CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2017 JUN 30 PM 12:29
North Hills Water Olsen Inc
0250029
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:
- [ ] U.S. Postal Service

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/28/17

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: ____________________________

Date Published: / / 

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

[Signature]
Date 6/28/17

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

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!
**FLORA**
4852 MAIN ST
FLORA
MS
39071-9998
2726910071

06/29/2017  (800)275-8777  3:08 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sale</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cust Permit</td>
<td>$1,354.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dep:
(Permit Type: Permit Imprint)
(Permit Number: 6)
(Permit Acct Number: 1965770)
(Customer Name: NORTH HINDS WATER ASSN.)
(Previous Balance: $0.00)

Total $1,354.36

Person/Bus Check $1,354.36

Order stamps at usps.com/stamp or call 1-800-Stamps21. Go to usps.com/clicknship to print shipping labels with postage. For other information call 1-800-477-USPS

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840-5390-4201-001-00007-35776-0:

...or scan this code with your mobile device:

or call 1-800-410-7420.

YOUR OPINION COUNTS

Bill #: 840-53900201-1-735776-1
Clerk: 04
Is my water safe?

North Hinds Water Assn., is 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 last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 5 of those contaminants, and found only 2 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

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?

Our well draws from the cockfield aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our rate is moderate.

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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; and radioactive contaminants, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use. 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and 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?

Contact our office.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Additional Information for Fluoride: To comply with the “regulations Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies” NORTH HINDS W/A #2 Chapel Hill 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 in the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 4. The percentage of samples collected in the previous year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 45%.

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 to 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL, TT, or MRDL</th>
<th>Your Range</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanide (ppm)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate [measured as nitrogen] (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppm)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0029</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Violations and Exceedences**

**Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)**
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. All necessary precautions and actions were taken to resolve the issue.

**TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]**
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. All necessary precautions and actions were taken.

**Unit Descriptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA: not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND: Not detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Variances and Exemptions**

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRDLG</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRDL</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNR</td>
<td>MNR: Monitored Not Regulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPL</td>
<td>MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Doug Barker
Address: P.O. Drawer 300
Flora, MS 39071
Phone: 601-981-1657