# Certification

| | |
|---|---|
| Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:<br>Distribution Method I<br><br>Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:<br>Distribution Method I OR<br>Distribution Method II, III, and IV<br><br>Water system serving less than 500 people must use:<br>Distribution Method I OR<br>Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR<br>Distribution Method III and IV | OFFICE USE ONLY |
| Public Water Supply name(s):<br>Glendale Utility District | 7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):<br>0180007 |

| **Distribution** (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers) | |
|---|---|
| ☐ I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below: | |
| ☒ *Provided direct Web address to customer<br>☐ Hand delivered<br>☐ Mail paper copy<br>☐ Email | *Add direct Web address (URL) here:<br>https://ccrwater.net/glendaleutilitydistrict-143160<br>Example: *"The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf. call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".* |
| ☐ II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper. | Date(s) published: |
| ☒ III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.<br>List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.). | Date(s) notified:<br>On customer bills for May 1, 2023<br>Location distributed:<br>Hattiesburg Post office |
| ☒ IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.<br>☐ "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.) | Date: 4/12/23<br>Locations posted: posted in office lobby , posted on Glendale Web Page & Facebook page. |

## Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

| Name: | Title: | Date: |
|---|---|---|
| James Pearce | Operator | 4/12/23 |

## Submittal

Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.

1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Glendale Utility District
PWS#: 0180007
April 2023

## Is my water safe?

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 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.

## 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).

## Our Water Source

Our water is from three wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation and Lower Catahoula Formation Aquifers. 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 the Glendale Utility District have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Glendale Utility District works diligently 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. This report will not be mailed to customers. A copy will be available in the office.

## 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; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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, 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.

Please call our office for additional details or information regarding water quality.

## Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.
Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
Water plants only when necessary.
Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

## Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

## Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

### 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. Glendale Utility 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.

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# 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 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 | | | |
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1 | .67 | 2.3 | 2022 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 5.34 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 3.89 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 2021 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .827 | NA | NA | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm) | NA | | 50.2 | 50.2 | 50.7 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching |

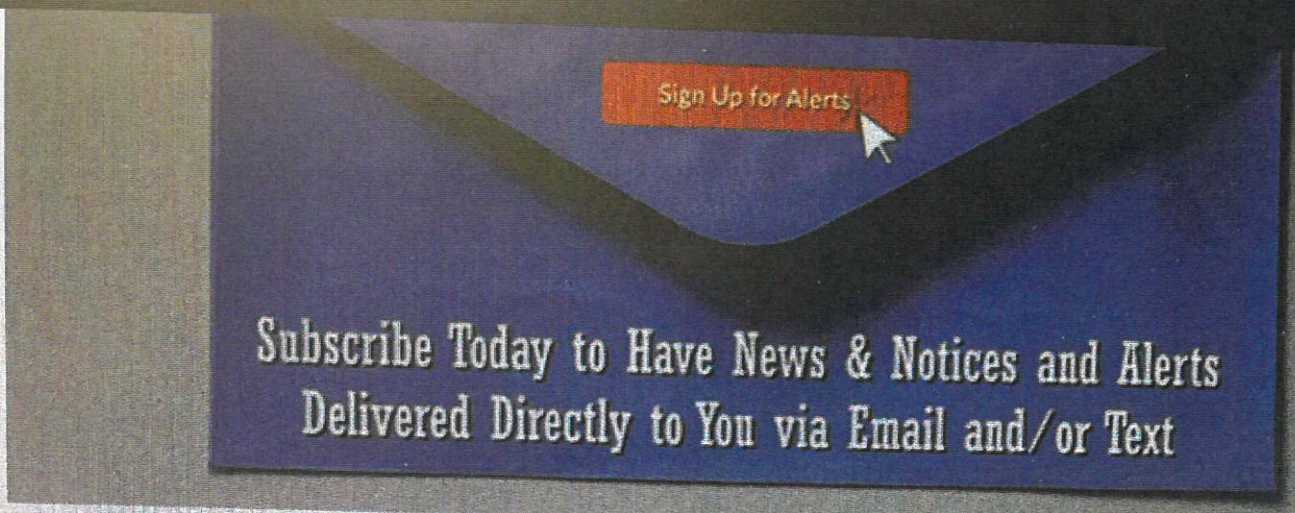
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | .1 | 2022 | | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 2 | 2023 | | 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. |
| 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 |

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Sherri Thornton
Address: 2805 Glendale Avenue
Hattiesburg, MS 39401
Phone: 601-583-0647




# Welcome to the Official Website of Glendale Utility District

## Our Mission

At Glendale Utility District, we are committed to providing safe, high quality water services to our community, while maintaining a standard of excellence in customer service and environmental conservation.

## Bill Payment Options

Looking for the most convenient way to pay your bill? We offer a wide variety of payment options to our customers. Simply choose the option that best suits your needs... Learn more...

## Conservation Tips

There are a number of easy ways to save water, and they all start with you. When you save water, you save money on your utility bills. Here are just a few ways... Learn more...

## Recent News

View All »

### 2022 CCR Report

April 11, 2023

2022 CCR Now available for veiwing.

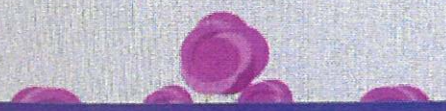
https://ccrwater.net/glendaleutilitydistrict-143160

Read More »

On Website

### Warmer Temps Ahead - Welcome Spring!

April 01, 2023



Website cont'd

**Glendale Utility District**

*Committed to Providing Clean, Safe Water for All Our Residents*

# Water Quality Report

https://glendaleutility.com/ccr4

https://ccrwater.net/glendaleutilitydistrict-143160

**2022 Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)**

Each year we make available a short report that tells where your water comes from and what is in it. See below for the most recent report. (if available)

2022 CCR: Download File | Request Hard Copy

## Relevant Documents

2022 CCR *( PDF / 361 KB )*

2021CCR Report *( PDF / 143 KB )*

2020 CCR *( PDF / 95 KB )*

2022 CCR *( DOC / 127 KB )*

Office Lobby

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Glendale Utility District
PWS#: 0180007
April 2023

**Is my water safe?**

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**Our Water Source**

[illegible] from the Catahoula Formation and Lower Catahoula Formation Aquifers. The [illegible] for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its [illegible] sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how [illegible] were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing [illegible] District have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Glendale Utility District works diligently 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. This report will not be mailed to customers. A copy will be available in the office.

**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, [illegible], which can be naturally [illegible] mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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, 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.

Please call our office for additional details or information regarding water quality.

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big [illegible] try one today and soon it will become second nature.
Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
Water plants only when necessary.
Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to change. To check for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

**Cross Connection Control Survey**

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

**Sources Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in [illegible]

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the storm drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

**CCR REPORT**

**[illegible]ional Information for Lead**

[illegible]cent, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. [illegible]ss drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [illegible]alle Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of [illegible]als used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the [illegible]ial for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If [illegible]e concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, [illegible]testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or [illegible]//www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## Water Quality Data Tab[illegible]

[illegible]to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in [illegible]ovided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinkin[illegible]ontaminants that we detected [illegible]e calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were [illegible]ly these substances listed below [illegible]nd in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally [illegible]contaminants. At low levels, [illegible]stances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all [illegible]nts would be extremely [illegible], and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public [illegible]ew naturally occurring minerals [illegible]ally improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at [illegible]nless otherwise noted, the data [illegible]in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. [illegible]EPA/State requires us to monitor [illegible]contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations o[illegible]nts do not vary significantly [illegible]to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of c[illegible]. As such, some of our data, [illegible]presentative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will f[illegible]ms and abbreviations that might not be [illegible]you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided [illegible] definitions below the table.

| [illegible]ponents | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible]s & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible]ncing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible]) | 4 | 4 | 3 | 67 | 2.3 | 2022 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| [illegible]oids) | NA | 60 | 5.34 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| [illegible] | NA | 80 | 3.89 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| [illegible]nes] (ppb) | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible]ntaminants | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 200 | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 2021 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| [illegible] | 4 | 4 | 827 | NA | NA | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| [illegible]ual] | NA | | 50.2 | 50.2 | 50.7 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching |

| 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 | 1 | 2022 | | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 2 | 2023 | | 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. |
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| 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 |

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Sherri Thornton
Address: 2805 Glendale Avenue
Hattiesburg, MS 39401
Phone: 601-583-0647

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On Facebook

< Glendale... 9+

Posts More

**Glendale Utility District**

3m ·

2022 Consumer Confidence Reports for our community is now available by going to this link:

https://ccrwater.net/glendaleutilitydistrict-143160

Water net

GLENDALE UTILITY DISTRICT
(601) 583-0647
2805 GLENDALE AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39401

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
PERMIT NO. 66

| SRVC | PRESENT RDG | PREVIOUS RDG | USED | AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PAST DUE | | | | 71.88 |

Please see back of card (2022 CCR report)
on-line pmts due 48 hrs in adv of due date

| ACCOUNT # | ROUTE |
|---|---|
| 0099 | 01 |
| SERVICE FROM | SERVICE TO |
| 03/15/23 | 04/15/23 |
| DATE BILL MAILED | DAYS USED |
| 04/28/23 | 31 |
| DUE DATE | NOW DUE |
| 05/15/23 | 71.88 |
| | REMIT AFTER DUE DATE |
| | 79.07 |

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

ACCOUNT # 0099

SRVC ADDR 1008 MARILYN

| NOW DUE | DUE DATE | REMIT AFTER DUE DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 71.88 | 05/15/23 | 79.07 |

TONEEKI EASTERLING
1008 MARILYN STREET
HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

Important information about the **2022 Consumer Confidence Report** @ https://ccrwater.net/glendaleutilitydistrict-143160
You may request a hard copy by checking this box or ☐ by calling our office @ 601-583-0647. To receive email or text alerts on emergencies or boil water notices, visit our website at www.glendaleutility.com and enter your information via the "ALERTS" TAB. Also you can now pay your bill on-line by clicking the green bill Payment tab. **You must pay 48 hours in advance** on-line before upcoming date of **Cut-off Day** to get credit to avoid disrupt of service. Thank you.