

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2019 JUN 18 AM 10:12

# 2018 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Horn Lake Water Assn.

Public Water System Name

0170010

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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. **You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 6 / 2019 / / / 2019

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 / 14 / 19

- CCR was distributed by Email *(Email MSDH a copy)* Date Emailed: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2019
  - As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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 - Tribune

Date Published: 6 / 6 / 19 office lobby

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6 / 14 / 2019

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct URL)*

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Charles M. Davis, Pres.

6-14-19

Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

Date

### Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)  
**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800  
**\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\***

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!**

**ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2018**  
**HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION CCR**  
**MS0170010**  
**June 04, 2019**

RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY  
2019 JUN 24 AM 9:45

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 many contaminants, detecting 14 of these contaminants with none at a level higher than the EPA allows for. This report is a snapshot of our last year's water quality.

Our water source consists of two water plants with five wells pumping from the Sparta aquifer from an average depth of approximately 450 feet. Four of our wells were ranked **LOWER**; two were 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 third 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).

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 organ 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/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 (800-426-4791).

#### **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. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all to the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of the public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have 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 contaminant.

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

**Ppb** – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

**N/A** – Not applicable

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

**ug/L** – A unit of measurement. (1000 ug/L is equal to 1 mg/L or 1 ppm)

**ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2018  
HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION CCR  
MS0170010  
June 04, 2019**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.10	1.00	1.46	2018	No	Water additive use to control microbes
HAA5 SM1 (Total Haloacetic Acids)(ppb)	N/A	60	6.0	6.0	6.0	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	1.46	N/A	N/A	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.023	0.0229	0.023	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.6	3.3	3.9	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.26	0.24	0.28	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.9	N/A	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium(Combined 226/228)(pCi/L)	0	5	0.85	0.25	0.60	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
	MCLG	AL	Your Water	#Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL		
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.000	0	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0	0	2018	No	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Unregulated Contaminants	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	
Chlorate (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	75	67	82	2013	No	
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	0.25	N/A	N/A	2018	No	
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	0.60	N/A	N/A	2018	No	
Strontium (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	18	18	18	2013	No	

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0170010 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 54%.

**Additional Information for Nitrates**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 rainfall or agricultural activity. IF you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

**ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2018**  
**HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION CCR**  
**MS0170010**  
**June 04, 2019**

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Our water source consists of two water plants with five wells pumping from the Sparta aquifer from an average depth of approximately 450 feet. Four of our wells were ranked **LOWER**; two were 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 third 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.

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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 organ 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/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 (800-426-4791).

**Additional Information for Lead**

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all to the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of the public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions and terms:

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Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.10	1.00	1.46	2018	No	Water additive use to control microbes
HAA5 SM1 (Total Haloacetic Acids)(ppb)	N/A	60	6.0	6.0	6.0	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	1.46	N/A	N/A	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.023	0.0229	0.023	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.6	3.3	3.9	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.26	0.28	0.24	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.9	N/A	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium(Combined 226/228)(pCi/L)	0	5	0.85	0.25	0.60	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
	MCLG	AL	Your Water	#Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL		
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.000	0	2018	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0	0	2018	No		Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	
Chlorate (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	75	67	82	2013	No	
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	0.25	N/A	N/A	2018	No	
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	0.60	N/A	N/A	2018	No	
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**Additional Information for Nitrates**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2018 HORN LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION CCR

MS0170010

June 04, 2019

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Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
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HAAS SM1 (Total Haloacetic Acids)(ppb)	N/A	60	6.0	6.0	6.0	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	1.46	N/A	N/A	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.023	0.0229	0.023	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.6	3.3	3.9	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.26	0.28	0.24	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,

this type of contamination. As such, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions and terms:

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Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	MRDLG	MRDL	TT or Your	Water	Low	High	Sample Violation	Date	Yes/No	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>												
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.10	1.00	1.46	2018	No					Water additive use to control microbes
HAAs SMI (Total) (ppm)	N/A	60	6.0	6.0	6.0	2018	No					By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMs (Total) (ppm)	N/A	80	1.46	N/A	N/A	2018	No					By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>												
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Radium-226 (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	0.60	N/A	N/A	2018	No					
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	0.60	N/A	N/A	2018	No					
Strontium (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	18	18	18	2013	No					

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0170010 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 65%.

**Additional Information for Nitrates**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause the baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

AFFP  
PN: CCR REPORT

## Affidavit of Publication

DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE

STATE OF MS }  
COUNTY OF DESOTO } SS

HORN LAKE WATER ASSOC.

CCR REPORT. 06/06.

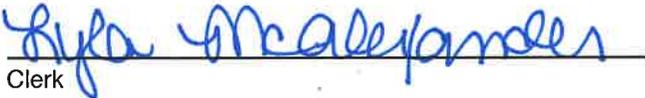
LYLA MCALEXANDER, being duly sworn, says:

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

June 06, 2019

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

SIGNED:

  
Clerk

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 6th day of June 2019.

  
KIMBERLY BEVINEAU, Notary, DeSoto County, MS

My commission expires: January 18, 2020

00003014 00063083

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

