

PERRY

MISSISSIPPI BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

D6

WATER WELL DRILLERS LOG

10-6-60

Date: 10-6, 1960, Driller: Herman Barber County Perry

(Name)

(1) Owner of Land: B. A. CONWAY

(Name)

Rt. # 3 - Richton, Miss

(Address)

(2) Location: NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 2 T. R.

4 miles South of Sannerstown

(distance)

(direction)

(Nearest Town)

(3) Topography: Hilly

(Hilly)

(Flat)

(Level)

(4) Purpose of Well: Domestic

(Domestic Irrigation, Municipal, Industrial, Other)

Description & Color of Materials
Sand, Clay, Red Clay, Shell, etc.

Thick-
ness
Feet

Depth
Feet

SAND (Red) 30 30
CHALK (Blue) 100
SAND (Blue) 60

Well

190'

Information upon completion of well:

(1) Diameter 2 inches.

(2) Total Depth 190 feet.

(3) Water Level 113 feet below top of ground.

(4) Cased to 190', Size 2"

(5) Screen: Size 2", Length 5'

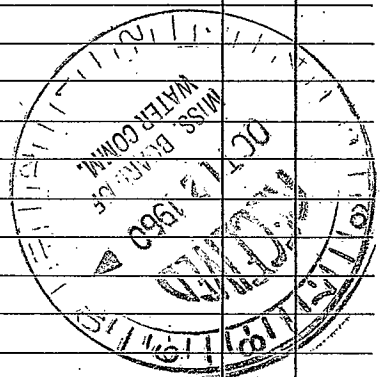
(6) Were any formations sealed against pollution?

yes, no.

If YES depth of formation.

Why.

Drillers Remarks:



Well No. 3

(Use Back Side)

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

Furthermore, it is noted that the records should be kept in a secure and accessible format. Regular backups are recommended to prevent data loss in the event of a system failure or disaster.

In addition, the document highlights the need for a clear and consistent accounting system. This involves defining the categories for each type of transaction and ensuring that all entries are recorded in the same manner. This consistency is crucial for generating accurate financial statements.

The final section of this part discusses the role of the accounting department in providing timely and accurate information to management. This information is essential for making informed decisions about the company's operations and financial health.

The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls. These controls are designed to prevent and detect errors and fraud. Key elements include segregation of duties, authorization requirements, and regular reconciliations.

It is stressed that internal controls should be tailored to the specific needs of the organization. A one-size-fits-all approach is not effective. Regular reviews and updates are necessary to ensure that the controls remain relevant and effective.

The document also addresses the importance of training and education for the accounting staff. Continuous learning is essential to stay current in a rapidly changing field. Training should cover both technical skills and soft skills, such as communication and problem-solving.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the overall goal of the accounting function: to provide reliable and useful financial information that supports the organization's strategic objectives.

The third part of the document discusses the challenges faced by accountants in the modern business environment. One major challenge is the increasing complexity of financial transactions and the need for specialized software to manage this complexity.

Another challenge is the growing emphasis on sustainability and social responsibility. Accountants are now required to consider these factors in their financial reporting and analysis.

Despite these challenges, the accounting profession remains a vital and dynamic part of the business world. By embracing technology, maintaining high ethical standards, and providing excellent service, accountants can continue to add value to their organizations.

The document ends with a call to action for all accountants to stay committed to their profession and to strive for excellence in everything they do.