



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

East Laflore Water & Sewer
Public Water Supply Name

420010
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: 6 25/10

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 Greenwood Commonwealth

Date Published: 6 30/10

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.

Charles E. Brooks
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/29/10
Date

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

East Leflore Water & Sewer 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. 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?

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is three wells that draw from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Brooks at (662) 453-8860. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us for our monthly meetings the first Thursday of each month at our office at 100 Meadowbrook Road. Meetings begin at 4:30 p.m. This water system routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring period from January 1 to December 31, 2009. As your water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents doesn't necessarily pose a health risk.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

According to EPA CFR 141.21(a)(4), public water systems that are required to collect 6 or more routine bacteriological samples monthly may not collect all samples on the same day.

Our system collects 6 routine bacteriological samples per month. During January 2010 we collected all 6 samples in the same day and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

To correct this violation, East Leflore takes 4 samples on the first day and 2 on the next sampling day.

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. East Leflore Water & Sewer 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>.

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</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.68	0.58	0.68	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.684	3.612	3.684	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.18459	0.179409	0.18459	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.439	1.066	1.439	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.234	0.207	0.234	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	9.82	8.522	9.82	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2004	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2004	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)
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:

Contact Name: Shemeka Collins
Address:
P. O. Box 8166
Greenwood, MS 38935
Phone: (662)453-8860
Fax: (662)453-3423

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

See attached

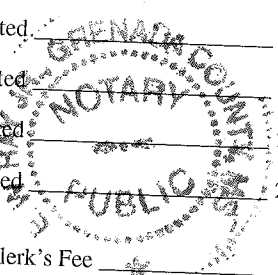
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CITY OF GREENWOOD,
LEFLORE COUNTY

Before me, Eddie Ray, A Notary Public,

of said County, personally appeared Ken Muever
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 June 30 20 10, and ending
June 30 20, 10, in the following issues, to wit:

- Vol. 114 No. 155 Dated June 30 20 10
- 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 *

Ken Muever Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of

June 20 10

Eddie Ray

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

East Leflore Water & Sewer 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. Local water utility agencies test 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. 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/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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from? We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and service we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is three wells that draw from the Meridian/Upper Willow Aquifer. Source water assessment and its availability. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility findings assigned to each well of the system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic chemicals, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; and pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum products; and radionuclides, which may be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA or state 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? If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Brooks at (662) 453-9860. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us for our monthly meetings, the first Thursday of each month at our office at 100 Meadowbrook Road. Meetings begin at 4:30 p.m. This water system routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring period from January 1 to December 31, 2009. As your water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents doesn't necessarily pose a health risk.

Conservation Tips • Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Lucky, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 6 gallons of water, compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
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- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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.

Water Protection Tips • Visit www.epa.gov/watersheds for more information. • Source Water Protection Tips. Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways: • Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.

- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public sewer.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or watershed protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network: How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain cleaning project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Dump in a Bin" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for house holds to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations Our water system routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring period from January 1 to December 31, 2009. As your water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents doesn't necessarily pose a health risk.

Additional information for lead. 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. East Leflore Water & Sewer 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/lead>.

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	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, T1, or Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
			High	Low				
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	0.68	0.28	0.68	2009	No	Water additive used to control pathogens
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.684	3.112	3.684	2009	No	Discharge of natural deposits (from glass, electrical production, etc.)
Boron (ppm)	2	2	0.18459	0.1704	0.18459	2009	No	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from water treatment, Discharge of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.439	1.366	1.439	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Discharge from water treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.234	0.207	0.234	2009	No	Discharge of natural deposits, Water addition which contains fluoride, Discharge from fertilizer and phosphate production
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.82	0.22	0.82	2009	No	Discharge from fertilizer and phosphate production, Discharge of natural deposits, Discharge from mines
Organic Contaminants								
Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppm)	0	1.3	0	0	0	2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing, Chlorination of water, Discharge of natural deposits, Discharge from water treatment
Copper action level (ppm) (Open)	1.3	1.3	0.4	0	0	2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing, Discharge from water treatment, Discharge of natural deposits
Units Description								
Term	Definition							
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)							
NA	Not Applicable							
NR	Not Required							
MNR	MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended							
Interpretation of Compliance Status								
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 do not 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 at twice the MCLG as feasible with 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: 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 overwhelming evidence that disinfectants allowed in drinking water. There is overwhelming evidence that disinfectants allowed in drinking water.							
MNR	MNR: Monitoring Not Required							
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Contaminant Level							

Consumer hot line: 662-453-9860
 Contact Name: Charlene Collins
 Address:
 P. O. Box 8100
 Greenwood, MS 38931
 Phone: 662-453-9860
 Fax: 662-453-9423

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
040186002	05/15	06/15

SERVICE ADDRESS
300 QUAIL TR

CURRENT	METER READINGS	
	PREVIOUS	USED
1091620	1077870	13750

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	43.50
SWR	21.75
NET DUE >>>	65.25
SAVE THIS >>	
GROSS DUE >>	65.25

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

**E. LEFLORE WATER
& SEWER DISTRICT**
P.O. BOX 8166
GREENWOOD, MS 38935-8166

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 8166

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
65.25	07/10/2010	65.25
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
65.25	.00	65.25

**NOTICE!! CCR'S ARE AVAILABLE
AT OUR OFFICE UPON REQUEST**

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

040186002
ROBERT & SHEMEKA COLLINS

300 QUAIL TRAIL
GREENWOOD MS 38930-7318

