

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUN 29 AM 9: 22

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

HORN LAKE WATER ASSN., INC.
Public Water Supply Name

170010
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (*Attach copy of publication, water bill or other*)
 - Advertisement in local paper
 - On water bills
 - Other _____

Date customers were informed: 6 / 9 / 09

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 7 / 1 / 09

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (*Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication*)

Name of Newspaper: DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE

Date Published: 6 / 9 / 09

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

Date Posted: 7 / 1 / 09 IN LOBBY OF WATER OFFICE

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

Charles M. Davis President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-24-09
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF DESOTO

Diane Smith personally appeared before me the undersigned in and for said County and State and states on oath that she is the **CLERK** of the DeSoto Times-Tribune, a newspaper published in the town of Hernando, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 consecutive times, as follows, to-wit:

Volume No. 114 on the 9 day of June, 2009

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2009

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2009

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2009

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2009

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2009

Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9 day of June, 2009

BY Judy H. Douglas

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AT LARGE
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: JANUARY 16, 2013
BONDED THRU DIXIE NOTARY SERVICE, INCORPORATED



4 x 14 = 56 @ 6.48
A. Single first insertion of _____ words @ .12 \$ 362.88

B. _____ subsequent insertions of _____ words @ .10 \$ _____

C. Making proof of publication and depositing to same \$ 3.00

TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 365.88

HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID# 170010

June 2, 2009

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. We detected 8 of those contaminants, none at a level higher than the EPA allows. This report is a snapshot of our last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Our water source consists of five wells pumping from the Sparta aquifer at an average depth of approximately 450 feet. Construction of a new water plant has been completed and it has been placed in service.

Our source water assessment has been completed and copies are available at our office. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act copies of this report are available to any of our customers upon request at the Horn Lake Water Association office located at 1543 Dancy Blvd. in Horn Lake, Mississippi. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Connie Bunting at 662-393-0140. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our monthly meetings on the second Thursday of each month and/or our annual meeting, which takes place on the third Thursday in July. All meetings begin at 7:00 pm and take place at our office located at 1543 Dancy Blvd.

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. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To better understand these we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

Ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter.

Contaminants	UNITS	MCLG	AL/MCL	YOUR	SAMPLE	Violation	
				WATER	DATE	YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine	Ppm	4	4	1.32	2008	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes							
TTHMS	Ppb	NA	80	2.53	2008	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	Ppb	0	10	.0241	2008	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	Ppm	2	2	.02	2008	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	Ppm	4	4	.642	2008	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	Ppm	10	10	.45	2008	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (action level at consumer taps)	Ppm	1.3	1.3	.2	2008	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (action level at consumer taps)	Ppb	0	15	2	2008	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Educational Information

Nitrate - 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 rain-fall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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. Horn Lake Water Association 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>. Please call our office if you have any questions.

We at the Horn Lake Water Association work hard to provide safe, quality water to every tap on the system. 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.