

Certification

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 22 AM 10: 51

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:
Distribution Method I
Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV
Water system serving less than 500 people must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR
Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s): MAGNOLIA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION INC	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): _05Z0015
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Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

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".
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II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.

Date(s) published: JUNE 9, 2023

III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.
List method(s) used (examples - newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).

Date(s) notified:
Location distributed:

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:
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: ALVIN CULLOM JR	Title: PRESIDENT	Date: JUNE 22, 2023
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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)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**Magnolia Rural Water Association Inc
PWS# MS0570015
2022 CCR Report**

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 6 of those contaminants were found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from 2 wells using water from the Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

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. The general susceptibility ranking assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Magnolia Rural Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact, Michael Lewis Certified Water Operator, at 601-783-2008. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our monthly board meeting, which is held 6:30 PM on the second Tuesday of each month at the water office at 256 East Bay Street, Magnolia, MS.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Required Fluoridation Information

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", Magnolia Rural Water Association is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of .06 - 1.2 parts per million (ppm) was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 0%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 6.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Violation 03 - Monitoring, Routine Major, Facility TF082, 07/01/2022 - 9/30/2022, Cyanide-S. Although we did not meet our deadline, we are now in consultation with the state to develop a corrective action plan.

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Significant Deficiencies

Enforcement Action

Magnolia Rural Water was required by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply to participate in a compliance meeting or administrative hearing. The meeting occurred and Magrural Water signed a Consent Agreement with the MSDH.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TL, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.7	1.2	2	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0311	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.146	NA	.103	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		6.44	6.42	6.44	2022	No	Sodium is derived from the natural erosion, soft deposits and infiltration of surface waters or storm water contaminated by road salt.
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.8	2022	20	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Violations and Exceedances

Copper - action level at consumer taps
Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

Unit Descriptions	
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule violations	Failure to Address Deficiency	09/2016-12/2018	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	The system has completed corrective actions and is no longer in violation of this rule.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Alvin Cullom, Jr
Address: 265 E. Bay St
Magnolia, MS 39652
Phone: 601 783-2008

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Do I need to take special precautions?

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Our water source is from 2 wells using water from the Miocene Aquifer.

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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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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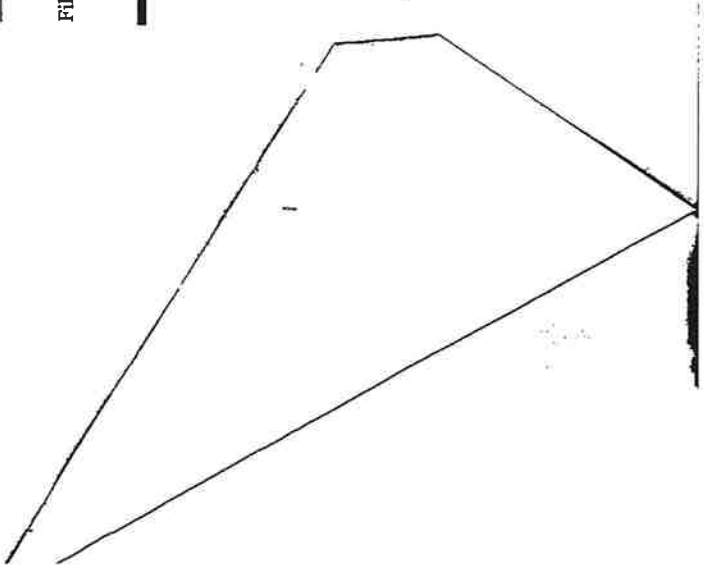
PROOF OF PUBLICATION

McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL

McComb, Mississippi

In The Case of

Filed Proof _____, 20____



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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF PIKE

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for PIKE County, Mississippi, the CLERK of the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the City of McComb, Pike County, in said state who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy in the

matter of _____

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit:

- On the 9th day of June, 20 23
- On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____
- On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____
- On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____
- On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____
- On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____
- On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

9th day of June, 20 23

Linda Gentry
Notary Public

Margie Williams
Clerk

My Commission Expires: June 24, 2025

McComb, Miss. _____, 20 _____

To McComb Enterprise-Journal



TO PUBLISHING _____

case of _____

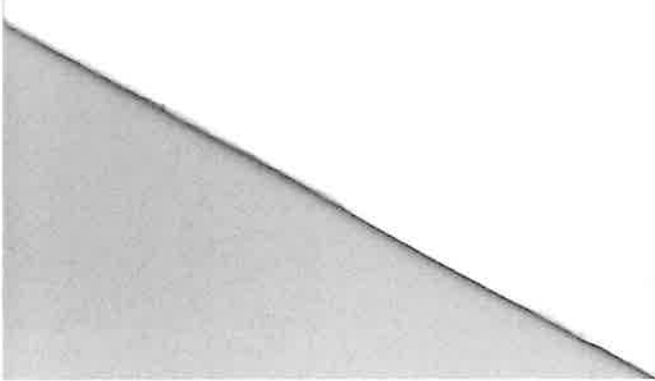
_____ words space

_____ times and making proof, \$ 1,100.00.

RECEIVED OF _____

payment in full of the above account.

_____ 20 _____



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Why are there contaminants in my drinking water? 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring chemicals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming practices and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get healthier? If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Lewis, Certified Water Operator, at 601-783-3028. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our monthly board meeting, which is held at 8:30 PM on the second Tuesday of each month at the water office at 256 East Day Street, Magnolia, MS. Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by chlorination. Disinfection includes the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and other organisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century. Residual Chlorination Information

In compliance with the Florida Department of Community Water Supplies, Magnolia Rural Water Association is required to report on residuals pertaining to chlorination of our water system. The number of reports in the previous calendar year in which average monthly sample results were within the optimal range of 0.8 - 1.2 ppm per gallon report was 0. The percentage of months samples collected in the previous calendar year that met within the optimal range of 0.8 - 1.2 ppm was 0%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 6.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Violation 01 - Monitoring Routine Major Facility 17082, 02/01/2022 - 02/02/2022, Oyster, S. Although we did not meet our deadline, we are now in consultation with the state to develop a corrective action plan. Violation 02 - Monitoring Routine Major Facility 17082, 02/01/2022 - 02/02/2022, Uranium. Although we did not meet our deadline, we are now in consultation with the state to develop a corrective action plan. Violation 03 - Monitoring Routine Major Facility 17082, 10/01/2022 - 10/01/2022, Uranium. Although we did not meet our deadline, we are now in consultation with the state to develop a corrective action plan. Violation 04 - Monitoring Routine Major Facility 17082, 01/01/2022 - 12/31/2022, Oyster. Although we did not meet our deadline, we are now in consultation with the state to develop a corrective action plan. Violation 05 - Follow up or Routine Tap Water, Violation 02/022, 07/01/2022, Lead and Copper. Although we did not meet our deadline, we are now in consultation with the state to develop a corrective action plan. Violation 06 - Follow up or Routine Tap Water, Violation 02/022, 07/01/2022, Lead and Copper. Although we did not meet our deadline, we are now in consultation with the state to develop a corrective action plan.

Significant Disinfectants

Magnolia Rural Water was required by the USDOH, Bureau of Public Water Supply to participate in a compliance meeting or administrative hearing. Magnolia Rural Water signed a Consent Agreement with the USDOH. Additional information for Lead 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. Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of pipes used by plumbing companies. When your water has been tested for lead, 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/leadinwater>.

Water Quality Data

Table in order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which set the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances that were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in your drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring chemicals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at the levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or State may use to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year or the impact is not considered vulnerable to the type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be from more than one year old. In the table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.7	1.2	2	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.146	NA	.103	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.8	2022	20	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Violations and Exceedances

Copper - action level at consumer taps
 Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper more than the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper more than the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique; A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level; The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfection level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule Violations	Failure to Address Deficiency	09/2016-12/2018	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	The system has completed corrective actions and is no longer in violation of this rule.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: **Alvin Collins, Jr.** Address: **245 E. Bay St., Magnolia, MS 39462** Phone: **601-783-3028**

Magnolia Rural Water Assoc Inc
P.O. Box 248
Magnolia, MS 39652
601-783-2008

HOME USED 2000 0.00
PRES 2000 40.00
Previous Balance:

YOU OWE 40.00 by 06/25/23

After 06/25/23 pay 44.00

Last Pmt \$40.00 04/23/23 WAYNE WILLIAMS
SVC:03/26/23-05/26/23 (61 days) Acct# 70040
1138 UNION CHURCH ROAD

CCR WILL BE PUBLISHED IN EJ JUNE 2023
COPIES WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICE

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PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39652
PERMIT # 90

Billed: 05/27/23

YOU OWE 40.00 by 06/25/23
After 06/25/23 pay 44.00

Acct# 70040

1138 UNION CHURCH ROAD

**WAYNE WILLIAMS
1045 GAUDET DRIVE
MARRERO LA 70072**

Magnolia Rural Water Assoc Inc
P.O. Box 248
Magnolia, MS 39652
601-783-2008

HOME USED 1680 0.00
PRES 881380 40.00
Previous Balance:

40.00 PAID BY BANK DRAFT

Last Pmt \$42.30 05/25/23 VAUGHN LAMPTON
SVC:04/27/23-05/26/23 (29 days) Acct# 70080B
1170 UNION CHURCH ROAD

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Billed: 05/27/23

40.00 PAID BY BANK DRAFT

Acct# 70080B

1170 UNION CHURCH ROAD

**VAUGHN LAMPTON
1170 UNION CHURCH ROAD
MAGNOLIA MS 39652**

Magnolia Rural Water Assoc Inc
P.O. Box 248
Magnolia, MS 39652
601-783-2008

HOME USED 470 0.00
PRES 867440 40.00
Previous Balance:

40.00 PAID BY BANK DRAFT

Last Pmt \$40.00 05/25/23 ALLEN RODDY
SVC:04/27/23-05/26/23 (29 days) Acct# 70070B
1146 UNION CHURCH ROAD

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US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39652
PERMIT # 90

Billed: 05/27/23

40.00 PAID BY BANK DRAFT

Acct# 70070B

1146 UNION CHURCH ROAD

**ALLEN RODDY
2928 PASCAL DRIVE
MARRERO LA 70072**

Magnolia Rural Water Assoc Inc
P.O. Box 248
Magnolia, MS 39652
601-783-2008

HOME USED 4550 0.00
PRES 549350 50.46
Previous Balance:

50.46 PAID BY BANK DRAFT

Last Pmt \$44.72 05/25/23 GRADY CUTRER
SVC:04/27/23-05/26/23 (29 days) Acct# 70110B
1200 UNION CHURCH ROAD

CCR WILL BE PUBLISHED IN EJ JUNE 2023
COPIES WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICE

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PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39652
PERMIT # 90

Billed: 05/27/23

50.46 PAID BY BANK DRAFT

Acct# 70110B

1200 UNION CHURCH ROAD

**GRADY CUTRER
2056 UNION CHURCH ROAD
MAGNOLIA MS 39652**