

2017 MAY 25 AM 8: 52

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Old River Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

790005 + 790035

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 Billing cards

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/23/2017

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: The Woodville Republican

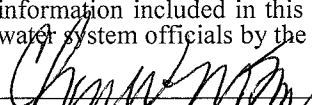
Date Published: 05/11/2017

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 **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

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

5-25-2017  
Date

### Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!**

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Old River Water Association  
PWS#: 790005 & 790035  
April 2017

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer. We also purchase water from the Town of Woodville.

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 Old River Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mrs. Peggy Ryan at 601.888.3782. 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 second Monday of each month at 4:30 PM at 610 Main Street, Woodville, MS 39669.

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 were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 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.

*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.

*Level 1 Assessment:* A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

PWS ID # 790005		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	December	Positive	1	NA		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2016	.39	.004 - .039	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016	.108	.101 - .108	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014/16	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2016	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	3.41	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	.8	.6 - 1.2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 790035		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0613	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.197	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2014*	8	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	5.84	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	.8	.7 - .8	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

*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, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments (s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

On system #790005, during the past year we were required to conduct and completed 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. In addition, we were required to take and completed 1 (one) corrective action. Samples were taken while raining. No more samples will be taken in bad weather.

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 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, 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Old River Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
Wilkinson County

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Old River Water Association  
PWS# 790005 & 790035  
April 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quarterly Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer. We also purchase water from the Town of Woodville.

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 Old River Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mrs. Peggy Ryan at 601-888-3782. 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 second Monday of each month at 4:30 PM at 610 Main Street, Woodville, MS 39669.

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 were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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 chemicals, 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 use; organic chemicals, 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's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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.

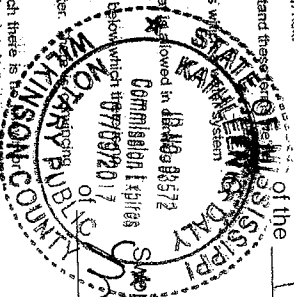
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no 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.

**Level 1 Assessment** - A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria



I, Andy Lewis of the 193 volume of said newspaper, Shenandoah dated May 11, 2017 said County and State, for 2 successive weeks, and being numbers 11th day May 2017, sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day May 2017.

odville, MS 39669 • Phone: 601-888-4293 • Email: wrepublikan@bellsouth.net

PWS ID # 790005

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violated Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	December 2014	Positive	1	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of in the environment monthly samples
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2014	0.613	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010*	1	0	ppm	1.3	AU=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	1.07	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
61. HAA5	N	2014*	8	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
62. THM4 (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2014*	5.84	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2016	3	7 - 8	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\*Major recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform bacteria in the tap water for potential problem in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

n. System #790005 during the past year we were required to conduct and completed 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. In addition, we are required to take and completed 1 (one) corrective action. Samples were taken while raining. No more samples will be taken in bad weather.

s. 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.

le are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. 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.

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 air 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 before using water for drinking or cooking. For more 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 601.576.7562 if you wish to have your water tested.

l 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, is reasonably 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.

ome people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

ie Old River Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Contaminant	Sample ID	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MRDL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
14. Copper	N	2014/16	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge of mining wastes; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2016	108	.101 - .108	ppm	4		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2014/16	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong leach; leachings from fertilizer and aluminum fixtures

**Disinfection By-Products**

Contaminant	Sample ID	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MRDL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
81. HAAs	N	2016	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM (haloethanes)	N	2016	3.41	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2018	.8	.6 - 1.2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**PWS ID # 790035**

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MRDL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								



OLD RIVER WATER ASSN., INC.  
 P.O. BOX 280 • 610 MAIN ST.  
 WOODVILLE MS 39669-0280  
 (601) 868-3782 FAX (601) 868-3743

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

PRESORTED  
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
 U.S. POSTAGE  
 PAID  
 WOODVILLE MS  
 PERMIT NO. 25

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	78690	26600	52,090	232.36

CUSTOMER		PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	
6	1089	6/10/17
<b>NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID</b>		GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID
232.36		255.60

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT



**PAST LEAK INDICATION**

Service From 4/10/2017 TO 5/10/2017 ACCOUNT # 1089 5/22/2017

METER READ MONTH	DAY	CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
5	10	1	<b>232.36</b>	23.24	255.60

W R SPELL-2-  
 PO BOX 54  
 WOODVILLE MS 39669-0054

**YOUR NEXT BILL WILL SHOW A RATE INCREASE!**  
**FLAT RATE OF \$26.00 0-2000 GALLONS PLUS \$6.50 PER**  
**1000 ADDED THEREAFTER. THANK YOU!**  
**CCR REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICE.**





OLD RIVER WATER ASSOC., INC.  
 P.O. BOX 589 • 810 MAIN ST  
 WOODVILLE MS 39669-0589  
 (601) 888-3782 FAX (601) 888-3783

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

PROUDLY PRINTED AND MANUFACTURED IN THE U.S.A.  
 WOODVILLE, MS

SERVICE	PRESENT	PREVIOUS	USED	CHARGES
Water	1510	1420	90	20.00

**PAID**  
 MAY 22 2017

CUSTOMER		PAY CROSS AMOUNT/ AFTER TYPE DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	
80	432	6/10/17
<b>NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID</b>		<b>GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID</b>
20.00		22.00

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

OLD RIVER WATER ASSOC., INC.



Service From 4/11/2017 TO 5/10/2017 ACCOUNT # 432 5/22/2017

QUANTITY	UNIT	CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
5	10	1	<b>20.00</b>	2.00	22.00

ALAN D RYAN  
 PO BOX 1447  
 WOODVILLE MS 39669-1447

**YOUR NEXT BILL WILL SHOW A RATE INCREASE!**  
 FLAT RATE OF \$26.00 0-2000 GALLONS PLUS \$6.50 PER  
 1000 ADDED THEREAFTER. THANK YOU!  
 CCR REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICE.