

2019 JUN -6 PM 4:25

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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: ___ / ___ / 2019 ___ / ___ / 2019 ___ / ___ / 2019
- 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: ___ / ___ / 2019
- 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: 6/2/2019
- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: ___ / ___ / 2019
- 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, Gen. Mgr.
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

6/6/2019
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

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

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

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2018 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 2018 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 2018 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 2018 were .70 mg/l and 1.5 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, 2018. 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, Timmy Tedder, 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.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
NA	Not applicable
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ND	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	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	1	.7	1.5	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.54	NA	.54	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.000598	NA	.000598	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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

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.

Publisher's Certificate of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF WARREN

Jan Griffey, being duly sworn, on oath says she is and during all times herein stated has been an employee of Vicksburg Newsmedia publisher and printer of The Vicksburg Post (the "Newspaper"), has full knowledge of the facts herein stated as follows:

- The Newspaper printed the copy of the matter attached hereto (the "Notice") was copied from the columns of the Newspaper and was printed and published in the English language on the following days and dates:
- 06/02/19
- The sum charged by the Newspaper 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.
 - There are no agreements between the Newspaper, publisher, manager or printer and the officer 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

Jan Griffey

Jan Griffey, Publisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd Day of June, 2019

Mary Jo Eskridge



Mary Jo Eskridge, Notary Public
State of Alabama at Large
My commission expires 03-05-2022

Account # 184685
Ad # 813676

HILLDALE WATER DISTRICT
4326 LEE ROAD
VICKSBURG MS 39180

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR HILLDALE WATER DISTRICT, INC., PUBLIC UTILITY

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) and Confidentiality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report contains information from 2018 concerning your tap water in MS. A Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDHD) 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 what we have done to protect the safety of our water, what we are doing to improve it, and how we compare to standards set by the regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing information on our operations and taking steps to ensure informed consumers for our best interests. During 2018 our water does not have lead that is over the 1.5 mg/L level. Lead levels are listed in the table below. The information and statistics concerning annual average first flush lead levels in 2018 were .09 mg/L and 1.4 mg/L respectively.

Drinking water (including bottled water) may occasionally be ingested to contain a trace amount of lead. 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. Infants and young children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable because of their developing organs and bodies, and because they drink more water than adults. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) requires us to provide information to consumers about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) requires us to provide information to consumers about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) requires us to provide information to consumers about drinking water from their health care providers.

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDHD) routinely monitors the water quality in your drinking water according to federal and state requirements. Water samples collected by MSDHD are analyzed by the MSDF Laboratory. The table below presents the results of our monitoring provided during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. Analytical monitoring results are reported for monitoring based on their time per year because the monitoring of these contaminants do not change frequently. Information is included for all monitoring points of a monitoring point in the Mississippi Analytical (MNA) water was tested for additional other contaminants that were not detected.

The Mississippi Department of Health has completed a water quality assessment to determine the overall acceptability of the MNA drinking water under its permitted source of contamination. The MNA water has received a maximum ground water quality rating in compliance. A report regarding the initial information on the MNA water quality assessment was made to the MNA Board and is available for review under MSDHD office.

Additional Information for Lead and Copper
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 lead service lines and home lead pipes. Federal law requires public water utilities to regularly test for lead in drinking water. The table below shows the results of our monitoring provided during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. Analytical monitoring results are reported for monitoring based on their time per year because the monitoring of these contaminants do not change frequently. Information is included for all monitoring points of a monitoring point in the Mississippi Analytical (MNA) water was tested for additional other contaminants that were not detected.

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our Customer Relationship Support Team, TDD: 1-800-426-4791, or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain technical information on the following: EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) requires us to provide information to consumers about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) requires us to provide information to consumers about drinking water from their health care providers.

Water Quality Data Table
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA requires public water utilities to monitor the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the contaminants that we monitored during the calendar year of this report. Although many other contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All traces of drinking water are reported in this table. The table below shows the results of our monitoring provided during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. Analytical monitoring results are reported for monitoring based on their time per year because the monitoring of these contaminants do not change frequently. Information is included for all monitoring points of a monitoring point in the Mississippi Analytical (MNA) water was tested for additional other contaminants that were not detected.

Contaminant	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL	MSLCL or MCLDL
Chloride (as Cl ⁻)	4	4	1	17	1.5	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Fluoride (as F ⁻)	1.5	1.5	2.4	0.6	2.4	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Iron (as Fe)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lead	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Manganese	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	10	10	10	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	500	500	500	500	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness	700	700	700	700	700	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	5	5	5	5	5	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Turbidity	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Unfiltered Turbidity	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Zinc	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2018	No	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored but not detected in your water:

Contaminant	MCLDL or MCLGL	MCLDL or MCLGL	Year	Violation	Typical Source
Asbestos (Group 1)	7	7	2018	No	None
Barium (as Ba)	100	100	2018	No	None
Beryllium	0.001	0.001	2018	No	None
Cadmium	0.01	0.01	2018	No	None
Chromium (VI)	0.1	0.1	2018	No	None
Copper	1.3	1.3	2018	No	None
Lead	0.01	0.01	2018	No	None
Mercury (Total)	0.02	0.02	2018	No	None
Nitrite (as N)	1.0	1.0	2018	No	None
Perchlorate	1.0	1.0	2018	No	None
Selenium	0.07	0.07	2018	No	None
Silver	0.1	0.1	2018	No	None
Sulfate (as SO ₄)	250	250	2018	No	None
Sulfide	0.3	0.3	2018	No	None
Thallium	0.1	0.1	2018	No	None
Vanadium	0.1	0.1	2018	No	None
Volatiles (Group 2)	5.0	5.0	2018	No	None
Xenon	0.1	0.1	2018	No	None
Zinc	0.05	0.05	2018	No	None

The MNA Board routinely audits the annual chemistry of each month in 2018 and in 2019. The MNA Board routinely audits the annual chemistry of each month in 2018 and in 2019. The MNA Board routinely audits the annual chemistry of each month in 2018 and in 2019. The MNA Board routinely audits the annual chemistry of each month in 2018 and in 2019.