

REC'D - WATER SUPPLY
2010 MAY 32 AM 8:48



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

ACL Water Association, Inc.

Public Water Supply Name

#0610001 and #0610041

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: 5 / 26 / 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: Rankin County News
Date Published: 5 / 26 / 2010

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* at the ACL Water Office
Date Posted: 5/26/ 2010 1182 Hwy 43 South
Pelahatchie, MS

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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 of the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Annette B Denton
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-28-10
Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson • Post Office Box 1700 • Jackson, MS 39215-1700
601-576-8090 • 1-866-HLTHY4U • www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Services

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RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2010 JUN -1 AM 9: 27

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2010 MAY 32 AM 8: 48

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
ACL Water Association
PWS#: 0610001 & 0610041
May 2010

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 constant 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

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. The wells for the ACL Water Association have received a lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Perry Overby, Certified Operator, at 601-546-2322. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of even months at 7:00 PM at the ACL Water Office located at 1182 HWY 43 South, Pelahatchie, MS.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 and septic systems; 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. 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 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:

Action 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 Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

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 allow for 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/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 \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#: 0610001

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2006*	.003	.001 - .002	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	.6	.5 - .6	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2008*	7	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	13.34	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.60	.75 - 1.60	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0610041

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2006*	.001	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.5	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2007*	29.2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	31.54	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.7	.50 - 1.7	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 Association 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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The ACL 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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 27TH DAY OF MAY, 2010, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

ACL WATER ASSOCIATION

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 162 No. 44 on the 26th day of May, 2010

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher



Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned
Marcus Bowers this 27th day of May, 2010

Frances Conger, Notary Public
FRANCES CONGER
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

PRINTER'S FEE: 3 column by 17 inch ad at \$6.50 per column inch

\$331.50

Proof of Publication.....

3.00

TOTAL.....

\$334.50

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
ACL Water Association
PWS# 0810001 & 0810041
May 2010

Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and how to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We discuss the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We discuss the water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

For our public water systems to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system. Detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been provided upon request. The wells for the ACL Water Association have received nine (9) ratings.

For more information about your water utility, please contact Perry Overby, Certified Operator, at 601-371-1111. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our public meetings held on the second Thursday of even months at 7:00 PM at the ACL Water Office located at 1000 N. Main Street, Brandon, MS 39043.

Drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all contaminants during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of the earth, it picks up minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up contaminants from animal or human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa; inorganic chemicals, such as nitrates, nitrites, and pesticides; and organic chemicals, such as herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides. Other sources of contamination include urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; petroleum and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes; and radon gas. Other sources of contamination include urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; petroleum and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes; and radon gas. Other sources of contamination include urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; petroleum and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes; and radon gas.

As you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms. If a contaminant level exceeds the MCL, it triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Allowable Concentration (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are based on the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfectants are necessary to control microbial contaminants.

3-M - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in a year.

one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 200 years.

BEST RESULTS

Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
001 - 200	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 ACL WATER ASSO
 PWS# 0610001 & 0610041
 May 2010

We pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water we supply to you every day. Our commitment is to provide you with safe and dependable water every day. We are committed to providing you with the highest quality water possible. Our water source is from wells drawing from the aquifer beneath the ground.

A 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 analysis revealed the level of the system's vulnerability to contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been released to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The work for the ACL Water Association has been provided to the public water system for their review and comment.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tracy Overby, Certified Operator, at 901-402-2322. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you wish to learn more, please attend any of our quarterly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of every month at 7:00 PM at the ACL Water Office located at 182 HWY 43 South, Peachriston, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we checked during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In some cases, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of and/or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances or contaminants 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. Organic contaminants, such as pesticides and herbicides, which can be naturally occurring or result from other sources such as agricultural, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use. Inorganic contaminants, such as radon, which can be naturally occurring or result from other sources such as agricultural, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use. Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can be found in water. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA's maximum contaminant level goal for radon is 10,000 pCi/L. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

I am sure you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've included the following definitions:

Alert 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 health-protective level as 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 allow for 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the usual residual disinfectant level.

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 (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Yes	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or if Exceeding MCLG/MCL	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MCLG-M4	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2009	300	0-1 - 300	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal industries, erosion of metal deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	1	No Range	ppm	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of metal deposits
14. Copper	N	2009	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009	0	0	ppm	0	AL-1.5	AL-1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2009	0	0 - 4	ppm	60	60	60	Discharge from petroleum and metal industries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products									
61. HAA5	N	2009	1	No Range	ppm	0	80	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
62. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2009	13.54	No Range	ppm	0	80	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2009	1.00	0.78 - 1.40	ppm	0	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Yes	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or if Exceeding MCLG/MCL	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MCLG-M4	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2009	201	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal industries, erosion of metal deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	2	No Range	ppm	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of metal deposits
14. Copper	N	2009	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009	2	0	ppm	0	AL-1.5	AL-1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2009	1.5	No Range	ppm	60	60	60	Discharge from petroleum and metal industries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products									
61. HAA5	N	2009	20.2	No Range	ppm	0	80	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
62. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2009	31.64	No Range	ppm	0	80	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2009	1.7	1.0 - 1.7	ppm	0	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant 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 contaminants 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 contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We do complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that allowed no violations. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MCLG (more routine 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 Association 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 at 800-426-4791. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.875.7822 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. Immunocompromised persons and persons with cancer in drinking water who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from microbes. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/MSDH guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other parasitological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Rankin and State attorneys, before me the u by and State, who being duly sworn, do been published for more than 12 months pri notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3 supplementary and amendatory thereto, and

2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER

ACL WATER ASSO
 a copy of which is hereto attached, was put as follows, to-wit:

Vol 162 No. 44 on the 26th day of May,

Marcus Bowers
 MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the at Marcus Bowers this 27th day of May, 2010

FRANCES CONC
 My Commission 1

PRINTERS' FEE: 3 column by 17 inch ad at \$6.50 p

Proof of Publication

TOTAL

ACL Water Association
 1182 Highway 43 South
 Pelahatchie, MS 39145

Return Service
 Requested

Account No.		Service Address		
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		
Serv Type	Meter Reading		Units Used	Amount
	Previous	Current		
MTR	383950	384020	70	15.00
Billing Date		Due Date	After Due Date	By Due Date
05/26/2010		05/10/2010	16.50	15.00

*2009 CCR IN RANKIN COUNTY NEWS & ACL OFFICE.

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