



2011 JUN 22 AM 8:59

6705

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

FMH Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

0670005

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 _____

Date customers were informed: / /

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: Indianola Enterprise Tocsin

Date Published: 6/16/11

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

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

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.

David Keeton

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-17-11

Date

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

Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2010	.01	.009 - .01	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2010	17.9	6.3 – 17.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
16. Fluoride	N	2010	.486	.377 - .486	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
21. Selenium	N	2010	.7	.6 - .7	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Disinfection By-Products									
81. HAA5	N	4QT2010	20	26 - 30	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	4QT2010	28	18 - 27	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine	N	2010	.35	.25 - .43	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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/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 1.800.426.4791.

The FMH Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

2011 JUN 22 AM 8:59

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF SUNFLOWER
CITY OF INDIANOLA:

The Enterprise-Tocsin

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State,

Robyn M. Parham, of The Enterprise-Tocsin, a newspaper published in said City, County and State, who upon being duly sworn, deposes and says: The notice, of which a copy is hereunto annexed,

was published in said newspaper 1 weeks, as follows:

16 Day of June, 20 11 Vol. XXX4, No. 24

____ Day of _____, 20 ____ Vol. _____, No. _____

____ Day of _____, 20 ____ Vol. _____, No. _____

____ Day of _____, 20 ____ Vol. _____, No. _____

____ Day of _____, 20 ____ Vol. _____, No. _____

Signed: Robyn M. Parham

And I further certify that I have examined the several copies of The Enterprise-Tocsin, above referred to, and find that the said notice has been published as stated.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me this 16 day of June, 20 11

Cost: \$ 281.18

Jeraldine McDonald



2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 FMH Water Association
 P.O. Box 10000
 May 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our ultimate goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Mississippian Upper Water Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify various sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility assessments were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available by viewing upon request. The work for the FMH Water Association has been completed and is available by viewing upon request.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Koehn at 562.222.8001. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for June 27, 10:00 AM at the South Shore Water Office.

The industry monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were analyzed during the period of January 1, to December 31, 2010. In cases where monitoring is required by the SDWA, the table reflects the most recent results. All water events from the surface of land or underground, it describes naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and the risk of contamination of contaminants from the production of electricity or from various activities, mineral contaminants, such as nitrate and borate, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural fertilizers operations, and wildlife. Synthetic contaminants, such as herbicides and pesticides, which can be found in your water, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and lawn care. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and lawn care, are used to control insects and weeds and can also come from certain consumer products. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the regulatory community or 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. All drinking water, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Actual Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGL as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal MCLG" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not enforce a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 microbial contaminants.

Maximum Allowable Disinfectant Level Goal (MADLGD) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MADLGDs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$200,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Median Value	95th Percentile	Level Exceeded	Range of Detected or Not Detected	Use of Disinfectant	MCLG	MCL	Primary Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants								
18. Strontium	NI	2510	0%	200 - 61	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, fraction of natural deposits.
19. Chromium	NI	2010	11%	0.3 - 17.9	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, fraction of natural deposits.
16. Fluoride	NI	2510	45%	327 - 458	ppm	4	4	Emission of natural deposits, waste water with phosphorus being added with phosphorus being added with phosphorus from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
21. Selenium	NI	2010	7%	2 - 7	ppm	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
Disinfection By-Products								
41. HAA5	NI	407210	20%	26 - 30	ppm	0	50	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
17. Trihalo Methane	NI	407210	22%	16 - 27	ppm	0	50	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
42. Haloacetic Acids	NI	2010	3%	23 - 43	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water positive used to control bacteria.

*Minor exceedance - No sample required for 2010

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