

DURANT NEWS

by Rowena Hill

Sympathy is extended to the family of Mrs. Katie Parkerson Green. She passed away during the week after an extended illness and stay in the Durant Nursing Center. She passed away in the Vaiden Nursing Home. Katie will be missed by her family and a host of friends. Prayers and best wishes are for Mrs. Sherry Hoover McCrory. She underwent surgery last week and spent time in a Jackson hospital. Friends and family look forward to a quick and

complete recovery.

I had a nice visit last week from daughter Shirley and grandson Jay Higginbotham of Clinton. We enjoyed a visit of two weeks with Jay. I missed them over the weekend.

It's good to see our town looking somewhat back to normal after the recent storm that blew down a lot of very large trees. Thankfully there wasn't a large number of casualties.

Prayers continue for Mrs. Gale Sheppard as she continues

medical treatments. All look forward to a complete recovery. She is very special to our church and all who know her.

Thanks to the many friends who have made donations to the Baptist church in memory of my sister Mrs. Frankie Farmer. We shall miss her for a very long time. She was a good sister and friend to all.

Hope all have a safe and enjoyable July 4th holiday. It's still several days away to prepare for. May God bless one and all.

Prayers and best wishes for Mrs. R.E. (Ann) Irby after recent surgery.

The next presenter was Mr. Kenneth Judie. He showed a film that supported the vital information given by Mrs. Gray. More women have strokes than men. Strokes strike fast. All parts of the brain must work together. On Mr. Judie's film it was stated that two million brain cells die during a stroke.

At the end of the Mayor's Health Council meeting, Mrs. Gray checked the blood pressure of members present.



Recipients of the John F. McGee Continuing Education Scholarship were named during award's day at Holmes County Central High School before school dismissed for the year. Pictured from left are Jalesia Garvis of Goodman, William Primer III of Pickens and Daisye McGee. Each student received a \$1,500 scholarship.

(Photo submitted)

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Pickens

PWS# 0260013

June 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your 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 Town of Pickens have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please Rayfield Washington at 1 662.468.2171. 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 meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Town Hall @ 163 N. Second Street.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

PWS # 260013									
TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0005	No Range	ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.1	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2015*	.835	No Range	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products									
B1. HAAS	N	2014*	28	No Range	ppb		0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
B2. TTHM [trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	22.2	No Range	ppb		0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.5	1.5 - 2	ppm		0	MDRL = .4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/L.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDSH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 91%.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of Pickens 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.

*Meeks

(Continued from page 1.)

Pleasure and 6th in his class of Racking Horse. Marquail Primers placed 6th in his Racking Horse class.

Saturday was the final day of the show finishing up with the speed events. Colton Howell placed 4th in his age division on Pole Bending on Frosty. Livi Howell followed in the next division placing 2nd and Cin'Kyra Mosley, 4th. Abi Roark placed 1st in the 14-15 year old Pole Bending division while Tredell Meeks came in 3rd and Anthony Meeks, 13th. Semaja Clayton ran in the last division of Poles placing 11th. Barrel Racing was up next. Livi Howell placed 4th and Sinatra Clayton 14th in the 12-13 year old division of Barrels. Tredell stood 9th in his division. In Stake Racing, Colton Howell took 5th in the 8-11 year old division. Then, Tredell took 2nd, Cin'Kyra 5th, Livi 12th and Sinatra 13th.

All in all, it was a fun show and the youth gained more experience.

Tredell will move on to compete with youth from Louisiana,



Tredell Meeks, Jr. is pictured with his mare, Daisy, who will help him to compete in the Southeastern 4-H Horse Regionals in Perry, Georgia, August 2 through 6. He will ride in Pole Bending, Barrels, and Stake Races at Regionals.

(Photo by Betsy Padgett)

Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, will be a fabulous opportunity Florida, Kentucky, Georgia, that we are all looking forward Virginia and the Carolinas. This to.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report							
City of Durant							
PWS ID# 0260006							
May 2017							
We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about from where your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Meridian Upper Wilcox aquifer.							
A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings 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 supply and is available upon request. The wells for The City of Durant have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.							
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mayor Henry Robinson at 662 653-3221. 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 meetings. They are held at 6:30 P.M. on the 1 st and 3 rd Tuesday of each month at city hall.							
We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (2016). 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. All drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk							
In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:							
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.							
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.							
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 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.							
TEST RESULTS							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2015	N	0.0829	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2015	N	0.8	NO RANGE	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	*2014	N	0.1	0	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	*2014	N	1	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range of detects	MCLG/MCL		Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	*2014	N	12.58	No Range	0 / 80		By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAs (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	*2014	N	14	No Range	0 / 60		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	N	1.00	0.85-1.23	0 / MRDL =4		Water additive used to control microbes
*Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2016							
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 samples prior to the end of the monitoring period.							
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Durant 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 Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.							
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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).							
The City of Durant 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.							



A Cloak of Love

Do you know anyone who is wounded and afraid? Do you know anyone who is guilty and embarrassed? Do you know anyone who needs a cloak of love? “Love covers a multitude of sins,” the scripture says in 1 Peter 4:8. Love doesn't expose. It doesn't gossip. If love says anything, love speaks words of defense. Words of kindness. Words of protection.

Do you know anyone who can use some protection? Of

course you do. Then give some. Pay a gas bill for a struggling elderly couple. Promise your kids that, God being your helper, they'll never know a hungry day or a homeless night. Tell your husband that you'd do it all over again and invite him on a honeymoon. Make sure your divorced friends are invited to your parties.

Do you know anyone who needs a cloak of love? Then, give it. *Used by permission.*

CASH PLUS

TITLE PLUS

205 Tchula St., Lexington, MS
(across from Double Quick)
662-834-9045

Payday Loans up to \$400.00
Title Loans up to \$2,500.00

WE DO 30 DAY LOANS!!!
NO Credit Check

Refer a friend, earn a free \$20.00!