

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2016 JUN 16 AM 9: 17
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLYCCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015Soso Community Water System, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name0340020

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: 5/31/16 / / , / /

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: Leader CallDate Published: 6/9/16CCR 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 2015 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.

Brenda Rogers, Secretary
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-13-16
 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:

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

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 Catahoula Formation 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. 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 Soso Community Water System have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brenda Rogers at 601.729.8500. 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 first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at 11 Sawmill Street, Soso, MS 39480.

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 the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 to 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.

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
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2014*	.6	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 228	N	2014*	.7	No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2015	.0443	.0334 - .0443	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2012*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012*	1.01	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	.9	.67 - 1.13	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

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 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.

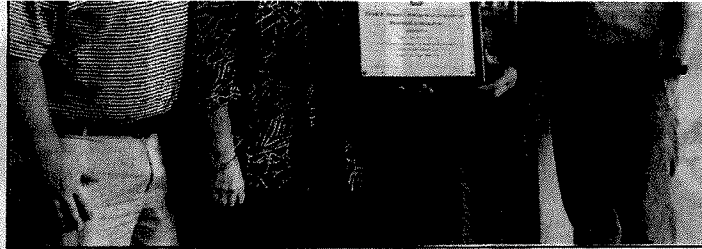
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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 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.

We at the Soso Community Water System, Inc. work 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.

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West Jones graduate James Paul Coleman has been awarded the 2016 David R. Brown Excellence in Engineering Memorial scholarship. The \$3,000 scholarship is awarded to an engineering student pursuing a degree in a field of engineering. From left, Stephen Brown, Judith Brown, James Coleman and Mark Brown.

Dr. Cameron Pimper, Radiation Oncologist and staff

LAUREL
CANCER CARE
127 S. 13th Ave
Laurel, MS 39440
601-425-2999
laurelcancercare.com

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Boso Community Water System, Inc.
PWS# 0540020
April 2016

sent 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 continuously 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 Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

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 Boso Community Water System, Inc. have received moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

illions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brenda Rogers at 601.729.8500. We want you to be informed about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled public meetings on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at 11 Bemiss Blvd., Soso, MS 39440.

For contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the results that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring results indicate the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of 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 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, federal laws limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled 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 does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

and every terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've defined the following definitions:

concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 to 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 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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	February	Positive	3	NA	0	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1% of monthly samples

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
10. Barium	N	2015	4843	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	2.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015	.227	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2014*	3	0	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
61. HAA5	N	2015	11	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
62. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2015	71	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate	N	2015	1	1-1.6	mg/L	0	MDR 1.6	Water additive used to control chlorine

* Most recent sample, No sample required for 2015.

Microbiological Contaminants

(1) Total Coliform Bacteria: 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 water sampled from stormwater and this was a warning of potential problems.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took two samples for coliform bacteria during February 2015. One (1) of the routine samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing which shows that this problem has been resolved.

We are required to analyze 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. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDOH now collects drinking samples just to the end of the monitoring period.

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 using lead-free drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When lead is found in your water, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested at a public water utility, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe tap or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory Please contact 601.576.7862 if you wish to have your water tested.

ing water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These include inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not mean that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be found at the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4761.

More vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons (including organ transplant recipients), persons who have long-term dialysis, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system defects, infants and young children, and the elderly are particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/MSDH cautions on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by immunocompromised persons are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4761.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Beverdam Water Association, Inc.
PWS# 0310053
May 2016

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 continuously 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 Sparte 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 Beverdam Water Association, Inc. have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Myers at 801.577.0218. 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 6:30 PM at the Beverdam office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the results that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring results indicate 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 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 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 contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

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Inorganic Contaminants

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14. Copper	N	2014*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015	.227	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2014*	3	0	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Chlorate	N	2015	1	1-1.6	mg/L	0	MDR 1.6	Water additive used to control chlorine

* Most recent sample, No sample required for 2015.

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We are required to analyze 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. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDOH now collects drinking samples just to the end of the monitoring 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 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 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7862 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 inorganic, organic or radioactive and include substances such as lead, arsenic, radon, nitrate, nitrite, nitrates, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals. EPA/MSDH cautions on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by immunocompromised persons are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4761.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons (including organ transplant recipients), persons who have long-term dialysis, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system defects, infants and young children, and the elderly are particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/MSDH cautions on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by immunocompromised persons are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4761.

The Beverdam Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our

2016 JUN 16 AM 9: 18

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF JONES
1st & 2nd Judicial District**

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the Legal/Classifieds Manager of The Laurel Leader-Call, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

On the 9th day of June 2016

On the _____ day of _____ 2016

On the _____ day of _____ 2016

On the _____ day of _____ 2016

Brandy Greenfield

Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 9 day of June, A.D., 2016.

[Signature]

Notary Public



ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010000101	04/20	05/20
SERVICE ADDRESS		

METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
3108700	3102700	6000
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

WTR	41.50
FIR	1.00
TAX	2.91
NET DUE >>>	45.41
SAVE THIS >>	10.70
GROSS DUE >>	56.11

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
SOSO COMMUNITY WATER ASSN
 P.O. BOX 146
 SOSO, MS 39480
 601-729-8500

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 3
 SOSO, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	06/20/2016	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
45.41	10.70	56.11

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT WILL BE IN LEADER CALL JUNE 9TH

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010000101
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
 JUN 16 AM 9:17