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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION

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: 06/07/11

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 06/23/11

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

Name of Newspaper: DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE

Date Published: 06/07/11

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

Date Posted: 06/23/11

- 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

06-24-11
Date

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

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2010
Annual Water Quality Report



NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.

As required by the by-laws of the Association, the annual membership meeting of the Horn Lake Water Association, Inc. will be held at the Association's office at 1543 Dancy Blvd., Horn Lake, Mississippi on the 21st day of July, 2011 at 7:00 p.m.

In accordance with the By-Laws of the Horn Lake Water Association, Inc. the membership will be called upon to vote on the following:

(a) Two people will be elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the Horn Lake Water Association, Inc. for a period of three (3) years.

The Association has received a 4.7 rating from the Mississippi Department of Health this year. Your water is safe and is of extremely high quality. Also, our office will always strive to maintain this high standard of quality.

We hope you can attend, and we look forward to seeing you on the 21st of July.

Charles M. Davis, President

Horn Lake Water Association, Inc.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2010
HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION
PWS ID# 170010
June 1, 2011

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 19 of these contaminants and found only two 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 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 and terms:

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.

Ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

N/A - Not applicable

Positive Samples/Month - The number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2010
HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION
PWS ID# 170010
June 1, 2011

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDL G	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</i>								
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	2.53	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.94	1.18	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.241	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.022	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of mining wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.642	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.2	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.5	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL		
	0	15	0	1	2009	N/A		Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	1.3	1.3	0	0	2009	N/A		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 46%.

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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$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, 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.

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. 116 on the 7 day of June, 2011
- Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011
- Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011
- Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011
- Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011
- Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011

Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7 day of June, 2011

BY Judy Douglas

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



A. Single first insertion of 3x11 @ 6.48 words @ .02 \$ 213.84

B. _____ subsequent insertions of _____ words @ .02 \$ _____

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

TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 216.84

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ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2011
HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION
PWS ID# 170010
JUNE 1, 2011

Horn Lake Water Association is proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or other water quality standard. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 10 of contaminants and found only two at a level higher than the safe level. The report is a snapshot of our tap water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it can be used safely. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it can be used safely as required by regulatory agencies.

Our water source consists of two water plants with five wells purifying from the Sparta aquifer from an average of approximately 450 feet. Our source water assessment has been completed and copies are available upon request at our office. Four of wells were labeled LOWER, one was labeled MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974, copies of this report are available to any of our customers upon request. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Customer Service at 662-221-2232. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water safety. If you want to learn more, please attend our monthly meetings on the second Thursday of each month or annual meetings, which occur twice a year on the first Thursday of July. All meetings begin at 7:00 pm and are held at our office located at 1943 Davis Road.

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 (800-426-4761).

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 picks up 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, may also 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 storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and radon, a naturally occurring, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and associated activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain inorganic and organic substances in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires 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 for the period of January 1st to the 31st of 2011. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. In fact, many of these items, the table presents in this table in their natural state in the calendar year of 2011. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants on a regular basis per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the 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 measures 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 MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Health Advisory Level (HAL) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. The current advisory level is based on the addition of a contaminant that is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Health Based Maximum Contaminant Level (HBMCL) - The level of a drinking water contaminant which there is no known or expected risk to health. HBMCLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Form - For per gallon or multiple per liter (mg/L)
- Form - For per liter or multiple per liter (mg/L)
- MVA - Not applicable.
- Positive Sampling Events - The number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2011
HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION
PWS ID# 170010
JUNE 1, 2011

Contaminant (mg/L)	Regulation	Year	Result	Sample	Violation	Typical Source
Fluoride	MVA	2011	0.73	NA	NA	By-product of crop production
Iron (Total)	0.3	2011	0.21	NA	NA	Water treatment by-product
Iron (Soluble)	0.3	2011	0.21	NA	NA	Water treatment by-product
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	2011	0	NA	NA	Naturally present in surface water
Arsenic	0.05	2011	0.01	NA	NA	By-product of natural rock and soil weathering
Boron	2	2011	0.02	NA	NA	Discharge of effluent from power plant operations
Chloride	250	2011	192	NA	NA	By-product of natural water and soil weathering
Lead	0.01	2011	0.01	NA	NA	By-product of natural water and soil weathering
Nitrate	10	2011	0.7	NA	NA	By-product of natural water and soil weathering
Radon	5	2011	3.5	NA	NA	Radon gas naturally occurring in water
Sulfate	250	2011	15	NA	NA	By-product of natural water and soil weathering
Total Hardness	175	2011	15	NA	NA	By-product of natural water and soil weathering
Total Dissolved Solids	500	2011	15	NA	NA	By-product of natural water and soil weathering

***Definition of MVA (Maximum Violation Allowed) - If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health effects in children. Therefore, public water systems that serve at least 15 service connections, have at least one service connection to a residential development, or regularly supply water to at least 25 residential service connections, are required to install lead service lines. Public water systems that do not meet these criteria are not required to install lead service lines. If you are a public water system that is required to install lead service lines, you may be required to replace lead service lines. If you are a public water system that is not required to install lead service lines, you may be required to replace lead service lines. If you are a public water system that is required to install lead service lines, you may be required to replace lead service lines. If you are a public water system that is not required to install lead service lines, you may be required to replace lead service lines.

To learn more about the Regulatory Requirements for Community Water Suppliers, the HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION is happy to assist you. This report is representative of our water system. The number of samples in this report is based on the average number of samples taken within the reporting range of 0.1-1.0 mg/L. The public water system is required to take the samples within the reporting range of 0.1-1.0 mg/L.

Please call our office if you have any questions. We at the Horn Lake Water Association will do our best to provide safe, quality water to every tap on the system. We ask that all residents protect our water resources, which are the heart of the community, the way of life, and our children's future.