

2017 JUN -7 AM 9:07 **CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Hilldale Water District, Inc.

Public Water Supply Name

750005

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: / / , / / , / /

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: Vicksburg Post

Date Published: 5/28/2017

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: / /

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

Bradley Barnes, Gen. Mgr.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-2-2017
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

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1,

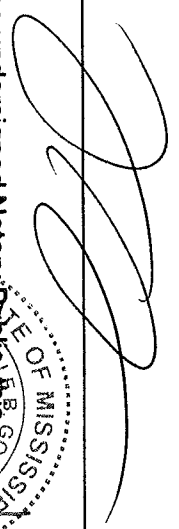
**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Warren County**

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public for Warren County, State of Mississippi, TIM BLUES, 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 2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR HILDBRE WATER DISTRICT, INC.

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

- Sunday, the 28 day of May, 2017
- _____ the _____ day of _____
- _____ the _____ day of _____
- _____ the _____ day of _____
- _____ the _____ day of _____
- _____ the _____ day of _____
- _____ the _____ day of _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned Notary Public, this _____ day of June, 2017.



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
SHANNON B. GOODMAN
ID No. 92467
NOTARY PUBLIC
Comm Expires July 30, 2018
WARREN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
Notary Public.

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT for HILDALE WATER DISTRICT, INC. PWS ID: 75005

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 contains information from 2016 comparing your tap water to 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 2016 our water came from eight wells that draw from the Forest Hill Aquifer and one that draws from the Sparta aquifer. The minimum and maximum **running annual average free chlorine levels in 2016 were 70 mg/l and 2.0 mg/l respectively.**

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. Immune-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).

Hilldale 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, 2016. 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.

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.

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. Hilldale 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>.

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our Certified Waterworks Operator, Danny Stry, or our General Manager, Bradley Barnes at 601-536-8475, 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. So that we may contact you about future boil water situations or other important information, please contact the HWD office at 601-536-8475 to ensure we have your correct contact information. Although copies of this report are NOT being mailed, copies are available for review at the Hilldale office (4326 Lee Road) and at www.hilldalewater.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 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.

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			
Disinfectant & 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	.7	.7	2	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.1137	.0718	.1137	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.9	2.9	4	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.231	.201	.231	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	.34	NA	.34	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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
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.
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

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT for HILLDALE WATER DISTRICT, INC. PWS ID: 750005

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 contains information from 2016 comparing your tap water to 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 2016 our water came from eight wells that draw from the Forest Hill Aquifer and one that draws from the Sparta aquifer. **The minimum and maximum running annual average free chlorine levels in 2016 were .70 mg/l and 2.0 mg/l respectively.**

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).

Hilldale 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, 2016. 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.

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.

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. Hilldale 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>.

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our Certified Waterworks Operator, Danny Shy, or our General Manager, 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. **So that we may contact you about future boil water situations or other important information, please contact the HWD office at 601-636-8475 to ensure we have your correct contact information.** Although copies of this report are NOT being mailed, copies are available for review at the Hilldale office (4326 Lee Road) and at www.hilldalewater.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 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.

CORRECTED COPY

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	.7	.7	2	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.1137	.0718	.1137	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.9	2.9	4	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.231	.201	.231	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
				Low	High				
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.34	NA	.34	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.2			2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants									
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2			2016	0	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
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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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