2020 JUN 31 AM 10: 20

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

South Twin Lakes & City of Horn Lake

Public Water System Name

MS170025 & ~~MS170022~~ 0170024

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 / 25 /2020 / /2020 / /2020

☒ CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used USPS Marketing Mail Direct by Franklin Press, Inc.

Date Mailed/Distributed: 06 /25 / 2020

☐ CCR was distributed by Email ***(Email MSDH a copy)*** Date Emailed: / /2020

- ☐ ☐ 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: _____

Date Published: / /

☐ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: / /2020

☐ 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

Jeff Burke / Assistante Public Works Director 06/26/2020

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

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

Recd 6/24/20

Horn Lake Utility and Sanitation Department
3101 Goodman Road West
Horn Lake, MS 38637

PRSRT STD
US POSTAGE PAID
MEMPHIS, TN
PERMIT NO. 380

2019 Annual Water Quality Report
North Holly Hills
City of Horn Lake
PWS# 170024

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality water and services we deliver to you everyday. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

North Holly Hills Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The City of Horn Lake vigilantly safeguards the water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Where does my water come from?
In 2019 our water department distributed 19,331,100 gallons of water to our customers. Our water is groundwater pumped from a natural underground aquifer, the Sparta Aquifer. The water is drawn by wells.

Do I need to take special precautions?
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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source water assessment and its availability
Source Water Assessment Program was conducted by the Department of Environmental Quality under contract from the Mississippi Department of Health. The results of the report are available at: http://landandwater.deq.ms.gov/swap/reports/report.aspx?id=0170024

The susceptibility assessment ranking for each well is:
-PWS ID: 170024, Source ID: 1, Susceptibility: Moderate
-PWS ID: 170024, Source ID: 2, Susceptibility: Moderate

Conservation Tips
-Repair household leaks.
-Use water saving shower heads, faucets, toilets and appliances.
-Wash only full loads of clothes or dishes.

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. The City of Horn Lake 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 Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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Water Quality Data Table

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 or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	< 15	< 15	< 15	2019	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0532	0.0532	0.0532	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2019	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2019	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)*	4	4	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppb)	2	2	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2019	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3=AL	0.2	All sites below AL		2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	15=AL	1.0	All sites below AL		2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine[2] (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	1.20	0.90	1.30	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3 (HAA5)	3	3	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalo-Methane (ppb)	0	80	12.9 (TTHM)	5.99	12..9	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Water Quality Data Table

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 or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0479	0.0479	0.0479	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.900	0.900	0.900	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)*	4	4	0.934	0.934	0.934	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	1.9	1.9	1.9	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3=AL	0.1 (90th percentile)	All sites below AL		2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	15=AL	0 (90th percentile)	All sites below AL		2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine[2] (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	1.5	1.30	2.00	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6.0 (HAA5)	6.0	6.0	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalo-Methane (ppb)	0	80	<4.00 (TTHM)	<4.00	<4.00	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

*** 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 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 100%.**

Term	Defin
ppm	ppm:
ppb	ppb: p
NA	NA: n
ND	ND: N
NR	NR: M
Important Drinkin	
Term	**Defir**
MCLG	MCL level there allow
MCL	MCL level wate feasil
TT	TT: inten drink
AL	AL: conta other
Variance and Exemption	Varia not t certa
MRDLG	Maxi of a no kn reflec contr
MNR	MNR
MRDL	Maxi level Ther infec
MPL	MPL