

Key sepsis warning signs after child star Daveigh Chase dies at 35

Story by Frida Liljefors
Actress Daveigh Chase died at the age of 35 after contracting meningitis and sepsis. Here's what to know about the life-threatening condition and the symptoms that can signal a medical emergency.

According to Page Six, Chase died on June 16 after developing meningitis and a bloodstream infection that led to sepsis. Eventually, her body began shutting down.

Chase, born in Las Vegas on July 29, 1990, became a household name as a child star. In 2002, she voiced Lilo in Disney's Lilo & Stitch, and later that year, she starred as Samara Morgan in The Ring, earning an MTV Movie Award for Best Villain.

Chase's manager, John Ryan Jr., said she was ad-

mitted to a hospital for malnutrition before her death, according to the BBC. Reflecting on her life after she quit acting in 2015, he said: "She was the greatest. She loved cats. She worked with cat rescues with us. She was very to herself."

Her death has also drawn attention to sepsis, a possibly fatal condition that can develop when the body's response to an infection spirals out of control.

Symptoms of sepsis Because sepsis can resemble many common illnesses in its early stages, it is sometimes referred to as a "silent killer." The condition occurs when the body's response to an infection begins to damage its own organs and tissues rather than protect them, causing the condition to deteriorate

rapidly.

The Mayo Clinic explains that symptoms can vary widely, which is one reason sepsis can be difficult to identify. Some people may experience heavy sweating or shivering, dizziness, or unusually fast, shallow breathing. Confusion, disorientation, and other changes in mental state can also be warning signs.

According to the Cleveland Clinic, sepsis can progress to septic shock, a severe complication that can become fatal in a matter of hours. Warning signs to watch for include:

- Peeing less than usual or having strong urges to pee
- Low energy and weakness
- Fast heart rate
- Low blood pressure
- Fever or very low body temperature

Blood donations needed for Miss. sickle cell patients

FLOWOOD, Miss. (WJTV) – A shortage of donated blood is putting a spotlight on the need for more volunteers, as thousands of Mississippians with sickle cell disease depend on transfusions to stay healthy.

The Mississippi Sickle Cell Foundation is using World Sickle Cell Awareness Day to educate communities about the disorder and encourage more people to donate blood.

- Shaking or chills
- Warm, clammy, or sweaty skin
- Confusion
- Rapid breathing or shortness of breath
- Extreme pain or discomfort

LaShanda Kincaid, whose son was diagnosed with sickle cell disease, said many people don't realize how important blood donations are for patients.

"Sickle cell changes the shape of the blood. Instead of moving freely through the vessels, the cells can become stuck and block oxygen flow," Kincaid said. "That's what causes a crisis and can lead to extreme pain."

She said regular donations give patients the healthy blood they need to help prevent complications.

Lemaudia Strahan, Miss Mississippi Plus America Lifetime Legacy Queen VI, knows firsthand how important donors are. She said her own condition sometimes

requires blood transfusions when her body struggles to carry enough oxygen.

"Blood is something that we as humans have to give to other humans," Strahan said. "It's so important that people come out and donate."

Mississippi Blood Services (MBS) said the donation process is quick and can make a major impact.

"It takes very little time, and just 30 minutes of your day can make a difference," said Kasey Dickson, with MBS.

Health officials are encouraging more people to roll up their sleeves and donate, helping ensure patients with sickle cell and other blood disorders have access to the blood they need.

Number of Jobs in MS Again Reaches New All-Time High

Governor Tate Reeves today announced that Mississippi's total non-farm employment reached a new record high in May with 1,195,400 jobs.

"Mississippi has one of the hottest job markets in America," said Governor Tate Reeves. "Our state continues to rack up win after win because our economic development strategy is working. Mississippi has more jobs than ever before, and companies are investing billions of dollars in our state. The Mississippi Momentum is not slowing down."

Today's news is the latest historic win for Mississippi. Last week, Governor Reeves announced that Mississippi was honored with a

Gold Shovel Award by Area Development magazine. The national award honors Mississippi's historic accomplishments in economic development throughout 2025. Area Development also named the \$210 million Amazon project in Marshall County as one of its Non-Manufacturing Projects of the Year. Additionally, Mississippi is second in America for growth in job openings since 2020, with hiring demand up nearly 20%. The U.S. state average was -9.6%. Since Governor Reeves took this office, over \$85 billion in new private sector investment has been announced, and thousands of high-paying jobs have been created across the state.

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Tchula PWS# 260016 May 2025

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 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.

The Town of Tchula works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received the report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses).

Contact & Meeting Information
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jimmie D. Thomas at 662.739.7378. 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 Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at City Hall.

Source of Water
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.

Period Covered by Report
We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2025, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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. Inorganic contaminants, such as nitrates, nitrites, and nitrate-nitrogen, 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 use; 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.

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 addition to the contaminants listed in the table, we tested for additional chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We found no detectable levels of those chemicals.

Violations
Our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Lead Educational Statement
Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your 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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact our water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at <https://www.epa.gov/leadinwater>.

Our system has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory, and no lead lines were found. The methods used to make that determination were visual inspections, water operator knowledge and archived records. This inventory report is available for viewing at our office upon request.

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. Those 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.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL(MCLG)/MCL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.									
8. Arsenic	N	2025	0	No Range	ppb	0.05	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
10. Barium	N	2025	0.072	0.035 - 0.072	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2025	0.089	No Range	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2021/03*	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from acid precipitation	
16. Fluoride	N	2025	0.119	0.116 - 0.119	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2021/03*	0	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	N	2024*	79.1	78.5 - 79.1	ppm	20	20	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents	
Disinfection By-Products – Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.									
81. HAAS	N	2025	0	0 - 0.0	ppb	0	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
82. THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2025	0	0 - 13.8	ppb	0	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine	N	2025	1.8	1.8 - 2	mg/l	2	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Lebanon Water Association PWS# 0260011 May 2025

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 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.

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 resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received the report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses).

Contact & Meeting Information
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jimmie D. Thomas, Operator, 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 City Building on HWY 17 N of Lexington.

Source of Water
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.

Period Covered by Report
We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2025, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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. Inorganic contaminants, such as nitrates, nitrites, and nitrate-nitrogen, 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 use; 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.

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 addition to the contaminants listed in the table, we tested for additional chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We found no detectable levels of those chemicals.

Violations
Our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

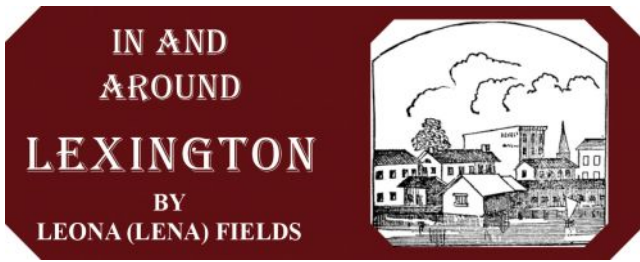
Lead Educational Statement
Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact our water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at <https://www.epa.gov/leadinwater>.

Our system has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory, and no lead lines were found. The methods used to make that determination were visual inspections, water operator knowledge and archived records. This inventory report is available for viewing at our office upon request.

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. Those 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.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL(MCLG)/MCL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.									
10. Barium	N	2025	0.099	0.068 - 0.100	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2021/03*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL+13	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from acid precipitation	
16. Fluoride	N	2025	0.119	0.116 - 0.119	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2021/03*	0	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	N	2024*	79.1	78.5 - 79.1	ppm	20	20	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents	
Disinfection By-Products – Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.									
81. HAAS	N	2025	18.2	No Range	ppb	0	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
82. THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2025	18.43	No Range	ppb	0	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine	N	2025	2	2 - RAA	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	



To get your news in this paper, call 662-834-1489 or 662-458-5788.

Mr. McKinley Thomas' daughter visited him last week. She came to the Lexington Senior Citizen's Nutrition Site with him last Thursday. When she was a child she used to vacation in Lexington with one of her cousins for a few weeks.

One of Ms. Mary and Ms.

Fannie Archer's nieces is visiting them. A few years ago, her sister used to visit them. She is in college now.

If you like eggplant, get them at the Farmer's Market in Lexington. They also have okra and a whole lot of other vegetables.

Keep praying for Elder Charles Jefferson. I trust God that he is still improving.