CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Philipp Water Assn.
Public Water Supply Name
0680033

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: 6-29-17

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: Philipp Water Assn.

Date Published: 6-29-17

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: 6-29-17

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

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-29-17
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!
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CITY OF GREENWOOD,
LEFLORE COUNTY

Before me, ________ Eddie Ray ________, a Notary Public, of said County, personally appeared ________ Larry Alderman ________, Clerk of the Greenwood Commonwealth, a newspaper published in Leflore County, who, on oath, stated that the notice attached hereto was published in said newspaper for ________ times, beginning ________ June 29 ________, 20 ________, and ending ________ June 29 ________, 20 ________, in the following issues, to wit:

Vol. ________ No. ________ Dated ________ June 29 ________, 20 ________
Vol. ________ No. ________ Dated ________ June 29 ________, 20 ________
Vol. ________ No. ________ Dated ________ June 29 ________, 20 ________
Vol. ________ No. ________ Dated ________ June 29 ________, 20 ________
Vol. ________ No. ________ Dated ________ June 29 ________, 20 ________
Vol. ________ No. ________ Dated ________ June 29 ________, 20 ________

Printer’s Fee $ ________

______ Larry Alderman ________, a Notary Public, sworn to and subscribed before me, this ________ 29 ________ day of ________, ________ June 29 ________, 20 ________, 20 ________, and recorded ________.

______ Eddie Ray ________, Notary Public.
2016 Consumer Confidence Report

What is water safety? We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of this year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best customers.

Do 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, & infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and some states, have issued guidelines for the use of disinfectants when the source of contamination is unknown, but they are not enforceable standards. These people should seek advice about disinfectants from their health care providers. EPA and some states, have issued guidelines for the use of disinfectants when the source of contamination is unknown, but they are not enforceable standards. These people should seek advice about disinfectants from their health care providers.

Where does my water come from? Our water source is a water well. Our well water is drawn from the Meridian Upper Wilson aquifer. Availability of Consumer Confidence Report & Source Water Assessment: The Consumer Confidence Report & the Source Water Assessment Report may be obtained upon request from the water system. The MDEQ Office of Land & Water PWS Report shows the final susceptibility assessment rating of the system.

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 & 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 surface water & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, & wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals & other substances. Radioactive material & certain contaminants may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microorganisms, such as viruses & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, & wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential use; organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, & septic systems; & radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & mining activities. In order to protect your tap water drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food & 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? We want our valued customers to be informed about their water system. If you want more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at the Phillip Finc Department. You may call the water system office for further information.

Description of Water Treatment Process: Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or another disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria & microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health achievements of the 20th century. Water Conservation Tips: Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons/person/day? Luckily, there are many low-cost & no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today & soon it will become second nature.

- Take shorter showers - a 5 Min. shower uses 4 to 5 gallons compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair & shaving & save up to 500 gallons/month.
- Use a water-efficient showhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, & can save you up to 750 gallons/month.
- Run your clothes washer & dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons/month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky faucets & faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive & take only a few Min. to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank & wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons/month.
- Adjunct sprinklers to only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it & during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey: The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unintended & improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the water. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations & ensuring that no contamination can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue. If needed, survey your cross-connection & assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Wasting trough

Source Water Protection Tips: Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways.

- Eliminate excess use of lawn & garden fertilizers & pesticides - these contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
urban storm water runoff, & residential uses; organic Chem. Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, & septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & 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 & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Water Conservation Tips: Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 Gal(s) per person/day? Luckily, there are many low-cost & no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today & soon it will become second nature:

- Take short showers - 5 Min. shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair & shaving & save up to 500 Gal(s). /month.
- Run your clothes washer & dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 Gal(s). /month.
- Fix leaky toilets & faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive & take only a few Min. to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank & wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 Gal(s). /month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it & during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey: The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unplanned or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations & insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue & if needed, survey your connection & assist you in installing if that is necessary:

- Boiler/ radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips: Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn & garden fertilizers & pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community & volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's 'Adopt Your Watershed' to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the drain, reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce & distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Leads: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. Phillips Water Assn. 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
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA has set standards which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that NTD recommended testing for during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants are 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 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.

### Water Quality Data Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG or MCLD</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppb)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium (ppb)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodide (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper – action level at consumer tap (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead – action level at consumer tap (ppb)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetected Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters (eV/CL)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cesium (ppb)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit Descriptions

- **mg/L**: milligrams per liter (a measure of concentration)
- **ppm**: parts per million (a measure of concentration)
- **ppb**: parts per billion (a measure of concentration)
- **d/L**: disinfected liters per day
- **eV**: electron volts
- **NA**: not applicable
- **ND**: Not detected
- **NR**: Not reported

### Important Drinking Water Definitions

- **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**: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are based on the same science as MCLGs, but do not allow for a margin of safety.
- **TT**: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **AL**: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCLG (ug/L)</th>
<th>MCL (ug/L)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sample Site</th>
<th>No. Samples Exceeding</th>
<th>Results (ug/L)</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (mg/L)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (mg/L)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected in your water.

- **Alpha uranium (pCi/L)**
  - MCLG: 0
  - MCL: 15
  - Year: ND
  - Results: ND
  - Typical Source: Erosion of natural deposits

- **Cyanide (ppm)**
  - MCLG: 20
  - MCL: 40
  - Year: ND
  - Results: ND
  - Typical Source: Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; discharge from municipal facilities

- **Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)**
  - MCLG: 10
  - MCL: 10
  - Year: ND
  - Results: ND
  - Typical Source: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

- **Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)**
  - MCLG: 1
  - MCL: 1
  - Year: ND
  - Results: ND
  - Typical Source: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

- **Radon (222-228) (pCi/L)**
  - MCLG: 0
  - MCL: 5
  - Year: ND
  - Results: ND
  - Typical Source: Erosion of natural deposits

- **Uranium (ug/L)**
  - MCLG: 30
  - MCL: 30
  - Year: ND
  - Results: ND
  - Typical Source: Erosion of natural deposits

### Unit Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>micrograms of substance in one liter of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>picocuries per liter (1 pCi/L = 2.2E-12 Ci/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Important Drinking Water Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs must be set to protect the health of the general population, including vulnerable subpopulations, and to provide a margin of safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other interventions that a water system must follow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variances &amp; Exemptions</td>
<td>State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRDLG</td>
<td>Maximum residual disinfectant 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRDL</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNR</td>
<td>Monitored Not Regulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPL</td>
<td>State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information please contact:

**Contact Name:** Mike Garrett  
**Address:** POB 145, Philpot, MS 38950  
**Phone:** 662-256-1141