

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 JUN 28 PM 4: 03

Worn Lake Water Assn, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

170010

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
 On water bills (attach copy of bill)
 Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
 Other see attached

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/28/13, 5/21/13, / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/28/13

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /
 As a URL (Provide URL _____)
 As an attachment
 As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: De Soto Times-TribuneDate Published: 5/21/13

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6/28/13

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):
office lobby

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.)

6-28-13
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601) 576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

**ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2012
HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION CCR
PWS ID# 17010
May 15, 2013**

The 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 13 of these contaminants and found only one at a level higher than the EPA allows for. This report is a list of our last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it is, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Our source consists of two water plants with five wells pumping from the Sparta aquifer from a depth of approximately 450 feet.

Our 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 and one was ranked HIGHER. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Connie Bunting at 662-393-0140. If you want to learn more, please attend our meetings on the second Thursday of each month and/or our annual meeting, which takes place on the first Thursday in July. All meetings begin at 7:00 pm and take place at our office located at 1543 Dancy.

Your tap water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain inorganic and organic chemicals. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the National Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, rivers, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves various 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, can come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic chemicals, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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 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 supplied 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 presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. However, based on the information 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 in our water once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To better understand these we've provided the full definitions and terms.

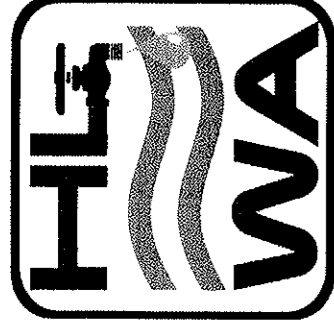
Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other actions which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best 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 where it is concaving evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial pathogens.
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.
Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - A unit of measurement.
Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.
Not applicable
Samples/Month - The number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.
Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MROL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation Year/Mo	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
<i>(There is a disinfection by-product if a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.20	0.70	1.40	2012	No	Water added to control taste
HAA 5 (Total Haloacetic Acids) (ppm)	N/A	60	2.0	N/A	N/A	2012	No	By-Product of disinfection
THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppm)	N/A	80	2.07	N/A	N/A	2012	No	By-Product of disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.023	N/A	N/A	2011	No	Discharge of effluent from refineries & deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.563	N/A	N/A	2011	No	Erosion of water adding teeth fluoride and factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.18	N/A	N/A	2012	No	Runoff from leaching from manure, etc. deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	1	1	2009	No	Corrosion of plumbing by natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	2009	No	Corrosion of plumbing by 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 fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 100%. The number of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that were within the optimal range of 0.92% was 100%.

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 materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize 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 water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act. For more information, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at 1-800-426-4791. The Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory offers lead test kits for \$10.00. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

**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 18th day of July, 2013 at 7:00 p.m.

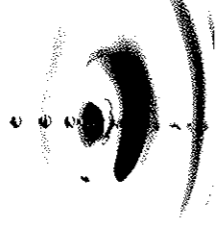
In accordance with the By-Laws of the Horn Lake Water Association, Inc. the membership will be called upon to vote on the following:

(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 5.0 rating from the Mississippi Department of Health this year. This is the highest rating possible for a water system to receive. Your water is safe and is of extremely high quality. Also, our office will always strive to maintain this high standard of quality.

2012 Annual
Water Quality Report
May 15, 2013

We hope you can attend, and we look forward to seeing you on the 18th of July.



Charles M. Davis, President
Horn Lake Water Association, Inc.

AFFP

PN: CCR REPORT

Affidavit of Publication

DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI }
 COUNTY OF DESOTO } SS

DIANE SMITH, being duly sworn, says:

That she is a Clerk of the DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE, a newspaper of general circulation in said county, published in Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi; that the publication, a copy of which is printed hereon, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

May 21, 2013

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.

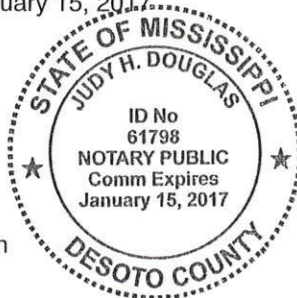
SIGNED:

Diane Smith
 Clerk

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 21st day of May 2013.

Judy Douglas
 JUDY DOUGLAS, Notary, DeSoto County, Mississippi

My commission expires: January 15, 2017.



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Connie Bunting
 Horn Lake Water Association
 P O Box 151
 Horn Lake, MS 38637

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2012
HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION CCR
 PWS ID# 170010
 May 15, 2013

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 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, 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.

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or Water	Your Low	Your 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.)							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.20	0.70 1.40	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	N/A	60	2.0	N/A N/A	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	2.07	N/A N/A	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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	N/A N/A	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	0.18	N/A N/A	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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 (ppm)	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 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 92%.

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 601-576-7562 if you wish to have your water tested.