

2012 JUL 11 AM 8:27

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

City of Rolling Fork
Public Water Supply Name

630004
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: 06/21/2012

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 Deer Creek Pilot

Date Published: 06/21/2012

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.

James Benson - Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/26/12
Date

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

CITY OF ROLLING FORK
2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWS ID# 0630004

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The City of Rolling Fork wants to keep you informed about the water and services we deliver to you. For this very reason, we are pleased to provide you with this year's annual water quality report. Our goal is and has always been to provide to you a safe, adequate, and dependable supply of drinking water. We at the City of Rolling Fork work hard to provide safe, quality water to every tap on the system. 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.

Our water source consists of three wells pumping from the Sparta Sand Aquifer System from depths exceeding 1000 feet. Last year we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants, detecting only 6, none of which exceeded drinking water standards. This report is a snap-shot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Our source water assessment is complete. Two of our wells were ranked LOWER; one was ranked MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act copies of the source water assessment and of this CCR report are available upon request at City Hall. We want you to be informed about your water and our City. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the City Board meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, starting at 4:00 pm at City Hall. Should you have questions or comments about this water quality report, please contact Mark Pressgrove at (866) 945-2782.

Educational Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people 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).

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.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To better understand these we've provided the following definitions:

MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level- The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

CITY OF ROLLING FORK
2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWS ID# 0630004

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MRDLG-Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal- The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Ppm- Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Ppb- Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

N/A- Not applicable

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL,AL, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation YES/NO	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine(asCL ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.37	0.9	2.13	2010	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	0.00	N/A	N/A	2010	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	0.00	N/A	N/A	2010	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.004	0.003	0.004	2010	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.001	0.0005	.002	2010	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.46	0.437	0.50	2010	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

*****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. SouthWest Water Company 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.**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF SHARKEY**

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2012 AUG 15 PM 4:52

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public,
Ray Mosby, Editor and Publisher of the Deer Creek Pilot, a
newspaper printed and published in the City of Rolling Fork,
said State and County, and having a general circulation therein,
who makes oath that a certain legal notice, of which a true copy
clipped from the Deer Creek Pilot, and attached hereto, was
printed and published in the said Deer Creek Pilot

1 consecutive times on the days and dates as follows,
to wit:

THURSDAY, the 21st day of June 2012

THURSDAY, the _____ day of _____ 20____

THURSDAY, the _____ day of _____ 20____

THURSDAY, the _____ day of _____ 20____

THURSDAY, the _____ day of _____ 20____

Ray Mosby

**EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
DEER CREEK PILOT**

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JUL 16 2012
CITY OF ROLLING FORK
MISS. 39159

Sworn to before me, this 12th day of July 2012

Natalie Fleeman Perry

My Commission Expires _____



By BONNIE CORLENTZ
MSU Ag Communications
MISSISSIPPI STATE
 —June's frequent rains and cool nighttime temperatures seem custom-made for corn, and the result is optimistic farmers looking at a great

crop with tremendous yield potential.
 Erick Larson, grain crops agronomist with the Mississippi State University Extension Service, said the crop is as much as 10 days early and looking good.

"We've had a lot of favorable conditions lately that should be very beneficial and will hopefully lead to a more productive crop than we've seen in the last few years," Larson said.
 2007 is the record year

for corn in Mississippi; the state averaged 148 bushels of corn per acre. The last two years have been hot and dry, and the state's average has been between 126 and 136 bushels an acre.
 "Our yields have been

steadily increasing with better management over time and we may be able to produce more than the 200 yields this year if favorable conditions continue," Larson said.

June is the most important month for corn production, as the crop is in its reproductive stages. High temperatures, especially a night, hinder grain fill and lead to low yields.

About 50 percent of the state's corn crop is irrigated. Recent regular rain across much of the state has helped provide the nearly 2 inches of moisture corn needs each week in June. For irrigated fields, production costs are lower and for dry land corn, the plants are getting the moisture they need at a critical time.

"Getting ample rainfall during June and having moderate temperatures are extremely important to corn productivity," Larson said. "If these weather conditions hold through this month and early July, our crop outlook should be very good."

Recent severe weather, including hail and high winds, has caused localized, severe damage in areas around the state since May 20.

Ernie Flint, Extension agronomic crops agent in Attala County, said his area dodged the recent wind damage but had problems with hail in one 20-square-acre area.

"We had to replant several hundred acres of soybeans and cotton. The corn

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Rolling Fork
 PWS# 630004 & 630036
 May 2012

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 address 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta 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 potential sources of contamination. 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 City of Rolling Fork have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or contacting your water utility, please contact Kenneth Roberts at 662.678.2814. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 6:00 PM at 430 Walnut Street, Rolling Fork.

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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, 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 existence 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 industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto service stations; volatile organic chemicals, 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 of 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 Milligram 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 (µg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID # 630004		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	September	Positive	2	NA	0	none	coliforms are in 50% of monthly samples. Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2010*	.004	.003 - .004	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2010*	.002	.0008 - .002	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
18. Fluoride	N	2010*	.48	.487 - .000	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which prompts strong leach discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
20. Nitrates (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.07	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2011	1.3	33 - 2.9	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID # 630036		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
14. Copper	N	2011	.148	2	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
17. Lead	N	2011	0	2	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.
 ** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/L.
Microbiological Contaminants:
 (1) Total Coliform Bacteria are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in these samples that exceed and this was a warning of potential problems.
 We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. In September 2011 our system had 2 samples containing Total Coliform. In cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Health, the necessary measures were taken to return the system to compliance. We are pleased to report that the re-samples were free of the bacteria.

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 entry of lead into the water supply at customers' use of 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 5 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

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Maximum contaminant level (MCL) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a drinking water contaminant below which health benefits 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 # 630004 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/MCL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	September	Positive	2	NA	0	none	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2010	004	.003 - .034	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from mine; refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
12. Chromium	N	2010	.002	.0005 - .002	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
16. Fluoride	N	2010	.48	.437 - .053	ppm	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
20. Nitrate (Nitrogen)	N	2011	197	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2011	1.3	.3 - 2.5	ppm	3	MCL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

PWS ID # 630036 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/MCL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
14. Copper	N	2011	1.48	0	ppm	1.3	MCL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2011	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.
 ** Florida level is routinely achieved to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/L.
Microbiological Contaminants
 (1) Total Coliform Bacteria are known to be naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of other, potentially harmful, bacteria that protect. Coliforms may be found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. In September 2011 our system had 2 samples exceeding Total Coliform in cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Health, the necessary measures were taken to return the system to compliance. We are pleased to report that the re-samples were free of the bacteria.

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 801.578.7502 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our water system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that fell within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 84%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, organic or synthetic 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 young, 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 pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSHD CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****
 In accordance with the Radioactive Dose Act, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling on the scheduled schedule; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results under further notice. Although this was not the result of action by the public water supply, MSHD was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water systems be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 801.876.7518.

The City of Rolling Fork 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, for way of the and our children's future.

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