

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

2016 JUN -3 AM 9: 53

TOWN OF FALKNER/ BLACKJACK WATER ASSN  
Public Water Supply Name

0700005 & 0050016

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: 05 / 19 / 2016 / / , / /

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: \_\_\_\_\_ Southern Sentinel & Southern Advocate

Date Published: <sup>05</sup> 05 / 19 / 2016

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 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.

*Donna Wilfong Mayor*  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-19-16  
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](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Falkner/Blackjack Water Association  
PWS#: 0700005 & 0050016  
April 2016

2016 MAY 18 PM 4: 13

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 Coffee Sand and Ripley Formation Aquifers.

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 Town of Falkner have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Colleen Weeks at 662.837.4940. 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 Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Falkner City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

PWS ID#: 0700005		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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2013*	.16	.14 - .16	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.12	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2015	.8	.70- .9	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**PWS ID#: 0050016**

**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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2015	.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2015	.0434	.0423 - .0434	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	3.3	3 – 3.3	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
16. Fluoride	N	2015	.158	.147 - .158	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	1.28	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	.80	.6 - .9	ppm	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 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. 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>.

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.

NOTICE: The report will not be mail to each customer, however a copy an be obtained at our office.



The Benton County Buccaneers won 6-0 over Bruce and tied Ripley at 14-14 in Spring Football Action on Monday.



Buccaneers quarterback Rod Reeves scored on a 2-point conversion to tie Ripley at 14-14.

## UCAC

Continued from 1A

ices is a transportation service. The service caters primarily to low-income and disabled individuals. They provide rides for a number of reasons - doctor visits, trips to the hospital, errands such as shopping for groceries, even recreational activities. They have carried persons in need as far as Grenada, Greenwood, Jackson and Alabama for medical services.

They also operate daycare homes within the community. These are homes where an individual babysits up to five children and is certi-

fied by the health department.

Other services the UCAC provides include assistance with utility bills, natural gas and wood. They also purchase and provide air conditioners and fans for people in need.

The programs they have offered in the past are varied. There have been youth programs, family planning programs and a fatherhood initiative. One program called Green Thumb connected senior citizens to senior citizens, with retired individuals helping in the gardens of others. A past pulpwood program helped people purchase a truck and chain saw, so that they could go into business for them-

selves. They have also offered training programs, such as an EMT certification program.

They also work with other agencies when possible. For example, they sometimes work with an agency in Booneville to help with weatherization of homes.

Their celebration will be held on Friday, May 20. The event will begin at 10 a.m. at the Benton County Fairgrounds. Daytime activities will have a carnival feel. There will be a car show, food vendors and other activities. At 7 p.m., the formal program will be held with speakers. A souvenir booklet with information about the agency will be available.

## Matlock

Continued from 1A

dent, except in special circumstances, and that student is chosen according to these averages and their ACT score. The top 20 STAR students from within the state are awarded scholarships ranging between \$500 and \$24,000.

The STAR teacher is selected by the STAR student. The STAR teacher is the teacher who, in the student's opinion, has made the greatest contribution to their scholastic achievement. The STAR Teachers of the top 20 STAR Students receive cash awards ranging

from \$250 to \$500.

Dustin selected Belinda Massengill as the STAR Teacher. Massengill has served as both a mentor and an inspiration for the young man. In fact, his intended career path follows in her footsteps.

Matlock wants to study Biology in college with the goal of becoming a high school science teacher. He hasn't yet decided where he will study next year, but he is considering Blue Mountain College or Northeast Mississippi Community College.

In addition to being STAR Student and Valedictorian, Dustin is the President of the BETA Club, President of the

Student Government Association and Class President. He was elected Homecoming King and was selected for three honors in Who's Who - Mr. Hickory Flat, Most Intellectual and Best All Around.

Dustin enjoys bass fishing with his family, especially his two brothers. He is a member of the yearbook staff.

Dustin attends Flat Rock Baptist Church, where he is a member of the youth group. He also serves as one of the media directors, assisting with audio and visuals.

Dustin is the son of Sharon and David Matlock.

## Sharp

Continued from 1A

lock, quite enjoys school. In fact, the two laughingly agreed that the only negative thing about

intends to become a Registered Nurse and progress in her qualifications later in her career.

sonal style of cooking on the show, which is southern cuisine with a cajun twist. He originally learned to cook from his parents, here in Benton County. As he continued studying cooking, he developed an affinity for the cajun style. Chef Wells is a graduate of Ashland High School and grew up in the Ashland/Michigan City community. His parents still live in the area.



## RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Falkner/Black Oak Water Association  
PWS# 0700005 & 0050016  
April 2016  
2016 JUN -3 AM 9:58

We 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 effort 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 Coffee Sand and Ripley Formation Aquifers.

The source water assessment fee 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 Town of Falkner have received moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Colleen Wells at 662.837.4940. 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 Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Falkner City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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, effluent 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 auto service 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's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that they cause 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 Allowable":** 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 to health.** MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

PWS ID# 0700005		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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2015	16	14 - 16	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015	12	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2015	0	0-0.8	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID# 0050016		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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2015	5	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from crocuses; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2015	.0434	.0423 - .0434	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	3.3	3 - 3.3	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
16. Fluoride	N	2015	158	147 - 158	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2012/14	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
02. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2014	1.26	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2015	.80	.5 - .8	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Must receive samples. No sample required for 2015. As you can see by the table, our system had no 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 your drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems comply all monitoring requirements, MSDN 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 reduce the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can include: 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 1-800-426-4769.

2016 JUN -3 AM 9: 53

# Proof of Publication

**The State of Mississippi**

**Benton County**

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the SOUTHERN ADVOCATE, a newspaper published in the Town of Ashland, in said County and State, and that the

## LEGAL NOTICE

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for

1 consecutive weeks in said

newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
<b>110</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5/19/2016</b>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ashland, Benton County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



Tim Watson

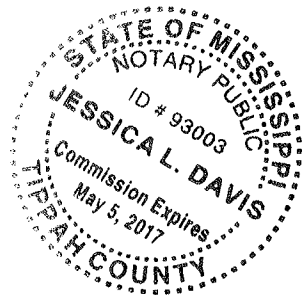
Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

19 day of MAY 2016



Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi

My Commission expires: **05/05/2017**



Printer's Fee \_\_\_\_\_

2016 JUN -3 AM 9: 53

# Proof of Publication

## The State of Mississippi Tippah County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

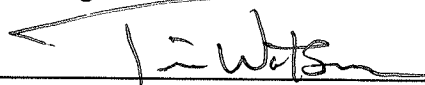
who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the **SOUTHERN SENTINEL**, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, in said County and State, and that the

### LEGAL NOTICE

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
138	13	05/18/16
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

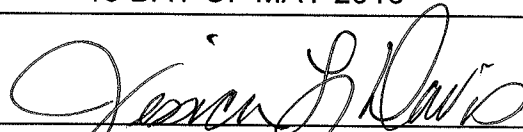
And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



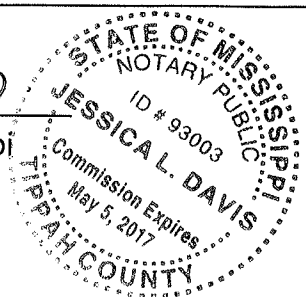
Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

18 DAY OF MAY 2016



Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi  
My Commission expires: **05/05/2017**



Printer's Fee \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN OF FALKNER WATER  
 P O BOX 117  
 FALKNER, MS 38629-0117  
 (662)837-4940 (662)837-4792

2016 JUN -3 AM 9: 53

Route - 1 Account - 1790

Reading Date - 05/10/2016

**-PRE AUTHORIZED DRAFT-**

Due By: 06/10/2016

Amount: 27.05

Amount Enclosed:

Due After: 06/10/2016

Amount: 29.76

MISKELLY RANDLE

21611 HWY 15  
 FALKNER MS 38629-9774

Return this portion with your payment

Account Information	
Route- 1 Accno-1790 MISKELLY RANDLE	
21611 HWY 15 FALKNER MS 38629-9774	
Remaining Meter Deposit	
Water	15.00
Account Aging	
Current	27.05
30 Day	0.00
60 Day	0.00
90 Day & Over	0.00
Last Payment Of \$ 27.95	
Made On 05/11/2016	
Check #	

Service	Present	Previous	Usage	Charge
WA	239300	236400	2900	16.70
SW				10.35
<b>Total Due By: 06/10/2016</b>				<b>27.05</b>
<b>Late Charge:</b>				<b>2.71</b>
<b>Amount Due If Paid After: 06/10/2016</b>				<b>29.76</b>

A COPY OF THE CCR REPORT IS AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

TOWN OF FALKNER WATER  
 P O BOX 117 FALKNER, MS 38629-0117 (662)837-4940 (662)837-4792