



In the past few weeks I’ve traveled to Texas and Missouri to talk to the turkeys and to hang around friends. It seems, this year, I’ve mostly been more interested in the friend part than the turkey part. I shot a big hog in Texas, but really didn’t push the turkey thing. I was satisfied to watch some newcomers to the turkey hunting scene, try their hand at these elusive birds. And I’m actually still in Missouri while I’m writing this article. I’m not sure what the next two mornings will hold, but I’m satisfied with great food, great scenery, and great conversation. I have already stamped this trip as a success. And success is always good – especially when I get to determine what success is. And it is always changing.

When I was a new hunter, success was nearly always measured by whether I was bringing home the meat. When that was the goal, it was easy to overlook and overstep others. The “who” didn’t matter because the goal was a “what.” I noticed when the goal was a “what,”

## Local health council seeks to promote “healthier options”

### Staff Report

The Lexington Mayor’s Health Council is eying area businesses for healthier choices in food offerings. Holmes County is saturated with a variety of businesses selling fried fare, but council coordinators want to stress greener option.

Council coordinators Lucy Vaughn and Frances Bartee are looking to “partner with store owners along

I became very self-centered. After all, it’s my desire, my goal, my pursuit, and my purpose. It all sounded good from a distance until I discovered that the common thread in all of these things is me, my, and mine. Then it seems terribly base. After all, most of the time, the people we dislike the most are those who are constantly putting themselves first. After thinking about it, however, we actually just dislike those who are blatant in their self-centeredness. But as long as we use certain words, we seem to be okay. Think about this. How often have you said one of these phrases? “I’m just too bad.” “I just can’t live it.” “I need to find my purpose.” “I don’t want to be a hypocrite.” “I was hurt.” “I’m trying to find my gift.” Do you see a common thread? Yes, you do. And if you are a Christian, it is antithetical of Jesus’ desire for you. Actually, the “me” in Christianity is non-existent. It’s not about you or even about God (He really doesn’t need anything). It’s all about others. It’s all about the “who” and not the “what.” I really don’t know how we messed it up. After all, the scriptures make it pretty clear. We are to love God with all our heart and our neighbor as our self. So, you see, there’s

with other organizations to develop a plan, increasing access to healthier fresh foods in corner and convenience stores,” according to a press release.

“It is hoped that all of our businesses and organizations will consider ‘fresh’ in marketing fast food items for their local establishments,” said the release.

to align university capabilities with priority projects in partner communities. Through M Partner, Lexington has identified projects to projects to promote economic development and healthy living, utilizing the community’s resources such as its historic downtown and vibrant tourist opportunities. Dr. Ovuokerie Addoh and graduate students from the departments of Health, Exercise Science, and Recreation Management and Nutrition will offer health screenings and nutrition demonstrations as part of the event.

“I have had the pleasure of working with some of the best students and partners this semester and we are excited to be in Lexington on May 4,” said Dr. Addoh. “The scope of the event has

# West’s Masonic Lodge to benefit from preservation grants

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History has awarded grants totaling more than \$78,000 to nine preservation projects in Certified Local Government (CLG) communities across the state. Amounts range from \$1,743.75 for the completion of a survey report and National Register nomination for downtown Brandon to \$15,083.35 to rehabilitate Aberdeen City Hall.

“We are pleased to be partnering with nine communities this year,” said CLG grants administrator Meredith Massey. “The projects will heavily focus on the rehabilitation of historic structures, professional assessments, and surveys. We look forward to assisting these communities in their preservation efforts as the year progresses.”

The 2019 grants are as follows:

- Aberdeen, \$15,083.75, for the exterior rehabilitation of Aberdeen City Hall.
- Brandon, \$1,743.75, to complete a survey report and National Register nomination for the Downtown Brandon Residential Historic District.
- Carrollton, \$10,000, to

really no room for our me, my, or mine. And that’s good news. Not only does it mean that God knows how incapable we really are; He just wants us to love all the other incapable people, just as they are. Don’t make it more than it is. When you do, you will always find yourself easing back in to the me, my, and mine.

I would love to speak at your next event. Contact me.

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stabilize the chimney, install a new HVAC system, and replace broken window panes at the Carrollton Community House.

- Corinth, \$13,090, to install new sections of the roof membrane at the Corinth Coliseum.
- Greenwood, \$10,000, to repair the roof of the bell tower at Wesley United Methodist Church and conduct an assessment of the building’s education wing.
- Hattiesburg, \$5,000, to survey approximately 300 structures in the Arledge Subdivision and Katie-John-Dabbs Neighborhood.
- Laurel, \$10,000, to survey and complete a National Register nomination for an African American neighborhood southeast of downtown.
- Starkville, \$8,500, to develop a comprehensive survey plan and a listing of all eligible historic properties within the city limits.
- West, \$5,000, to conduct a structural assessment of the Masonic Lodge/West Grammar School and continue rehabilitation of the building.

The Certified Local Government program is a federal-state-local partnership designed to assist communities in dealing with diverse preservation needs through funding and technical assistance. CLG communities may apply for annual grants to undertake preservation projects of importance to the community. Grants may be used for such diverse projects as the restoration of historic buildings; historical, architectural, or archaeological site inventory work; preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; educational programs; and staff support for new historic preservation commissions.

Funding for the grants comes from the Historic Preservation Fund, a federal grants program appropriated by the U.S. Congress and administered by the National Park Service, which provides financial support to State Historic Preservation Offices—in Mississippi the Historic Preservation Division of MDAH.

To become a CLG, a community must adopt a preservation ordinance establishing a preservation commission in accordance with federal and state guidelines. Once the commission has been established, application for CLG status may be made to the National Park Service through the Department of Archives and History. MDAH works closely with local government officials and citizens to help them create and manage a workable local historic preservation program. To learn more about the

CLG program, contact Michelle Jones 601-576-6940, or visit <http://www.mdah.ms.gov/new/government-2/certified-local-government-program/>.

The fifty-three CLG communities in Mississippi are Aberdeen, Baldwin, Biloxi, Booneville, Brandon, Canton, Carrollton, Carthage, Claiborne County, Clarksdale, Cleveland, Clinton, Columbia, Columbus, Como, Corinth, Durant, Gautier, Greenville, Greenwood, Hattiesburg, Hazlehurst, Hernando, Holly Springs, In-

diana, Jackson, Kosciusko, Laurel, Leland, Lexington, Louisville, McComb, Meridian, Mound Bayou, Mount Olive, Natchez, Newton, Ocean Springs, Oxford, Pascagoula, Philadelphia, Port Gibson, Quitman, Raymond, Senatobia, Sharkey County, Starkville, Tunica, Tupelo, Vicksburg, West, West Point, and Woodville.

Members of the board of trustees are Kane Ditto, president; Reuben V. Anderson Jackson; Nancy Carpenter Columbus; Valencia Hall, Natchez; Betsey Hamilton, New Albany; Mark Keenum, Starkville; Web Heidelberg, Hattiesburg; Hilda Cope Povall, Cleveland; and Roland Weeks, Biloxi.

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Highway 12 E 834-3388 Lexington

# Lexington celebrates spring season with upcoming festival and health fair

## Press Release

The Lexington community is celebrating the spring season by celebrating local resources through food, art, and music. On May 4 th from 8am to 6pm, local vendors, artists, craftsmen, and musicians will join together to celebrate all that the community of Lexington has to offer.

“We are looking forward to a fun filled day and seeing everyone,” said Robin McCrory, Mayor of Lexington. “It will be a great day filled with community spirit! We are grateful to everyone who has played a role in the planning and development of our festival, along with all of our vendors and our many sponsors.”

Lexington is part of M Partner, a University of Mississippi initiative that seeks

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Ebenzezer Rural Water Association  
PWS ID#: 0260007  
April 2019

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 Ebenzezer Rural Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Thomas E. Haffey, Jr. at 662-834-3396. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Tuesday, 9/10/19, at 7:00 PM at the Ebenzezer Fire Department.

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>, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, 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 - 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/LACLRDL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2018	.0022	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of natural deposits; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	2.7	No Range	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 septic systems
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	2017*	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2017*	15.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.1	.8 - 1.6	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

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 601.576.7582 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 Ebenzezer Rural 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.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to each customer.