

2014 JUN 20 AM 8:51

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Town of Benoit
Public Water Supply Name

060002
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: _____ / _____ / _____, _____ / _____ / _____, _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: _____ / _____ / _____

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Bolivar Commercial

Date Published: 6/13/14

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address **(DIRECT URL REQUIRED)**: _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

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

6-18-14
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800
May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

M

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Benoit
 PWS#: 060002
 April 2014

2014 MAY 15 PM 12: 34

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 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 Town of Benoit have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bertha Williamson at 662-742-3751. 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 Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM at the Benoit Town Hall, 114 W. Preston Street.

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, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, 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.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|--|------------------|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria | | January September | Monitoring | | NA | 0 | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment |

60008

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------|------|----------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 10. Barium | N | 2012* | .003 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2012* | 1.21 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009/11* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2012* | .241 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11* | 14 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|----------------|-----|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2011* | 7 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2011* | 5.11 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2013 | .3 | 0 - .4 0.50 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

Corrected CCR

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms 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 more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

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

Our system received a monitoring violation for Chlorine and Coliform. We did not take the required number of samples in January and September 2013 therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our water during this period. We have since pulled the required samples.

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. 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 Town of Benoit 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.

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
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| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|------|----------|-----|-----|----------|---|
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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF BOLIVAR.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County of Bolivar, State of Mississippi, DIANE MAKAMSON, Publisher of THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, a daily newspaper and published in the City of Cleveland, in said County and State, who, after oath, deposes and says that The Bolivar Commercial is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1958 of the Miss. Code of 1942, and that the publication of which the instrument annexed is a true copy, was published in said paper, to wit:

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-------|----------------|----|-----------|
| In Volume | <u>98</u> | No. | <u>95</u> | Dated | <u>June 13</u> | 20 | <u>14</u> |
| In Volume | ___ | No. | ___ | Dated | ___ | 20 | ___ |
| In Volume | ___ | No. | ___ | Dated | ___ | 20 | ___ |
| In Volume | ___ | No. | ___ | Dated | ___ | 20 | ___ |
| In Volume | ___ | No. | ___ | Dated | ___ | 20 | ___ |
| In Volume | ___ | No. | ___ | Dated | ___ | 20 | ___ |

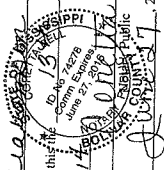
and that said newspaper "has been established for at least twelve months next prior to the first publication" of this notice.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13 day of June, 20 14.

Diane Makamson Publisher

My Commission expires June 17, 20 16

Publishers's Fee \$



2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Benoit
 PWS# 060022
 April 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the effects 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 to 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 Town of Benoit have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Berna Williamson at 862-742-3751. We want our 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 Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM at the Benoit Town Hall, 114 W. Prairie Street.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that are monitored for in the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, 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, agricultural practices, and other human activities. These substances and contaminants can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial 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 products; and radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that comes from the earth's crust. In order to ensure the safety of your drinking water, the EPA requires regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water supplies. Public water systems are required to monitor for these contaminants. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. (It is 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:

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000. 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.

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation (Y/N) | Date Collected | Level Detected | Level Exceeds or Exceeds MCL/ACL | Unit of Sample Measurement | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL (Y/N) | Usual Source of Contamination |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------------|

Microbiological Contaminants

| Total Coliform Bacteria/A | January September | Monitoring | NA | 0 | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------|----|---|--|--------------------------------------|
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------|----|---|--|--------------------------------------|

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant | 2012 ¹ | 2013 ² | 2014 ³ | 2015 ⁴ | 2016 ⁵ | 2017 ⁶ | 2018 ⁷ | 2019 ⁸ | 2020 ⁹ | 2021 ¹⁰ | 2022 ¹¹ |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 10. Barium | N | 100 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| 13. Chromium | N | 1.2 ¹ | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | | | | | |
| 14. Copper | N | 2000 ¹¹ | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL-7.3 | | | | | |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 241 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| 17. Lead | N | 2000 ¹¹ | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL-9 | | | | | |

Disinfection By-Products

| Contaminant | 2011 ¹ | 2012 ² | 2013 ³ | 2014 ⁴ | 2015 ⁵ | 2016 ⁶ | 2017 ⁷ | 2018 ⁸ | 2019 ⁹ | 2020 ¹⁰ | 2021 ¹¹ |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 81. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 7 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | | | | | |
| 82. THM4 (Total Tetrahalomethanes) | N | 8.11 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | | | | | |
| 83. Haloacetic Acids (Total) | N | 3 | 0 - 4 | ppm | 0 | MORL-4 | | | | | |

¹ Monitoring complete. No samples required for 2012.
² First California monitoring.
³ First California monitoring. No samples required for 2012.
⁴ First California monitoring. No samples required for 2012.
⁵ First California monitoring. No samples required for 2012.
⁶ First California monitoring. No samples required for 2012.
⁷ First California monitoring. No samples required for 2012.
⁸ First California monitoring. No samples required for 2012.
⁹ First California monitoring. No samples required for 2012.
¹⁰ First California monitoring. No samples required for 2012.
¹¹ First California monitoring. No samples required for 2012.

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 do not take the required number of samples in January and February of any monitoring cycle. We have since pulled the required samples.
 Our system received a monitoring violation for Chlorine and Coliform. We did not take the required number of samples in January and February 2013 therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our water during this period. We have since pulled the required samples.
 I present elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead service lines, lead pipes, lead solder, and lead brass fittings. Lead is not removed by boiling water. To reduce lead in your drinking water, you can flush your tap water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and other information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act website at www.epa.gov/sdwf.
 The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 662-578-1892 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 microorganisms, inorganic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain very small amounts of these substances. The presence of contaminants does not always 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 1-800-252-7171.
 Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons who have undergone organ transplantation, persons taking immunosuppressive drugs, persons who are on dialysis, or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from these substances. If you are in one of these categories, you should consult your health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines for these vulnerable populations can be found at www.epa.gov/sdwf.
 This Town of Bernd works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Citizens Bank & Trust for

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2014 JUL 23 AM 8:54

WATER AND SEWER DEPT.

TOWN OF BENOIT
Benoit, MS 38725

All Bills must be paid by 10th
of month or service may be
discontinued without notice.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| For Service To | <u>6-25-2014</u> |
| Present Meter Reading | <u>512</u> |
| Previous Meter Reading | <u>509</u> |
| Quantity Used | <u>3</u> |
| Amount of Water | \$ <u>15.00</u> |
| Sewer Charge | \$ <u>12.00</u> |
| Garbage Fee | \$ <u>13.00</u> |
| Previous Balance | \$ <u> </u> |

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE

\$ 40.⁰⁰
 "Connected C.R. available upon Request"

2014