

WAYNE MISSISSIPPI BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

S34

6-20-64

WATER WELL DRILLERS LOG

Date: June 20, 1964, Driller: Porter Drilling & Log County Wayne
 (Name)

(1) Owner of Land: Pat Harrison
 (Name)
At 3 Waynesboro, Miss.
 (Address)

(2) Location: NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec 10 T 7 R 7
1/2 miles NE of Clara
 (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
<u>clay & chalk</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>blue chalk</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>fine sand & chalk</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>red med sand</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>blue sand</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>69</u>
<u>would not clean up in bottom of sand</u>		

Information upon completion of well:

(1) Diameter 2" inches.

(2) Total Depth 65' feet.

(3) Water Level 41 feet below top of ground.

(4) Cased to 59', Size 2"

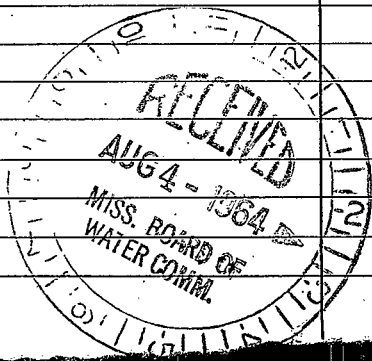
(5) Screen: Size 1 1/4, Length 6'
60 ga

(6) Were any formations sealed against pollution?
 _____ yes, X no.

If YES depth of formation _____

Why _____

Drillers Remarks: _____



Well

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income.

The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts.

The third part of the document discusses the various types of accounts used in accounting. It categorizes them into assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expense accounts. It also explains how these accounts are used to record transactions and how they are balanced at the end of each period.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of the double-entry system. It explains how every transaction affects two or more accounts in a way that keeps the accounting equation in balance. This system is essential for ensuring the accuracy of the financial records.

The fifth part of the document discusses the various methods used to record transactions. It compares the journal and ledger methods, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of each. It also discusses the use of T-accounts to visualize the flow of debits and credits.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of adjusting entries. It explains how these entries are used to ensure that the financial statements reflect the true financial position of the company at the end of the period. Examples are provided for each of the five types of adjusting entries.

The seventh part of the document discusses the various types of financial statements. It explains the purpose of each statement, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. It also discusses how these statements are prepared and how they are used by management and investors.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It explains how these controls are used to prevent and detect errors and fraud. It also discusses the various types of internal controls, including segregation of duties, authorization, and documentation.

The ninth part of the document discusses the various methods used to value inventory. It compares the FIFO, LIFO, and average cost methods, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of each. It also discusses the importance of accurate inventory valuation for the financial statements.

The tenth part of the document discusses the various methods used to depreciate fixed assets. It compares the straight-line, declining balance, and units-of-production methods, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of each. It also discusses the importance of accurate depreciation for the financial statements.