



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Apogee 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: 6/15/10

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/30/10

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

Name of Newspaper: DeSoto Times-Tribune

Date Published: 6/15/10

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

Date Posted: 6/30/10

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
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-22-10
Date

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

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID# 170010 June 6, 2010

Horn Lake Water Association is proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 8 of these contaminants and found only one at a level higher than the EPA allows for. 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 two water plants with five wells pumping from the Sparta aquifer from an average depth of approximately 450 feet.

Our source water assessment has been completed and copies are available at our office. Four of our wells were ranked LOWER, one was ranked MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act copies of this report are available to any of our customers upon request at the office of Horn Lake Water Association. 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of drinking water 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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

Contaminants (units)	Ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.			Ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter.			
	MRDLG	MCL	YOUR	RANGE	SAMPLE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
	OR	AL OR	WATER	LOW/HIGH	DATE	YES/NO	
	MCLG	MRDL					

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Chlorine (CL2) (ppm)	4	4	1.21	1.01-1.81	2009	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppb)	NA	80	2.53	NA	NA	2008 N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.241	NA	NA	2008 N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.022	NA	NA	2008 N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.642	NA	NA	2008 N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.642	NA	NA	2008 N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.4	NA	NA	2008 N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
AL	MCLG	AL	Your Water	#Sa			
Copper (action level at consumer taps) (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0			
Lead (action level at consumer taps) (ppb)	0	15	0	1			

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. People who are pregnant, nursing, or have recently given birth, are elderly, or have certain chronic conditions such as cancer, kidney disease, or a weakened immune system are more vulnerable. If you are in one of these categories, you should consult your health care provider about drinking water from their health care provider. For more information, please call the Mississippi State Department of Health Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in pipes or containers for hours, you can reduce lead in your water by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water. If you have lead pipes, you may wish to have your water tested and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health charges \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Please call our office if you have any questions.

We at the Horn Lake Water Association work hard to provide safe water for all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the lifeblood of our community.

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. 115 on the 15 day of June, 2010
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2010

Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15 day of June, 2010

BY Judy Douglas

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

4416 @ 6.48
A. Single first insertion of _____ words @ .12 \$ 414.72
B. _____ subsequent insertions of _____ words @ .10 \$ _____
C. Making proof of publication and depositing to same \$ 3.00
TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 417.72

