CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

College Hill Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name
0360004

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: letter

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/4/17

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/4/17

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

☐ 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: The Oxford Eagle
Date Published: 6/16/17

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

Date Posted: 6/16/17

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.

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Date: 6/16/17

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!
DATE: June 14, 2017

TO: College Hill Water Association Customers

FROM: Dana McKibben, President, College Hill Water Association, Board Steve Hollowell, Operator

A Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the College Hill Water Association has been developed and a copy is available upon request to any College Hill Water Association customer. A copy of this report has been provided to the Mississippi State Department of Health-Division of Water Supply.

If you are interested in obtaining a copy of this report, please call Steve Hollowell at (662) 832-3883.

[Signature]
Steve Hollowell

[Signature]
Dana McKibben
Mississippi State Department of Health
Division of Water Supply
570 East Woodrow Wilson
Post Office Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39212-1700

RE: CCR Report
College Hill Water Association

Dear Sir/Madam:

This is to inform you that the customers of the College Hill Water Association were notified regarding the CCR report that was completed for their system and that a copy of the report would be available to them by contacting any board member or Steve Hollowed at (662) 832-3883.

If you need additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Steve Hollowell - Operator

[Signature]
Dana McKibben - President
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE

David Magee, being duly sworn, on oath says he is and during all times hereinafter stated has been an employee of The Oxford News Media publisher and printer of the "News Leader" has full knowledge of the facts hereinafter stated as follows:

1. The News Leader printed the copy of the matter attached hereto (the "Notice") was copied from the columns of the News Leader and was printed and published in the English language on the following days and dates:
   06/16/17

2. The sum charged by the News Leader for said publication is the actual lowest classified rate paid by commercial customer for an advertisement of similar size and frequency in the same newspaper in which the Notice was published.

3. There are no agreements between the News Leader, publisher, manager or printer and the office or attorney charged with the duty of placing the attached legal advertising notice whereby any advantage, gain or profit accrued to said officer or attorney.

David Magee, publisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th Day of June, 2017

JESSICA HANWELL
Notary Public
State of Mississippi, County of Lafayette
My commission expires 05-07-2018

Account # CNL03102267
Ad # 272579

COLLEGE HILL WATER ASSOCIATION
PO BOX 1485
OXFORD MS 38655

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
College Hill Water Association
PWSID: 8502004
June 2017

We are pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the steps we take 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 is from wells drawing from the Marlton Upper Wolf Creek aquifer.

The source water assessment has been conducted for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A comprehensive study was conducted to identify potential sources of contamination which included the results of all water quality samples we have received.

We are confident that the drinking water we deliver is safe to drink. If you have any questions about your water utility, please contact Steve Hollowell at 662-832-3683. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about your water utility, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Thursday of the month at 6:30 PM at the College Hill Fire Station.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. In all cases all of the drinking water contaminants that were listed below were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016.

In 2016, we collected samples for the following contaminants:

1. Inorganic Contaminants
2. Disinfection By-Products

In the table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) 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 (MCLG) - The 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Chlorination Disinfection Level Goal (MCLDGOAL) - The level of a disinfectant residual that is allowed in drinking water.

Pesticides per million parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one part in 1,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic Contaminants</th>
<th>Maximum Concentration (ppb)</th>
<th>Lead Exceeded</th>
<th>Range of Results (ppb)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>EPA Warning Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrite</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0-0.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0-20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfection By-Products</td>
<td>Maximum Concentration (ppb)</td>
<td>Range of Results (ppb)</td>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>EPA Warning Level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud of our drinking water quality and are confident the water is safe for you to drink. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results can vary depending on a number of factors.

In order to ensure water systems completely at monitoring requirements, MRCU test water systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Your water utility is required to monitor for lead in your water. If lead is found, the use of drinking water fixtures which may be lead soldered or made from lead should be discontinued and steps should be taken to reduce the lead exposure. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead in your water by flushing it first. You should flush your cold water fixture for 30 seconds to 2 minutes using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Use this drinking water to wash, drinking and cooking. You can contact the health department or your health care provider for more information on testing your water. You can also call the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to containments in drinking water than the general population. People with weakened immune systems, chronic heart or lung disease, diabetes, kidney disease, or people who are elderly may be more vulnerable to containments in drinking water. They should consult their health care provider. There are also steps you can take to reduce your exposure to containments in drinking water from your home. EPA guidelines are available to prevent the risk of ingestion of containments in drinking water from your hands.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud of our drinking water quality and are confident the water is safe for you to drink. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink.
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
College Hill Water Association  
PWS#: 360004  
June 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for College Hill have received moderate to higher ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Steve Hollowell at 662.832.3883. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Thursday of the month at 6:30 PM at the College Hill Fire Station.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016 the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. If s important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - 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 (MCLG)** - 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range &amp; # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.0133</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling was discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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. 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. AH 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 1-800-426-4791.

College Hill works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.