

2017 MAY 30 PM 9: 55

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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 / 10 2017, & 05 / 17 / 2017, / /

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: 05 / 10 / 2017 & 05 / 17 / 2017

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

Date Posted: 05 / 26 / 2017

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 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. Burt, G.M.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/26/17
Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

2017 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). The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection 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	1.9	.5	1.9	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	8.73	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0233	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.494	NA	NA	2016	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 4. 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%.

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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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:

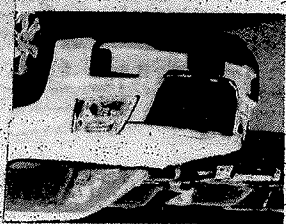
Phone: 601 / 656-1601



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DVD, SUNROOF

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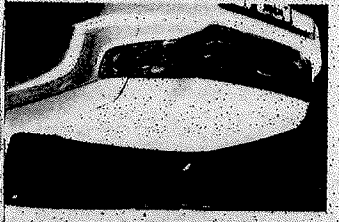
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LEATHER, SUNROOF, 22,000 M

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USED SPECIALS

NOW THRU 05

MALIBU

MSRP

20% OFF

Market campaign on May 22

18-34 age group, males were killed in crashes with unrestrained 56 percent of time.

• It's just as important buckle up in the back seat. Many people wrongly believe they are safe in the back seat unrestrained. Forty-seven percent of all front-seat passenger vehicle occupants killed in crashes in 2015 were unrestrained, but 57 percent of those killed in back seats were unrestrained.

• Regardless of vehicle type, time of day, or seating position, wearing a seat belt is the single most effective way to reduce fatalities in motor vehicle crashes.



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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 05/10, 2017

Vol. 136th, No. 19

Date 05/17, 2017

Vol. 136th, No. 20

Date _____, 2017

Vol. _____, No. _____

Date _____, 2017

Vol. _____, No. _____

Signed: [Signature]
For
THE NESHOPA DEMOCRAT

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me the

17 day of May, 2017.

[Signature]
Notary Public



2017 Consumer Confidence Report

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PROOF OF PUBLIC THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NESHOPA COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before undersigned notary public in County, Mississippi, James E. Publisher of THE NESHOPA weekly newspaper of general County, Mississippi as defined Section 13-3-31, of the Mississippi Code as amended, who, being duly sworn, has caused to be published in the issues of said newspaper the following:

Date 05/10

Vol. 136th

Date 05/17

Vol. 136th

Date _____

Vol. _____

Date _____

Vol. _____

Signed: 

For THE NESHOPA DE

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED

17 day of May


Notary Public

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Year		Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Water	Low	High				
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)									
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Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	8.73	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Year		Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Water	Low	High				
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.233	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.494	NA	NA	2016	No	To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0300008 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 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 23%.	

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For more information please contact:

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

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