



2011 JUN 13 8:10:19

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Hilldale Water District, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

750005
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

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.

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 or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Vicksburg Post

Date Published: 6/5/11

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

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.hilldalewater.com

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.

Bradley Barnes, General Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-10-11
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT HILDALE WATER DISTRICT, INC.

PWS ID: 750005

We are pleased to report that during 2010 your tap water again met all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) drinking water health standards. Our efforts each day are directed toward providing you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report contains information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by the regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing information on our operations and future plans because informed customers are our best allies.

During 2010 our water came from eight wells that draw from the Forest Hill Aquifer. **The minimum and maximum running annual average free chlorine levels in 2010 were .78 mg/l and 1.02 mg/l respectively.**

The Mississippi Department of Health has completed a source water assessment to determine the overall susceptibility of the HWD drinking water supply to potential sources of contamination. The HWD wells have received a moderate general susceptibility ranking to contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to HWD and is available for review at the HWD office.

Hildale Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state requirements. Water samples collected by HWD are analyzed by the MSDH Laboratory. The table below presents the results of our monitoring primarily during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. Earlier monitoring results are reported for constituents tested less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Information is included on all constituents present at a detectable level in the laboratory analyses. HWD water was tested for numerous other contaminants that were not detected.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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/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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Hildale Water District 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.

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator, Mr. Danny Shy, or our general manager, Mr. Bradley Barnes, at 601-636-8475 or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/watersupply/index.htm>. Compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

The HWD Board normally meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the HWD office (4326 Lee Road). We encourage all customers who have concerns or questions to meet with us. Our District conducts its annual meeting on a Tuesday in February at 7:00 PM at the Warren County Courthouse. Notices of this important meeting are mailed to all customers encouraging attendance.

This report is not being mailed to individual customers but a copy may be obtained by calling the HWD Office, 601-636-8475. This report is also available on our website, www.hildalewater.com.

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	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	8.38	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0974	0.0505 0.0974	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	5.1	5.1 14.5	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.223	0.184 0.223	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3	1 3	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0103	ND 0.0103	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	1.46	ND 1.46	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

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 these contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Lead	0.015 mg/l	0.003 mg/l	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3 mg/l	0.3 mg/l	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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
NK	NK: 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.
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 disinfection 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

2011 SEP -7 PM 4:47

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	8.38	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.78	0.78	1.02	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0974	0.0505	0.0974	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	5.1	5.1	14.5	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.223	0.184	0.223	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3	1	3	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0103	ND	0.0103	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	1.46	ND	1.46	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

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.

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Warren County**

JUL 13 2:10:19

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public for Warren County, State of Mississippi, Louis P. Cashman, III, one of the publishers of the VICKSBURG POST, a newspaper published in Vicksburg, in the aforesaid County and State, who made oath that the notice of _____ Notice _____

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper on the following dates:

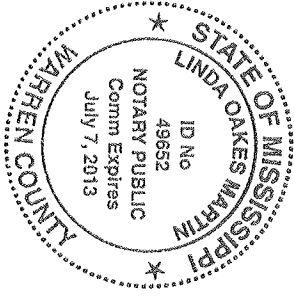
Sunday, the 5 day of June, 2011
_____, the _____ day of _____
_____, the _____ day of _____
_____, the _____ day of _____
_____, the _____ day of _____
_____, the _____ day of _____
_____, the _____ day of _____

Louis P. Cashman III

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned Notary Public, this 9 day of June, 2011

Linda Oakes Martin

Notary Public.



2010 CCR Contact Information

Date: 9/7/11 Time: 9:52

PWSID: 750005

System Name: Hilledale

Lead/Copper Language Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA
Fluoride GWR Format
Other

Violation(S) _____

- Will correct report & mail copy marked "Corrected copy" to MSDH
- Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Spoke with Bradley Barnes - general manager - "I already corrected it" will set a copy.
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

2011 Jul 20 11:01:26

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT HILDALE WATER DISTRICT, INC.

PWS ID: 750005

We are pleased to report that during 2010 your tap water again met all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) drinking water health standards. Our efforts each day are directed toward providing you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report contains information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by the regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing information on our operations and future plans because informed customers are our best allies.

During 2010 our water came from eight wells that draw from the Forest Hill Aquifer. The minimum and maximum running annual average free chlorine levels in 2010 were .76 mg/l and 1.02 mg/l respectively.

The Mississippi Department of Health has completed a source water assessment to determine the overall susceptibility of the HWD drinking water supply to potential sources of contamination. The HWD wells have received a moderate general susceptibility ranking to contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to HWD and is available for review at the HWD office.

Hildale Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state requirements. Water samples collected by HWD are analyzed by the MSDH Laboratory. The table below presents the results of our monitoring primarily during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. Earlier monitoring results are reported for constituents tested less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Information is included on all constituents present at a detectable level in the laboratory analyses. HWD water was tested for numerous other contaminants that were not detected.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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/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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Hildale Water District 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.

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator, Mr. Danny Stry, or our general manager, Mr. Bradley Barnes, at 601 636-8475 or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/watersupply/index.htm>. Compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

The HWD Board normally meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the HWD office (4326 Lee Road). We encourage all customers who have concerns or questions to meet with us. Our District conducts its annual meeting on a Tuesday in February at 7:00 PM at the Warren County Courthouse. Notices of this important meeting are mailed to all customers encouraging attendance.

This report is not being mailed to individual customers but a copy may be obtained by calling the HWD Office, 601-636-8475. This report is also available on our website, www.hildalewater.com.

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 analyzed 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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Violation	Typical Source	
	MRDLG	MRDL	1991	1992	1993	1994	2010			
Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination)										
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	83	NA			2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Inorganic Contaminants										
Barium (ppm)	2	3	0.974	0.050	0.097	5	4	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from natural resources; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	5.1	5.1	14.5			2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.223	0.184	0.223			2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and alumina factories.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	7	1	3			2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Volatile Organic Contaminants										
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0103	ND	0.0103		3	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Discharge from chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	1.46	ND	1.46			2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to ensure 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.

Contaminant	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Lead	0.015 mg/l	0.003 mg/l	No	
Copper	1.3 mg/l	0.3 mg/l	No	

Unit Descriptions	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.
Variance and Exemptions	Variance 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 reduce 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