2024 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 2024 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 2024 our water came from six 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 2024 were 0.40 mg/l and 1.7 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. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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, 2024. Earlier monitoring results are reported for constituents tested less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

To Pay Your Bill

Hilldale now has online bill pay option! Go to **https://nexbillpay.net/hilldalewdinc/billpay/signin**. Or, come on in. Our business office is open to accept payments. Payment methods include: Cash, Check, Money Orders and Debit/Credit Cards. Debit/Credit cards can be done either in person or over the phone. An automatic draft from a checking account is also offered.

Lead Educational Statement

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. HWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact HWD at 601-636-8475. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Public Health Lab (MPHL) can provide information on lead and copper testing and/or other labs certified to analyze lead and copper in drinking water. MPHL can be reached at 601-576-7582 (Jackson, MS).

Additional Information for Lead

HWD has completed a lead service line inventory on its system. As a result of the survey, HWD has determined there are no lead lines within the HWD system. Visual inspection and system knowledge of the maintenance crew were methods used in this determination. If you would like a copy, contact the office at 601-636-8475 and one will be provided.

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our Certified Waterworks Operator, J.R. Brown, 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.

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 request a meeting 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.

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.

Term	Definition		
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (**mg/l**)	**ppb**	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (**µg/l**)
NA	Not applicable	**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 Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.28	0.4	1.7	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	24.5	NA	NA	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	48.1	NA	NA	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.51	0.5	0.53	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.507	0.217	0.507	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		188	NA	NA	2023	No	

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	NA	0.2	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	0.001	NA	0.001	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

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
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories