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Certification

<u>Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:</u> Distribution Method I <u>Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV <u>Water system serving less than 500 people must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV			OFFICE USE ONLY		
Public Water Supply name(s): MOORE BAYOU WATER ASSOCIATION		7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): 0140012-0140051-0140052			
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)					
<input type="checkbox"/> I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:					
<input type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Email		*Add direct Web address (URL) here: Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf . call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.		Date(s) published: MAY 11, 2023			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.). WATER BILLS		Date(s) notified: 5/11/23			
		Location distributed:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)		Date: 5/11/23			
		Locations posted:			
Certification					
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.					
Name: JACKIE WILEY		Title: CLERK		Date: 5/30/23	
Submittal					
Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used. 1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)					

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Moore Bayou Water Association, Inc.
PWS#: 0140012, 0140051 & 0140052
May 2023

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.

About Our System

The Moore Bayou Water Association is located in both Coahoma and Quitman Counties. The system is running well. We are now in the process of digging a new well in the Dublin Area. Two of the Board Members attended the Advance Board Management training last year.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Thomas E. Clayton, Jr. 662.326.3322. 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 meeting. They are held on the first Tuesday of August at 6:00 PM at 244 East Main Street, Marks, MS 38646

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox 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 Moore Bayou Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

PWS ID #: 0140012

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2022	.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2022	.0079	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.224	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2022	3.4	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2021*	184	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2022	33	0 - 43	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	56	0 - 45.6	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	.6	.5 - .7	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID #: 0140051

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2022	1.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2022	.008	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2022	2.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.8	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.218	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2022	3.1	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2021*	201	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2022	19.3	10.8 – 19.3	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	54.9	25.7 – 54.9	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	.6	.5 - .7	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID #: 0140052		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2022	1.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2022	.015	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2022	1.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.456	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019/21*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2022	6.3	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019*	290000	No Range	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2022	30	17.8 – 40.4	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2022	130	80.1 - 171	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	.7	.5 - 1	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Disinfection By-Products:

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Sodium. EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

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.

LEAD INFORMATION

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.

VIOLATIONS

For the period of January 1 – December 31, 2022, our system completed the monitoring for Trihalomethanes, however the samples collected exceeds the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL). We are currently working with MSDH to solve this problem.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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 Moore Bayou 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.

OBITUARIES

Sammie Harris

Sammie Harris died Sunday, May 7, 2023 at Bolivar Medical Center in Cleveland. He was 74 and a resident of Clarksdale.

Visitation will be Saturday, May 13 from 10 to 11 a.m. with the funeral service starting at 11 a.m. at Sdringer-Redmon Chapel in Clarksdale.

A private burial will follow.

Irma Calvin

Irma Calvin, 97, of Clarksdale, made her earthly transition on Friday May 28, 2023 in Tupelo.

Funeral Service will be held Friday May 12, 2023 at noon at Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church 224 Ashton Ave. Clarksdale, Ms. Service has been entrusted to Delta Burial corporation 615 State St. Clarksdale, MS.

Police investigating shooting at police car

Floyd Ingram
The Press Register

solving a crime.

Police Chief Robbie Linley has reported the following crimes in the city and is asking the community's help in solving these crimes.

On Tuesday night May 9, at 11:11 p.m., a Clarksdale Police Department officer was patrolling in a marked police vehicle in the 1200 Block of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive when the officer heard multiple shots being fired.

The shots were being fired towards the police vehicle. "The vehicle was not struck, and the officer was not struck," said Chief Linley. "There were not any other vehicles or persons in the area when the shots were fired. Suspect or suspects are unknown at this time."

Anyone with information about this crime or any crime in Clarksdale is urged to call the Clarksdale Police Department at 621-1356, or simply dial 911. All calls remain anonymous and cash is paid to those providing information that leads to

Shooting into a Dwelling:

Police were called to the 500 Block of Maple Street, early Wednesday morning on a report that a residence was shot into.

A patrolling officer received a call of shots fired at 1:23 a.m. Police reports say that at that time, it did not appear that the residence was struck but was later found to be struck at 3 a.m. There were no injuries

Stolen Vehicles

The Clarksdale Police Department is investigating two reports of auto burglary in Clarksdale over the weekend.

Police responded to the 1600 Block of Loma Place, and a silver 2010 Hyundai Elantra was reported taken without the owner's approval.

Police were called to the 200 Block of Louisiana Street, and a green 1996 Ford Explorer was reported to have been taken without the owner's approval. It was later recovered.

The Coahoma County School District's Summer Feeding Program start date is **June 1, 2023** and will end **July 21, 2023**.

Participating sites are:

- St. John MB Church
- Lyon Elementary School
- Jonestown Family Center
- Jonestown Elementary School
- Higgins Mclaurin Apartments
- Friars Point Elementary School
- Expo Center
- Community Risk Center
- Coahoma County Jr/Sr High School
- Bennie Gooden Estates
- Sezzie M. Mclaurin Hall
- Sunflower Lane Apartments
- Robinsonville Community Center
- White Oak Community Center
- G.W. Henderson Recreational Center

You may check with the CCSD web page for all locations and times.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

More Bayou Water Association, Inc.
PWS#s: 0140012, 0140051 & 0140052
May 2023

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 we provide and to help you understand the various steps we take to ensure the safety and reliability of the water you receive. We want you to understand the various steps we take to ensure the safety and reliability of the water you receive. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our water.

About Our System
The More Bayou Water Association is located in both Clarksdale and Clumben Counties. The system is running well. We are now in the process of upgrading our water treatment plant. The system is running well. We are now in the process of upgrading our water treatment plant.

Public Hearing Report
We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing date in accordance with the law, rule, and regulation.

Source of Water
Our water source is from wells drawn from the Madison Upper White Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our water system to determine the source susceptibility of the 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 all public water agencies and is available for viewing upon request. This work is the source of the More Bayou Water Association's water quality ranking in this publication.

Terms and Abbreviations
In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The Maximum Allowable (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at or below the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that exposure to a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contamination.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects.
- Reporting Method (RM):** The unit in which the data is reported. For example, the unit for lead is parts per billion (ppb).
- Parts per billion (ppb) or parts per million (ppm):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

PWS ID #: 0140012		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N	2022	3.0	No Range	ppm	N/A	10	Exposure to natural deposits, runoff from agriculture, runoff from glass and metal containers, and discharge from metal refineries.
Daniun	N	2022	0.07	No Range	ppm	2	10	Discharge from metal refineries, discharge from metal processing, and discharge from metal fabrication.
Copper	N	2019/20	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge from metal refineries, discharge from metal processing, and discharge from metal fabrication.
Fluoride	N	2022	2.2	No Range	ppm	4	4	Exposure to natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
Lead	N	2019/20	0	0	ppm	0	AL=1.5	Exposure to natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, and discharge from metal processing.
Selenium	N	2022	1.4	No Range	ppm	50	50	Exposure to natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
Unregulated Contaminants								
Radium	N	2021	1.6	No Range	ppm	5	5	Hard Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Discharge Facilities.
Disinfection By-Products								
THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2022	33	0 - 43	ppm	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAAs (Total Haloacetic Acids)	N	2022	66	0 - 88	ppm	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Other Disinfection By-Products	N	2022	4	0 - 7	ppm	0	AL=1.5	Other disinfection used to control microbes.

PWS ID #: 0140051		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N	2022	1.5	No Range	ppm	N/A	10	Exposure to natural deposits, runoff from agriculture, runoff from glass and metal containers, and discharge from metal refineries.
Daniun	N	2022	0.08	No Range	ppm	2	10	Discharge from metal refineries, discharge from metal processing, and discharge from metal fabrication.
Copper	N	2022	2.0	No Range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge from metal refineries, discharge from metal processing, and discharge from metal fabrication.
Fluoride	N	2022	3.1	No Range	ppm	4	4	Exposure to natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
Lead	N	2019/20	0	0	ppm	0	AL=1.5	Exposure to natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, and discharge from metal processing.
Selenium	N	2022	3.1	No Range	ppm	50	50	Exposure to natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
Unregulated Contaminants								
Radium	N	2021	2.0	No Range	ppm	5	5	Hard Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Discharge Facilities.
Disinfection By-Products								
THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2022	33	10 - 122	ppm	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAAs (Total Haloacetic Acids)	N	2022	66	20 - 84	ppm	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Other Disinfection By-Products	N	2022	4	0 - 7	ppm	0	AL=1.5	Other disinfection used to control microbes.

PWS ID #: 0140052		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N	2022	1.0	No Range	ppm	N/A	10	Exposure to natural deposits, runoff from agriculture, runoff from glass and metal containers, and discharge from metal refineries.
Daniun	N	2022	0.16	No Range	ppm	2	10	Discharge from metal refineries, discharge from metal processing, and discharge from metal fabrication.
Copper	N	2022	1.0	No Range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge from metal refineries, discharge from metal processing, and discharge from metal fabrication.
Fluoride	N	2022	4.36	No Range	ppm	4	4	Exposure to natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
Lead	N	2019/21	0	0	ppm	0	AL=1.5	Exposure to natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, and discharge from metal processing.
Selenium	N	2022	9.3	No Range	ppm	50	50	Exposure to natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
Unregulated Contaminants								
Radium	N	2021	20000	No Range	ppm	5	5	Hard Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Discharge Facilities.
Disinfection By-Products								
THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2022	30	17 - 43.4	ppm	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAAs (Total Haloacetic Acids)	N	2022	130	50 - 171	ppm	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Other Disinfection By-Products	N	2021	7	0 - 1	ppm	0	AL=1.5	Other disinfection used to control microbes.

Actual testing sample. See sample a report for 2022.
 (1) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM5): Allow people who drink water containing TTHM5 to know the risk of getting cancer. The EPA has determined that drinking water with a TTHM5 concentration of 0.10 mg/L (100 ppb) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific health problems on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring may be an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring, please contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

LEAD INFORMATION
 If there is a lead service line or lead service line connection, especially for pregnant women and young children, lead in drinking water is possibly from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is working to reduce lead in drinking water. We are currently testing for lead in drinking water. 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 at 800-426-4767 or on our website at www.epa.gov/lead.

VIOLATIONS
 For the period of January 1 - December 31, 2022, our system complied the monitoring for Trihalomethanes. However the samples collected exceeds the standard of maximum contaminant level (MCL). We are currently working with MDD to solve this problem.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS
 Unregulated contaminants are those substances for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether source regulations are warranted.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These sources include surface water, groundwater, and other sources. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain naturally occurring substances. EPA has determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 500 mg/L (500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 1,000 mg/L (1,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 1,500 mg/L (1,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 2,000 mg/L (2,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 2,500 mg/L (2,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 3,000 mg/L (3,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 3,500 mg/L (3,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 4,000 mg/L (4,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 4,500 mg/L (4,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 5,000 mg/L (5,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 5,500 mg/L (5,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 6,000 mg/L (6,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 6,500 mg/L (6,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 7,000 mg/L (7,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 7,500 mg/L (7,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 8,000 mg/L (8,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 8,500 mg/L (8,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 9,000 mg/L (9,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 9,500 mg/L (9,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 10,000 mg/L (10,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 10,500 mg/L (10,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 11,000 mg/L (11,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 11,500 mg/L (11,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 12,000 mg/L (12,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 12,500 mg/L (12,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 13,000 mg/L (13,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 13,500 mg/L (13,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 14,000 mg/L (14,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 14,500 mg/L (14,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 15,000 mg/L (15,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 15,500 mg/L (15,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 16,000 mg/L (16,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 16,500 mg/L (16,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 17,000 mg/L (17,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 17,500 mg/L (17,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 18,000 mg/L (18,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 18,500 mg/L (18,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 19,000 mg/L (19,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 19,500 mg/L (19,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 20,000 mg/L (20,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 20,500 mg/L (20,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 21,000 mg/L (21,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 21,500 mg/L (21,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 22,000 mg/L (22,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 22,500 mg/L (22,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 23,000 mg/L (23,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 23,500 mg/L (23,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 24,000 mg/L (24,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 24,500 mg/L (24,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 25,000 mg/L (25,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 25,500 mg/L (25,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 26,000 mg/L (26,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 26,500 mg/L (26,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 27,000 mg/L (27,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 27,500 mg/L (27,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 28,000 mg/L (28,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 28,500 mg/L (28,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 29,000 mg/L (29,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 29,500 mg/L (29,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 30,000 mg/L (30,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 30,500 mg/L (30,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 31,000 mg/L (31,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 31,500 mg/L (31,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 32,000 mg/L (32,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 32,500 mg/L (32,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 33,000 mg/L (33,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 33,500 mg/L (33,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 34,000 mg/L (34,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 34,500 mg/L (34,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 35,000 mg/L (35,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 35,500 mg/L (35,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 36,000 mg/L (36,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 36,500 mg/L (36,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 37,000 mg/L (37,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 37,500 mg/L (37,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 38,000 mg/L (38,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 38,500 mg/L (38,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 39,000 mg/L (39,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 39,500 mg/L (39,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 40,000 mg/L (40,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 40,500 mg/L (40,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 41,000 mg/L (41,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 41,500 mg/L (41,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 42,000 mg/L (42,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 42,500 mg/L (42,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 43,000 mg/L (43,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 43,500 mg/L (43,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 44,000 mg/L (44,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 44,500 mg/L (44,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 45,000 mg/L (45,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 45,500 mg/L (45,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 46,000 mg/L (46,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 46,500 mg/L (46,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 47,000 mg/L (47,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 47,500 mg/L (47,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 48,000 mg/L (48,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 48,500 mg/L (48,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 49,000 mg/L (49,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 49,500 mg/L (49,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 50,000 mg/L (50,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 50,500 mg/L (50,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 51,000 mg/L (51,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 51,500 mg/L (51,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 52,000 mg/L (52,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 52,500 mg/L (52,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 53,000 mg/L (53,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 53,500 mg/L (53,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 54,000 mg/L (54,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 54,500 mg/L (54,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 55,000 mg/L (55,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 55,500 mg/L (55,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 56,000 mg/L (56,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 56,500 mg/L (56,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 57,000 mg/L (57,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 57,500 mg/L (57,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 58,000 mg/L (58,000 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA has also determined that drinking water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 58,500 mg/L (58,500 ppm) is associated with an increased risk of getting cancer



The Quitman County Democrat

P.O. Box 328, Marks, MS 38646
Phone 662-326-2181
quitmancodemocrat@att.net

Proof of Publication

Bill Knight personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, and states under oath that he is the Publisher of The Quitman county Democrat, a newspaper published in the City of Marks, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper, the *Quitman County Democrat*, consecutive times, to wit:

Proof

Scheduled Dates to Run:

Volume No. 117 on the 11 day of MAY, 2023
Volume No. on the ___ day of ___, 2023
Volume No. on the ___ day of ___, 2023
Volume No. on the ___ day of ___, 2023

AFFIANT

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15 day of May, 2023

BY: Deanda A. Wiggins



My Commission Expires, My Commission Expires Jan. 1, 2024

THIS IS YOUR INVOICE PLEASE PAY UPON RECEIPT

Bill To: MOORE BAYOU LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
P.O. Box 374
Marks, MS 38646

Single First Insertion of ___ Words @ .12 \$ ___
Week 2 Insertion of ___ Words @ .22 \$ ___
Week 3 Insertion of ___ Words @ .32 \$ ___
Week 4 Insertion of ___ Words @ .42 \$ ___

Publications bill by Column inch
1 Times Run 6 x 12 x \$9.00 per column inch \$ 648.00

Proof of Publication Fee - \$3.00 per 1 proof/s \$ 3.00

651.00

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010011800 | 04/15 | 05/15

SERVICE ADDRESS

METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
187197	184904	2293

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	118.42
TAX	8.29
PAST DUE	41.90
NET DUE >>>	168.61
SAVE THIS >>	17.44
GROSS DUE >>	186.05

MOORE BAYOU WATER ASSN
P.O. BOX 374
MARKS, MS 38646

FIRST-CLASS MA
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 22
MARKS, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT	06/10/2023	GROSS AMOUNT
168.61	17.44	186.05

***UPDATED* CCR AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST**

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010011800
NOE FARMS

155 IRVINE LANE
DUNDEE MS 38626



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ACCOUNT NO. | SERVICE FROM | SERVICE TO
010012190 | 04/15 | 05/15

SERVICE ADDRESS

FLETCHER FIELD

METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
6759	6603	156

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	102.60
TAX	7.18
NET DUE >>>	109.78
SAVE THIS >>	11.75
GROSS DUE >>	121.53

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PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT	06/10/2023	GROSS AMOUNT
109.78	11.75	121.53

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010012190
TUNICA AIR, INC.

P.O. BOX 2310
TUNICA, MS 38676

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ACCOUNT NO. | SERVICE FROM | SERVICE TO
010012200 | 04/15 | 05/15

SERVICE ADDRESS

METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
1036374	1036278	96

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	19.00
TAX	1.33
NET DUE >>>	20.33
SAVE THIS >>	20.33
GROSS DUE >>	20.33

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PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT	06/10/2023	GROSS AMOUNT
20.33	.00	20.33

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010012200
CLARKSDALE COAHOMA CTY AIRPORT

PO BOX 700
CLARKSDALE MS 38614
38614

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ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
020006250	04/15	05/15
SERVICE ADDRESS		
5100 COUNT SPUR RD		

CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED
	46203	
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		
WTR	24.50	
NET DUE >>>	24.50	
SAVE THIS >>	2.45	
GROSS DUE >>	26.95	

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 P.O. BOX 374
 MARKS, MS 38646

PRESORTED
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PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
24.50	06/10/2023	26.95
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
24.50	2.45	26.95

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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

020006250
 WILLIAM BURGESS
 P.O. BOX 1480
 CLARKSDALE, MS 38614

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ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
020006400	04/15	05/15
SERVICE ADDRESS		
CAMP 11 RD		

CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED
6637	6518	119
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		
WTR	24.50	
NET DUE >>>	24.50	
SAVE THIS >>	2.45	
GROSS DUE >>	26.95	

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MOORE BAYOU WATER ASSN
 P.O. BOX 374
 MARKS, MS 38646

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PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
24.50	06/10/2023	26.95
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
24.50	2.45	26.95

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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

020006400
 FOUND 40 FARMS
 C/O DHANE BURTON
 P O BOX 515
 LYON MS 38645
 38645

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ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
020006600	04/15	05/15
SERVICE ADDRESS		
EMERALD RD		

CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED
598	598	
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		
WTR	24.50	
CREDIT BALANC	20.90-	
NET DUE >>>	3.60	
SAVE THIS >>	3.60	
GROSS DUE >>	3.60	

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 P.O. BOX 374
 MARKS, MS 38646

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS M
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 2
 MARKS, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
3.60	06/10/2023	3.60
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
3.60	.00	3.60

***UPDATED* CCR AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST**

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

020006600
 DUBLIN FIRE DEPT
 PO BOX 579
 CLARKSDALE MS 38614-0579

