MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Fisher Ferry Water District Inc
Public Water Supply Name

750004
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 Website

Date customers were informed: 6 /20/ 2010

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: The Vicksburg Post

Date Published: 6 /20/ 2010

☑ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** office

Date Posted: 6 /21/ 2010

☑ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. fisherferrywater.com

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.

Tut [signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-21-2010
Date

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

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

Fisher Ferry Water District, Inc.

PWS ID: 750004

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) drinking water health standards. Our efforts each day are directed toward providing you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report contains information about your water district, where it comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by the regulatory agencies.

Our water comes from 2 groundwater wells in the Sparta Aquifer. Our backup water source is from 2 groundwater wells in the Forest Hill Sand Aquifer. Our water is treated with Ozone and Chlorine. To obtain more information about your water district log on to http://www.fisherferrywater.com/.

The minimum and maximum running average free chlorine levels in 2009 were from 0.76 mg/l and 1.36 mg/l respectively.

MSDH has completed a source water assessment to determine the overall susceptibility of FFWD drinking water supply to potential sources of contamination. Rating is on a seven-tiered scale from very-low to very high, based on geologic sensitivity, well construction and contamination sources. The FFWD wells are rated as follows: Sparta wells, each over 2000 feet deep and rated LOWER. Forest Hill Water wells, each over 400 feet deep and rated MODERATE. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601-636-1098.

The FFWD Board normally meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the water office. Our Annual Membership Meeting is held on the third Tuesday in February at 7:00 p.m. Customers are notified by postcard of the annual meeting. We encourage all customers who have concerns or questions to meet with us.

This report is not being mailed to individual customers, but a copy may be obtained by calling our office and available on our website: http://www.fisherferrywater.com/. If you want additional information about your drinking water, please contact our certified waterworks operator and general manager, Mrs. Cheryl Van Norman at 601-636-1098 or via email at ffw1@att.net. Additional information about your system and its compliance history, along with information on "Why,When and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" may be found at http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/watersupply/index.htm.

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.

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).

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. Fisher Ferry Water District, Inc. 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.

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
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products – Running Annual Average (RAA)								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4		0.76	1.36	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	RAA	60	160	NA		2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	RAA	80	213	NA	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)		10	0.33	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from septic tanks,sewage
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)		1	0.05	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from septic tank,sewage
Volatile ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
1,1,1-trichloroethane (ppb)		200	0.0005	NA	2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)		7	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)		70	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)		5	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)		5	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Benzene (ppb)		5	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)		5	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)		70	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Dichloromethane (ppb)		5	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Ethylbenzene (ppb)		700	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)		600	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)		75	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)		100	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)		5	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Toluene (ppb)		1000	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic

						factories; Leaching from landfills
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	100	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppb)	10000	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

Fisher Ferry Water District, Inc. • PWS ID: 750004

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MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

2009 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/22/10 Time: 1:45

PWSID: 7500041

System Name: Fisher Ferry Water

Lead/Copper Language Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other
Violation(S)

Will correct report & mail copy marked **"corrected copy"** to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.
Will do a Corrected Copy and Notify Customers on Water Bill

Spoke with Cheryl Van Norman 601 636-1098
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)