

APPROVED

Minter City Water & Sewer District
PWS ID#0420035
2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Rec'd
6/24/08

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. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its 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.

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).

Where does my water come from?

Our wells draw from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox aquifer.

Availability of the Consumer Confidence Report and the Source water assessment

The Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to the water system customer. However, it is available upon request.

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Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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.

How can I get involved?

Minter City Water & Sewer District works 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.

Minter City Water & Sewer District regular board meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month. For further information, please contact Hugh Arant, Chairman.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

*******A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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. Minter City Water & Sewer District 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>. 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. Minter City Water & Sewer District 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 \$10.00 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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.43	0.39	0.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	30	20	30	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	78.44	26.2	78.44	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.005144	NA		2007	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.248	NA		2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.642	ND	0.642	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.000547	ND	0.000547	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0042	ND	0.0042	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants					
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test

					addition.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
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
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Hugh Arant
Address:
POB 73
Minter City, MS 38944
662-756-2034
662-624-2399

Mississippi State Department of Health
Division of Water Supply

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 AUG 28 AM 8:42

Calendar Year 2008 Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Minter City Water & Sewer District
Public Water Supply Name

0420035

PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act required 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:

- Advertisement in local paper
 On water bills 7/2/09
 Other

Date Customers were informed: 07/17/09

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

Date Distributed: / /

CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach a copy of published CCR & proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Greenwood Commonwealth

Date Published: 07/17/09

CCR was posted in public places. Locations: Town Hall

Date Posted: / /

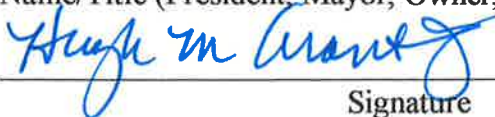
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.

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, Division of Water Supply.

Hugh M. Arant, Jr., Chairman

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) (Please type/print)



Signature

07/17/09
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Division of Water Supply/POB 1700/Jackson, MS 39215

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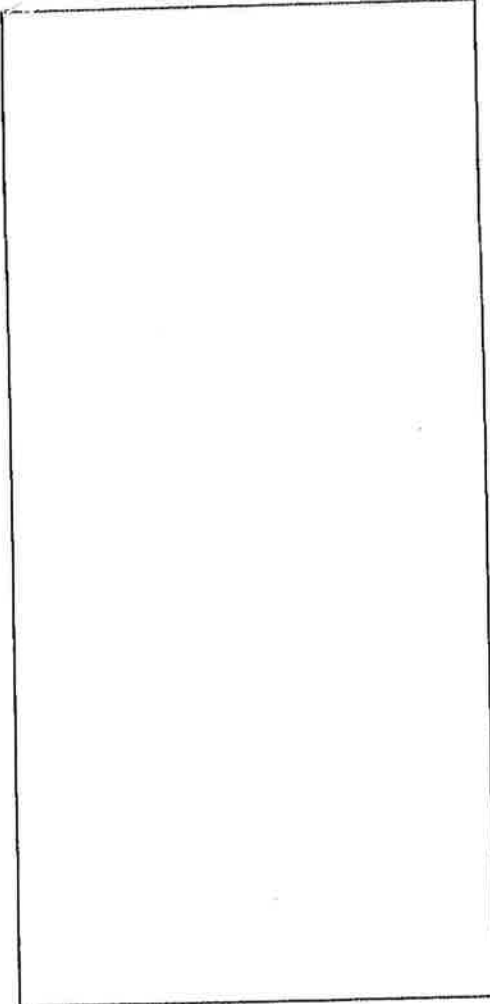
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PROOF OF PUBLICATION



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CITY OF GREENWOOD,
LEFLORE COUNTY

Before me, Eddie Ray, A Notary Public,

of said County, personally appeared Kembadome
Clerk of the Greenwood Commonwealth, a newspaper published in Leflore
County, who, on oath, stated that the notice attached hereto

was published in said newspaper for 1

times, beginning July 17 20 09, and ending

July 17 20 09, in the following issues, to wit:

Vol. 113 No. 1108 Dated July 17 20 09

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____

Printer's Fee \$ _____ Clerk's Fee _____

Kembadome Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of

August 20 09

MISSISSIPPI STATEWIDE NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES AUGUST 20, 2010
BONDED THRU STEGALL NOTARY SERVICE

Minter City Water & Sewer District
PWS ID#0420035
2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

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Although this was not the result of an action by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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. Minter City Water & Sewer District 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>. 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. Minter City Water & Sewer District 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 \$10.00 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, IT, or MRL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								

There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of certain...

er 2001 statement that she hoped a "wise Latina" could rule better than a white male, drawing expressions of regret from the nominee, who said her words were poorly chosen.

Democrats devoted some of their question time to allowing Sotomayor to make her closing arguments to the panel that will cast the first votes on her confirmation.

Civil rights way for him

Obama cited historical figures from writer W.E.B. DuBois to Supreme Court justice Thurgood Marshall to civil rights icon Martin Luther King Jr. to explain how the path to the presidency was cleared by visionaries.

Despite the racial progress exemplified by his own election, Obama said African-Americans must overcome a disproportionate share of struggles, including being more likely to suffer from many diseases and having a higher proportion of children end up in jail.

"They're very different from the barriers faced by earlier generations. They're very different from the ones faced when fire hoses and dogs were being turned on young marchers," Obama said. "But what's required to overcome today's barriers is the same as what was needed then. The same commitment. The same sense of urgency."

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(AP) — Space shuttle Endeavour is closing in on the international space station following a two-day chase. Before docking at the space station this afternoon, Endeavour will perform a backflip so the station crew can photograph its entire surface. NASA wants to see whether the shuttle suffered any significant launch damage. An unusually large amount of foam insulation peeled away from a fuel tank during Wednesday's liftoff.

Endeavour's thermal tiles were dinged in several places by foam. But that damage is considered minor.

Contaminant	Unit	4	4	0.248	NA	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
Benzene (ppb)		700	700	0.642	ND	0.642	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (ppm)		1	1	0.000547	ND	0.000547	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)		10	10	0.0042	ND	0.0042	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Ammonia (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	No	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	No	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Hexane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Toluene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
1,1,1-Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	No	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	No	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

Unit	Description
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
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 disinfectant 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
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information, please contact:
 High Arc
 Address
 POB 73
 Meridian City, MS 38944
 662-756-2034
 662-624-2399

ses
 tion
 RAL, Fla.

662-624-2398
 MINTER CITY WATER/SEWER DIST.
 PO BOX 57
 DUBLIN MS 38739

935130	935130	0
PREVIOUS	PRESENT	GAL USED
METER READING		
DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT
Water Credit		18.00 (25.13)

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
 320 PB3499298
 19419 00.280 JUL 02 09
 0430 MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 38739
7.13

DUE DATE 7/25/9
 METER READING DAY 6/22/9
 IF NOT PAID BY 25th - 7.13
 ACCOUNT # 309
 Return Service Requested

TOTAL DUE **-7.13**
 DUE DATE 7/25/9
 METER READING DAY 6/22/9
 IF NOT PAID BY 25th - 7.13
 ACCOUNT # 309

ROBERT HARRIS
 11700 CR 5
 MINTER CITY MS 38944

****CCR UPON REQUEST****

662-624-2398
 MINTER CITY WATER/SEWER DIST.
 PO BOX 57
 DUBLIN MS 38739

426590	426590	0
PREVIOUS	PRESENT	GAL USED
METER READING		
DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT
Water Credit		18.00 16.17

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
 151 PB3499298
 19819 00.280 JUL 02 09
 0432 MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 38739
1.83

DUE DATE 7/25/9
 METER READING DAY 6/22/9
 IF NOT PAID BY 25th 2.01
 ACCOUNT # 289
 Return Service Requested

TOTAL DUE **1.83**
 DUE DATE 7/25/9
 METER READING DAY 6/22/9
 IF NOT PAID BY 25th 2.01
 ACCOUNT # 289

MARY E. WILLIAMS
 12503 CNTY RD 549
 (HOWARD W.)
 MINTER CITY MS 38944

****CCR UPON REQUEST****

662-624-2398
 MINTER CITY WATER/SEWER DIST.
 PO BOX 57
 DUBLIN MS 38739

786210	786210	0
PREVIOUS	PRESENT	GAL USED
METER READING		
DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT
Water Credit		18.00 7.42

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
 154 PB3499298
 19019 00.280 JUL 02 09
 0435 MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 38739
10.58

DUE DATE 7/25/9
 METER READING DAY 6/22/9
 IF NOT PAID BY 25th 11.64
 ACCOUNT # 174
 Return Service Requested

TOTAL DUE **10.58**
 DUE DATE 7/25/9

AMY NORRIS
 AMANDA PRINE
 521 CR 526