to 12/31/16	1.60	0.50 to 2.00	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total tri-halomethanes]	N	2016	1.34	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2016	8.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Most recent sample results available

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 Water Association 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 (800-426-4791).

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or if you have any questions.

The Chronicle

P.O. Box 1984 • Laurel, MS 39441
(601) 651-2000 tel • (601) 651-2020 fax

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
JONES COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the under-
signed, a notary public in and for Jones
County, Mississippi, Sonya James, for
THE CHRONICLE, a weekly newspaper
published in Jones County Mississippi, who,
being duly sworn, says that the notice, a true
copy of which is hereto annexed, appeared
in the issues of said newspapers as follows:

DATE: 05/17/2017

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

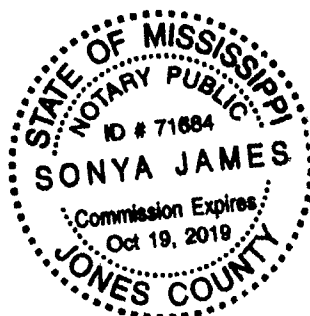
Display Ad 3 x 13

TOTAL \$ 300.30

(Signed) *Sonya James*
The Chronicle

Sworn to and subscribed before me
in my Presence, this 03 day of
May 2017, a Notary
Public in and for the County of Jones,
State of Mississippi.

(Signed) *Sonya James*
Notary Public



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Philadelphia Water Association PWS ID # 0310010 May 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to water. Our water source consists of 3 wells that draw from the Cockfield Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for P Association received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call at 601-787-2117. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the Philadelphia Water Association office at 6:00 pm.

Philadelphia Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of 1 2016. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or co inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these. Remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to remove a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water 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	
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015*	0.052	None	Ppm	2	2	
13. Chromium	N	2015*	7.1	None	Ppb	100	100	
14. Copper	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	0.8	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	0.441	None	ppm	4	4	
17. Lead	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	3	None	ppb	0	AL=15	
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	1/1/16 to 12/31/16	1.60	0.50 to 2.00	ppm	4	4	
73. THM (Total tri-halomethanes)	N	2016	1.34	No Range	ppb	0	80	
HAA5	N	2016	8.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	

* Most recent sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with home plumbing. Philadelphia Water Association is responsible for providing high quality water. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in pipes or containers several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for several minutes, you can also use bottled water instead of tap water. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

P.O. Box 1984 • Laurel, MS 39441
 (601) 651-2000 tel • (601) 651-2020 fax

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Philadelphia Water Association
 PWS ID # 0310010
 May 2017

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
 JONES COUNTY.
 Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, Sonya James, for THE CHRONICLE, a weekly newspaper published in Jones County, Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, says that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto annexed, appeared in the issues of said newspapers as follows:

DATE: 05/17/2017

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

Display Ad 3 x 13

TOTAL \$ 300.30

(Signed) *Sonya James*
 Notary Public

Sworn to and subscribed before me in my Presence, this 17 day of May 2017, a Notary Public in and for the County of Jones, State of Mississippi.



We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.
 If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William "Burr" Dixon at 601-787-2117. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month at the Philadelphia Water Association office at 6300 pm.

Philadelphia Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up natural minerals and organic chemicals. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be naturally exposed to certain at least small amounts of organic compounds. It's important to remember that the presence of these compounds does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 (MCL) - The Maximum Allowable Groundwater (MAGW) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is 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.

Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	MCL	TT	TEST RESULTS	
					Number of Samples	Number of Samples Exceeding
Inorganic Constituents						
10. Barium	N	2012	None	ppm	3	2
12. Cadmium	N	3012	None	ppm	140	540
14. Copper	N	10012	None	ppm	13	AL+3
16. Fluoride	N	2012	None	ppm	4	4
17. Lead	N	10012	None	ppm	0	AL+3
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products						
Chlorine (p)	N	10016	0.5-2.0	ppm	4	4
70. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2016	No Range	ppm	0	80
HAAs (Total Haloacetic Acids)	N	2016	No Range	ppm	0	40

Additional Information for Lead
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All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, synthetic or naturally occurring. 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. Immunocompromised 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 organisms and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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