

CALENDAR YEAR 2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION REPORT  
PHILADELPHIA WATER ASSOCIATION ✓  
PWS ID #: 0310010

2015 MAY 22 AM 8: 2

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

*Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report*

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (*Attach copy of publication, water bill, or other*)
- 
- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date customers were informed: \_\_\_\_\_

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date mailed/distributed: \_\_\_\_\_

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (*Attach copy of published CCR and proof of publication*)

Name of Newspaper: The Chronicle

Date Published: 5/13/15

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

Date posted: Heidelberg Post Office 5/11/15

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www: \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION:**

I hereby certify that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

Rebbie Cross, Ofc Mgr.  
Name/Title (President, Mayer, Owner, etc.)

5/20/15  
Date

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was completed by MS Cross Connection, LLC with information provided by the above Public Water System and is certified only to be as true & correct as the information provided.

Susan Bayard  
Signature

5-1-15  
Date

**Mail completed form along with a copy of your CCR Report(s) before JULY 1, 2015 to:**

**MS State Department of Health  
Division of Public Water Supply  
P O Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215  
Phone: 601-576-7518**

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*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Philadelphia Water Association  
PWS ID # 0310010  
May 2015*

PHILADELPHIA WATER SUPPLY  
2015 MAY 22 AM 8:27

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 three 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 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of each month at the Philadelphia Water Association office at 6:00 p.m.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014. 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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2012*	.00647	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012*	0.82	No Range	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
15. Cyanide	N	2012*	43	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2012*	0.41	No Range	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
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
76. Xylenes	N	2014	.718	None	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	N	1/1/14 to 12/31/14	1.60	1.20 to 2.30	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013*	80.8	One	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2013*	26	None	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\* Most recent sample results available

(73) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### 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. If you would like a copy or if you have any questions, please call our office.

# 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 undersigned, a notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, Sonya James, for THE CHRONICLE, a twice-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: 05/13/2015  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

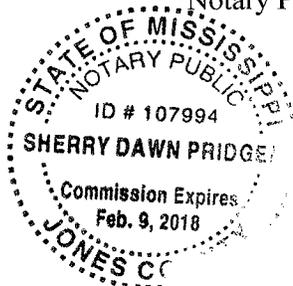
Display Ad 3 x 13

TOTAL \$ 273.00

(Signed) Sonya James  
The Chronicle

Sworn to and subscribed before me in my Presence, this 14<sup>th</sup> day of May 2015, a Notary Public in and for the County of Jones, State of Mississippi.

(Signed) Sherry Dawn Pridge  
Notary Public



2015 MAY 22 AM 8:27

We're pleased to present to you this year's quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our dependable supply of drinking water. We understand the efforts we make to continue our treatment process and protect our water source consists of three wells that draw...

A source water assessment has been conducted to identify potential sources of contamination that have been furnished to our public water system. The results of this assessment received moderate susceptibility rankings.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe to drink. If you have any questions about this report, please call 601-787-2117. We want our valued customers to be informed about the quality of their water. They are held on the first Monday after the full moon.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water that were detected during the last sampling event. The table reflects the most recent results. In some cases, radioactive materials or microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa, are not routinely monitored for. Inorganic contaminants, such as nitrates, nitrites, and heavy metals, are also not routinely monitored for. Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, pesticides, and herbicides are also not routinely monitored for. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, we have installed additional treatment processes. All drinking water systems are required to provide a certain level of protection. It's important to understand these terms we've provided in this table.

In this table you will find many terms and definitions. Action Level - the concentration of a constituent in drinking water which a water system must follow. Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment process used to remove a contaminant in drinking water. Maximum Contaminant Level - The maximum level of a constituent in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect public health. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The maximum level of a constituent in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The maximum level of a disinfectant in drinking water. MRDLs do not reflect the risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the risk of health.

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Contaminant	Violations Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>			
10. Barium	N	2012*	0.0647
13. Chromium	N	2012*	0.82
14. Copper	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14	0.8
15. Cyanide	N	2012*	43
16. Fluoride	N	2012*	0.41
17. Lead	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14	3
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>			
76. Xylenes	N	2014	.718
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>			
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	N	1/1/14 to 12/31/14	1.60
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013*	90.8
HAA5	N	2013*	26

\* Most recent sample results available  
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