# BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

## CALENDAR YEAR 2011 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: 5/24/12

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 7/2/12

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

Name of Newspaper: DeSoto Times-Tribune

Date Published: 5/24/12

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

Date Posted: 5/24/12

☐ 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 — 6-14-12

***Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*** — ***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 FOR 2011**
**HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION CCR**
**PWS ID# 170010**
**June 1, 2012**

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 9 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 upon request at our office as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Four of our wells were ranked **LOWER**; one was ranked **MODERATE** in terms of susceptibility to contamination. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Connie Bunting at 662-393-0140. 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 theMCLGs 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 contaminant.
**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.
**pCi/L** – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Low | High | Sample Date | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | |
| **TTHMs** (Total Trihalomethanes)(ppb) | N/A | 80 | 2.53 | N/A | N/A | 2008 | No | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Chlorine** (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2011 | No | Water additive used to Control microbes |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| **Barium** (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.023 | N/A | N/A | 2011 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Fluoride** (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.563 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| **Nitrate** (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.20 | N/A | N/A | 2011 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Nitrite** (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.20 | N/A | N/A | 2011 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| **Radium** (Combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 0.776 | N/A | N/A | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| | MCLG | AL | Your Water | #Samples exceeding AL | | Sample Date | Exceeds AL | |
| **Lead** – action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | | 2009 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Copper** – action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | | 2009 | No | 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 50%.

**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 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.

**MONITORING AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE DATA VIOLATIONS**

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

*In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water systems 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 analyses 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.*

DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE
SIMPLY MAKING LIFE BETTER SINCE 1839



# 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. 117 on the 24 day of May, 2011

Volume N _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011

Volume N _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2012

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2012

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2012

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2012

BY: Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24 day of May, 2012

BY: Judy H. Douglas

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI JUDY H. DOUGLAS ID No 61798 NOTARY PUBLIC Comm Expires January 16, 2013 DESOTO COUNTY

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

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