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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Fisher Ferry Water District Inc
Public Water Supply Name

0750004
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.

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 posted at office

Date customers were informed: 6/24/2011

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: 6/26/11

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

Date Posted: 6/24/11

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.

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

6-27-11
Date

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

Head calls part of life for Uncle Grunk

A long, long time ago, in a place far, far away where other peoples were shooting at us, I served in the United States Navy, and a lot of the language has stuck with me the rest of my life. When the phone rings and I answer it, if the caller asks for "Uncle Bob," I reply, "Uncle Bob, Aye," as we used to have to respond on bridge watches, except it was "Lieutenant Neil, Aye," then "I still determine who has the right-of-way at intersections by looking to see the other car's port running light. And I still say "head" instead of "bathroom."



ROBERT HITT NEILL

"Matter of fact, I'm trying to teach my 4-year-old and 2-year-old grandboys to say they want to "make a head call," instead of saying that they "need to go potty," which is not a manly declaration at all. Yet that was the announcement which one of them made at naptime Saturday, after spending the morning in the Swimming Hole and eating a lunch of King Oscar sardines and smoked gouda cheese and crackers, with peanut butter and molasses sandwiches. After such a manly lunch, a head call might have been expected, really.

As a Grunk ("Granddaddy Uncle Bob" was shortened to "Granduncle," then "Grunkle," then "Grunk") I have had surprisingly little experience in these matters, other than teaching both grandboys ("Sh" & "Nil" — in monograms, the last initial goes in the middle) the pleasures of man's age-old relationships with trees in the outdoors. After my first child was born, I was immediately deployed for a long time;

when Adam came along, I was recovering from a broken back that didn't allow me to pick up kids, especially with heavy dirty diapers. Then the week we got B.C. home from the hospital, I crushed my right hand in a cotton gin lint cleaner. So, I was physically prevented from learning the basics of kid's head calls.

Until Grunkhood came along. Now, while it is a pleasure to keep grandboys for the day, I am expected to provide help when nature calls, or for head calls.

Which I've discovered, as a country homeowner, is a good thing to do at this head-call-training-stage: while a half-roll of toilet paper seems adequate to a 4-year-old, it requires a great deal of later Grunk effort with a plunger or fire hose before it reaches its final destination in the septic tank. Better to forestall that, as well as the flushing of dirty diapers, which produce even worse results.

I realize that we've already reached the point of "way too much information here," but there is an educational purpose, if the reader can stay high-minded.

Though having reached Grunkhood with little experience in such matters, I am still vaguely familiar with certain basics of the processes of elimination in young humans.

In particular, there is a certain — ahem — color to be expected, and though fairly ignorant about that, I know for sure that it is not the color green!

The grandboy in question had recently picked up a cough, and was being treated with antibiotics, I knew. Could the medication produce such a change? On the other hand, I had a very painful experience myself with gangrene after a knee injury, and know personally that the "green" part of that word is descriptive of the shade one's leg acquires just prior to the worst pain I've ever experienced, and one of the worst smells, emanating from my own knee. At this point, the "A word" is mentioned by doctors, and one readily agrees, if it will stop the pain.

Did I have a grandboy with internal gangrene?

Time to hit the Panic Button in the Grunk head!

I was alone with custody of both grandboys: Dooks was hosting a wedding brunch, and their Momma, employed in a healthcare field herself, had to work today. Supposedly, Grunk was capable of keeping the grandboys for a day.

I hate cell phones, but there is a time and place for one, specifically when a grandboy has internal gangrene. I speed-dialed my daughter with the news.

Granddaddies, pay attention here: there is a product made of shaved ice covered with colored syrup, perhaps called snow cones? Avoid the green ones!

Robert Hitt Neill is an outdoors writer. He lives in Ieland, Miss.

2010 Drinking Water Quality Report Fisher Ferry Water District, Inc. • PWS ID: 75004

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 efforts each day are directed toward providing you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water and we work hard to meet all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) drinking water health standards. 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 2010 were from 1.75 mg/l and 2.20 mg/l, respectively.

MSDHI has completed a source water assessment to determine the overall acceptability 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 601-436-1096.

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 e-mail of the 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 operators and general manager, Neil, Clerk, Van Norman at 601-436-1096 or via email at nc@ffwd.net. Additional information about your system and its compliance status, along with information on "Why, When and How to Boil Your Drinking Water," may be found at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/bottledwater/>.

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 elements, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may cause disease; inorganic chemicals, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff; and pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and other chemicals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and residential use, 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. Immunocompromised 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's 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 601-576-7282 if you wish to have your water tested.

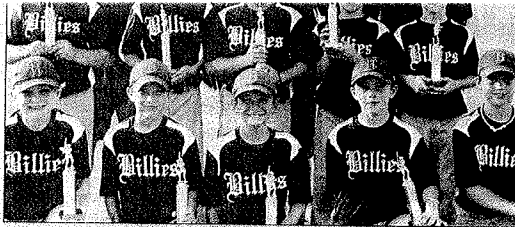
Water Quality Data Table

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.

Contaminant	Units	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Microbes (Total Coliforms) (ppm)	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Trinethylamine (TMA) (ppm)	0.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total Hardness (ppm)	150	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fluoride (ppm)	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

SPORTS ARENA





SUBMITTED TO THE VICKSBURG POST

The 9-year-olds' Class AA Vicksburg Billies baseball team won the Zeke Walley Championship on June 12 in North Jackson by defeating the top-seeded Madison Storm. First row from left, are Coleman Verhine, Kieran Theriot, Jack Shelton, Thomas Trichell and Shane Lewis. Second row, from left, are Gabriel Katzenmeyer, Thomas Phillips, R.G. Willis, Phillip Upshaw and James Trichell. Third row are coaches Chad Phillips, Tim Shelton and Shane Upshaw.

Submit items by e-mail at sports@vicksburgpost.com; postal service at P.O. Box 821668, Vicksburg, MS 39182; fax at 601-634-0897; or delivered in person to 1601-F.N. Frontage Road by Monday for publication Wednesday, or Friday for publication on Sunday. Please include your name and phone number.

Warren Central girls' basketball camp

The Warren Central Developmental Basketball Camp for girls only in grades 4-8 is scheduled for July 5-8 from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. each day. The cost is \$50 and includes a T-shirt. Registration is July 5 from 8 a.m. until 9 a.m. at Warren Central High School. For information, call coach Jackie Martin-Brown at 601-638-3372.

Arrowhead golf tournaments

The Arrowhead Junior Golf Tour will host the AJGT University Junior Classic in Baton Rouge on July 11 and 12. The two-day, 36-hole tournament is ranked by the National Junior Golf Scoreboard. Entry deadline is July 6. The Arrowhead Tour will also host the Crown Buick Invitational at English Turn golf course in New Orleans on July 18 and 19. Entry deadline is July 11.

To register for either tournament, or for more information, call 318-402-2446 or visit arrowheadgt.com

Warren Central baseball tryouts

Tryouts for Warren Central's varsity baseball team will be held July 18 and 19, from 4 to 6 p.m. each day at Viking Field. Players must have a current physical and bring their own equipment.

Equestrian camp at Silver Creek

Silver Creek Equestrian Club will host a series of summer riding camps at its arena in Boykin. The camp will cover horse management and riding skills, and will feature instruction for all skill levels.

The remaining camp sessions run from Monday-July 1, and July 25-29. The fees are \$250 per session for Silver Creek members with their own horse, \$300 for non-members using a club horse, and an additional \$75 to board a horse at Silver Creek during the camp. For information and enrollment forms, call Silver Creek Equestrian Club at 601-638-8888, or instructor Tim Anderson at 228-697-2120.

Swim lessons at City Pool

The Vicksburg City Pool is conducting enrollment for swim lessons. All swim lessons are \$12. Mommy and me lessons are for children ages 6 months to 4 years. Levels 1 through VI are for ages 5 to 18. Adult swim lessons are also available. Swim lesson sessions are June 27-July 8 and July 18-29. For information call City Pool at 601-634-4516.

Contaminant	MCLG	A. Level	Year	Sample	Exceeds	Violation Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCE)	0.005	NA	2010	No	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and labeling from or associated with drug factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (DCE)	1	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing, dry cleaning, and other factories
Trichloroethene (TCE)	70	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (DCE)	5	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (DCE)	5	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from metal-finishing factories
Hexene (epb)	3	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Carbon tetrachloride (CTC)	5	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Hex-1,5-Dichlorohexane (DCH)	70	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from factories' non-mechanical gas storage tanks and landfills
Dibromomethane (DBM)	5	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Ethylbenzene (EB)	700	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (oDCB)	100	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (pDCB)	70	0.5	NA <td 2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
Styrene (epb)	100	0.7	NA	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	5	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Toluene (epb)	1000	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories, labeling from landfills
Triethylamine (TEA)	100	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from beverage and dry cleaning
Vinylchloride (VC)	5	0.7	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Vinyl Chloride (epb)	2	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (epb)	1000	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing, dry cleaning, and other factories

Contaminant	MCLG	A. Level	Year	Sample	Exceeds	Violation Source	
Lead - action level at customer taps (epb)	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at customer taps (epb)	1.3	1.3	1.0	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	A. Level	Year	Sample	Exceeds	Violation Source
Microbiological Contaminants						
Bacteria	0	0	0	2010	No	Naturally present in environment
Coli	0	0	0	2010	No	Naturally present in environment

Violations

Contaminant	MCLG	A. Level	Year	Sample	Exceeds	Violation Source
Lead	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	0	No
Copper	1.3	1.3	1.0	2010	0	No
Microbiological Contaminants						
Bacteria	0	0	0	2010	No	Naturally present in environment
Coli	0	0	0	2010	No	Naturally present in environment

Our water system violated a drinking water standard in the 4th quarter of 2010 (10/1/2010-12/31/2010). We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received show that our system exceeded the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Trichloroethene (TCE). The standard for Trichloroethene (TCE) is 0.05 mg/L. You have a right to know and a Public Notice was given by mailing each customer a postcard on May 20, 2011. If you did not receive a notice and would like to request a copy, please contact the office.

MS0750004 - Puffer Ferry Water District, Inc.

Contaminant	Monitoring Period	Violation	Public Notice
TTHM	10/01/2010 to 12/31/2010	MCL 0.105 Mg/l	May 20, 2011

2011 JUL 28 AM 9:47

Fisher Ferry Water District, Inc.

June 24, 2011

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT IS READY AND WILL
BE IN THE VICKSBURG POST JUNE 26, 2011.