

RECEIVED-WATER

Gulfport native named 19th poet laureate

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WASHINGTON — Natasha Trethewey began writing poems after a personal tragedy.

While Trethewey was a college freshman, her mother was killed by a stepfather Trethewey had long feared.

"I started writing poems as a response to that great loss, much the way that public response, for example, after 9/11," she told The Associated Press. "People who never had written poems or turned much to poetry turned to it at that moment because it seems like the only thing that can speak the unspeakable."

Trethewey, 46, an English and creative writing professor at Emory University in Atlanta, will be named the 19th U.S. poet laureate Thursday.

The Pulitzer Prize winner is the nation's first poet laureate to hail from the South since the initial one — Robert Penn Warren — was named by the Library of Congress in 1936. She is also Mississippi's top poet and will be the first person to serve simultaneously as a state and U.S. laureate.

Trethewey won the 2007 Pulitzer Prize for her book of poems, "Native Guard." They focused partly on history that was crased because it was never recorded. She wrote of the Louisiana Native Guard, a black Civil War regiment assigned to guard white Confederate soldiers held on Ship Island off Mississippi's Gulf Coast.

The Confederate prisoners were later memorialized on the island, but not the black Union soldiers. A stanza reads: "Some names shall deck the page of history 'as it is written on stone. Some will not."

Librarian of Congress James Billington, who chose Trethewey after hearing her read at the National Book Festival in Washington, said her work explores forgotten history and the many human tragedies of the Civil War.

"She's taking us into history that was never written," he told the AP. "She takes the greatest human tragedy in

the war between the states to be among the youngest laureates and said she hopes to promote national activity around the writings and to engage with the library and people who visit it in the nation's capital. She has a personal connection to its vast holdings after researching her Civil War poetry in the library's records.

Past poet laureates have included W.S. Merwin, Kay Ryan, Stanley Kunitz, Robert Pinsky, Rita Dove and Warren — the last poet laureate from the South and an inspiration for Trethewey. Their agendas as the nation's chief poets have included readings across the country, newspaper syndication of poems and poetry readings over high school public address systems.

Trethewey will be the first poet laureate to take up residence in Washington in January 2013 and work directly in the library's Poetry Room since the position was created in federal law. Her term, beginning in September, also coincides with the 75th anniversary of the poetry center and a poet-consultant position at the world's largest library.

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AP Photo/Rogelio V. Solis, File

In this Oct. 10, 2007, file photo, Pulitzer Prize winning author Natasha Trethewey recalls her young years in Mississippi during a break in her speaking schedule at Delta State University in Cleveland, Miss.

American history — the Civil War, 650,000 people killed, the most destructive war of human life for a century — and she takes us inside without preaching."

It's a "happy coincidence," he said, that Trethewey was chosen during the 150th anniversary of the War Between the States.

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Poetry lives in the Trethewey family. Her father, Eric Trethewey, is a poet and college professor. But when she went to graduate school, she was more interested in telling stories and studied fiction writing.

"On a dare that first semester, a poet friend of mine got me to write a poem. I did it because I thought I would prove that I couldn't do it," she said. "It was at that moment that something really clicked."

Her Pulitzer-winning poems also included her personal history as the daughter of interracial parents — and the story of her mother, who died at the age of 40. In "Miscegenation," a poem in "Native Guard," she wrote about her parents' journey to Ohio in 1965 for a marriage that was illegal at home in Mississippi.

"They crossed the river into Cincinnati, a city whose name

"begins with a sound like sin, the sound of wrong — mis in Mississippi."

Trethewey's next collection of poems, "Thrall," will be published this year. It explores her relationship with her white father and shared and divergent memory within families, along with poems about paintings and the history of knowledge from the Enlightenment.

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Town of Artesia

PWS ID: 0440001 May 18, 2012

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is three wells. Our wells draw from the Coker and the Gordo Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Artesia have received lower to moderate rankings to contaminations.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Ashley at 662-386-2944. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regular meetings, on the first Tuesday night of each month at 5:00 p.m. at The Town Hall.

The Town of Artesia routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Action Level - 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 - 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 - 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (Cl2 (ppm))	N	2011	1.20	0 - 1.40	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	N	2011	.033	No-range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2011	.423	.007 - .424	ppm	1.3	AL=1, 3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2011	1.6	0 - 1.6	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2011

MONITORING AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE DATA VIOLATIONS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During March 2011, we tested positive for a coliform bacteriological sample. The law requires that valid source water samples must be pulled within 24 hours when notified of a Total Coliform positive bacteriological sample. On March 8, 2011, we collected the source water sample in a timely manner, but due to a clerical error our system did not receive credit for the source water sample for the Ground Water Rule.

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSHD CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING *****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the deadline; however, during an audit of the Ms. State Dept. of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Additional Information for Lead

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 Town of Shannon 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>. 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 (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mail to you; however you can obtain a copy at the Town Hall. Please call (662)-272-5104 if you have questions.