

**2021 CERTIFICATION**  
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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MSDH-WATER SUPPLY  
2022 JUN -8 AM 9:11

**Philadelphia Utilities**

PRINT Public Water System Name

Public Water Supply ID # 0500008

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: _____)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	5/25 and 6/1/22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) _____	6/6/22
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): _____	

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.

Name Kirk R. Morgan

Title General Manager

Date 6/6/22

**SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)**

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

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

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

050008

# 2022 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 five deep wells, pumping from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer, to supply water for our customers.

## Source water assessment and its availability

The SWA is available online at:

<https://landandwater.deq.ms.gov/swap/reports/report.aspx?id=0500008>

## 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 8:30 a.m. 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 Kirk R. Morgan, Executive Secretary, at 601-656-1121.

### **Requires Fluoridation Information**

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", City of Philadelphia 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 0.6 – 1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in previous calendar year was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 92%.

### **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>.

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## **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			
<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	1.1	.8	1.95	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	6.79	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	1.4	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.7	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	.53	1.02	2021	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.1	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	

## Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Sodium		17 mg/l	No	

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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.
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: P.O.Box 88  
Philadelphia, MS 39350  
Phone: 601-656-1601

# THE NESHOPA DEMOCRAT

See Proof on Next Page

**AFFP**  
**2022 Consumer Confidence Report**

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

STATE OF MS            )  
                                  )SS  
County of Neshoba    )

Coleman Eakes being first duly sworn, says

That he is the Publication Representative of The Neshoba Democrat, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Philadelphia, Neshoba county, Mississippi; that the publication, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in the said newspaper on

**PUBLICATION DATES:**

25 May 2022

1 Jun 2022

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.

SIGNATURE

*Coleman Eakes*  
Publication Representative

**VERIFICATION**

Subscribed to and sworn to me on this

1 day of June A.D. 2022

*Karri Robertson*  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 4/9/23



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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<sub>2</sub>) (ppm)  
4  
4  
1.1  
.8  
1.85  
2021  
No  
Water additive used to control microbes  
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)  
NA  
80  
6.79  
NA  
NA  
2021  
No  
By-product of drinking water disinfection  
Inorganic Contaminants  
Barium (ppm)  
2  
2  
1.4  
NA  
NA  
2019  
No  
Erosion of natural deposits  
Chromium (ppb)  
100  
100  
.7  
NA  
NA  
2019  
No  
Erosion of natural deposits  
Fluoride (ppm)  
4  
4  
1.02  
53  
1.02  
2021  
No  
Water additive which promotes strong teeth  
Contaminants  
MCLG  
AL  
Your Water  
Sample Date  
# Samples Exceeding AL  
Exceeds AL  
Typical Source  
Inorganic Contaminants  
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)