

# 2017 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2018 JUN 14 AM 9:14

Hilldale Water District, Inc.

Public Water System 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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/10/2018 / / /2018

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed:  / /2018

- As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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: 6/10/2018

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

Date Posted:  / /2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

\_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct URL)*

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

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

6/12/2018  
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

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

**Fax:** (601) 576-7800

**\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\***

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!**

2018 JUL 30 AM 7:52

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 2017 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 2017 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 2017 were .80 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, 2017. 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 and Nitrate**

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>. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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.

**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.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
<b>ppb</b>	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
<b>NA</b>	Not applicable
<b>ND</b>	Not detected

- 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** 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** Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- AL** Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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** 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	Hlgh			
<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 Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	.8	2	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.49	NA	.49	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatle Organic Contaminants</b>								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.00292	NA	.00292	2017	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
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	.2	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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 Hilldale office (4326 Lee Road). 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](http://www.hilldalewater.com).

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
Warren County

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2018 JUN 14 AM 9:14

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public for Warren County, State of Mississippi, Jan Griffith, 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 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Hilldale Water District, Inc. a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper on the following dates:

Sunday, the 10th day of June, 2018  
\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned Notary Public, this 12th

day of June, 2018.

[Signature]

[Signature]

Notary Public.



**2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT for HILDALE 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 2017 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 2017 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 2017 were .00 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 infection. 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, 2017. 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 Sky, 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.

#### 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.

**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** Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  
**TT** Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
**AL** Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**MRDLG** Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: 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** 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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected in Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MRDLG	MRDL		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	1.2	0.8	2	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.00293	NA	.00292	2017	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Contaminant	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	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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 Hilldale office (4326 Lee Road). 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](http://www.hilldalewater.com).