

# County to benefit from economic development funds

The Delta Regional Authority (DRA), through a program partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural Development program, announced it will invest more than \$200,000 to support job-training efforts in several Mississippi Delta communities. The announcement highlights support for rural communities during National Economic Development Week.

"This partnership with USDA is focused on economic development and helping create jobs in rural communities," said DRA Chairman Chris Caldwell. "These investments are being unveiled during Economic Development Week, which shares the common

goals of DRA to increase awareness of local programs that create jobs, advance career development opportunities and improve the quality of life in communities. We're investing in two initiatives that will enhance workers' skills and help create jobs in multiple communities in Mississippi."

The B. F. Smith Foundation in Stoneville, Miss. will receive \$113,736 to expand into additional counties, including Bolivar, Coahoma, Holmes, Humphreys, Is-

## Arbor Day Foundation Offers Tree-Care Booklet with \$3 Donation

The Arbor Day Foundation is offering a handy tree-care booklet designed to help people plant and care for trees.

Anyone can receive Conservation Trees, a user-friendly booklet featuring illustrations, colorful photos, and easily understood descriptions, by making a \$3



Fred Horton has been moved to rehab in Yazoo City. He has diabetic related problems. Being in Yazoo City makes it easier for his ailing mother, Mrs. Katie Horton, of Tchula, to visit him. Keep Mrs. Horton and her son in prayer.

Emma Carneige is still improving from her accident. She is able to ride sometimes. She comes to church first Sunday.

Last weekend my sinus started draining and boy I am sick. I went to the doctor, Tuesday, May 8. I got two bottles of medicine; plus I already had a bottle of Flonase. By the time this news is printed, I hope my sinuses have cleared up. I missed going to the Senior Citizens' Feeding Site.

I talked with Ms. Mary Archer, she told me five birthdays were celebrated at the feeding center on Thursday,

saquena, Leflore, Panola, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tunica, Washington and Yazoo. The investment aims to improve adult literacy and employment prospects in the Delta through a partnership with Delta Council, an economic development organization representing 18 counties in Northwest Mississippi.

The B. F. Smith Foundation and Delta Council will work together to identify community leaders who can help attract and retain recruits for the program. They also will collaborate to provide a seamless transition for participants to enter job-training programs and establish links to employment agencies.

Partner organizations providing training programs include universities, community colleges and workforce training centers. These organizations will develop entry-level skills or enhance client skills to make them more marketable in the workplace.

Hinds Community College will receive \$80,000 for a River Barge Training Program based in Vicksburg, Miss., that focuses on developing the next generation of deckhands, tankermen and steersmen for transportation and logistics companies op-

erating along the Mississippi River. Hinds Community College will partner with four barge companies to deliver short-term training for the positions.

In the current fiscal year, 150 trainees will be placed in full-time jobs. By next fiscal year, Hinds will increase training to 250-300 individuals to support the needs of industry. Trainees completing the program will be immediately placed in full-time jobs.

Strengthening Mississippi's workforce has been one of my highest priorities," said Governor Phil Bryant. "That mission is especially critical in our Delta region. I am grateful to Delta Regional Authority, USDA Rural Development and everyone else involved in helping us with those efforts."

Mississippi's congressional delegation issued the following statements:

"With these targeted investments in job training and economic development, the Delta Regional Authority continues its tradition of supporting stronger communities in Mississippi," U.S. Senator Roger Wicker, R-Miss., said. "The grants announced today will make a difference and give more Mississippians opportunities to learn new skills, find

nities are able to fully enjoy the diverse benefits of urban forestry."

The booklet provides details about the right way to plant and prune trees. It also includes tips on using shade trees and windbreaks to save on energy costs, attract songbirds, and create a living snow fence.

To receive the Conservation Trees booklet, send a \$3 check along with your name and address to Conservation Trees, Arbor Day Foundation, 100 Arbor Ave., Nebraska City, NE 68410, or order online at [arborday.org/conservationtrees](http://arborday.org/conservationtrees).

meaningful work, and better provide for their families."

"Mississippi has been forward-thinking in its efforts to improve workforce training. I'm please the Delta Regional Authority is making this investment to help train and prepare the workers we need today and in the future," said U.S. Senator Cindy Hyde-Smith, R-Miss.

"DRA continues to make vital investments in the Second Congressional District," said U.S. Rep. Bennie Thompson, D-Miss. "I am grateful for the agency's focus on workforce development. We all know that literacy training and enhancing the job skills of our workforce will lead to better jobs for residents of the district and improve the economy of rural areas in our state."

John Rounsaville, State Director for USDA Rural Development added, "The USDA is proud to partner with the DRA to support workforce opportunities for Mississippians. These outstanding projects will generate positive economic returns for individuals, communities, and businesses and exemplify the innovative partnerships we're working to forge between government, institutions, and pri-

vate sector job creators."

Funding is through the Rural Community Assistance Program, which invests in communities and counties with a population of 50,000 or less, and supports programs and initiatives that directly help build capacity of rural residents and leaders to enhance their community's economic opportunities.

## 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Lebanon Water Association  
PW58: 0260011  
May 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the 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 Lebanon Water Association have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jimmie D. Thomas at 662.739.7376. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Lebanon Office Building on HWY 17 N of Lexington.

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 were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, 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 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 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 601.576.7562 if you wish to have your water tested.

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** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 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** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2017	0027	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2015/17	4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2015/17	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
81. HAA5	N	2014*	16	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
82. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	19.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine	N	2017	1.4	02-2.9	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

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. 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.

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 601.576.7562 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Lebanon 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.

## 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Tchula  
PW58: 280016  
May 2018

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the 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 Tchula have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jimmie D. Thomas at 662.739.7376. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 5:30 PM at City Hall.

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 were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, 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 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.

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13. Chromium	N	2015*	1.1	1-1.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2015/17	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2015/17	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
81. HAA5	N	2014*	8	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
82. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	11.32	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine	N	2017	1.2	4-2.6	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

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# CASH PLUS TITLE PLUS

205 Tchula St., Lexington, MS  
(across from Double Quick)  
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**Payday Loans up to \$400.00**  
**Title Loans up to \$2,500.00**

**WE DO 30 DAY LOANS!!!**  
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