

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

City of Quitman Water  
Public Water Supply Name

120007

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (*Attach copy of publication, water bill or other*)

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed:       /      /      ,      /      /      ,      /      /      

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed:       /      /      

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)      Date Emailed:       /      /      

- As a URL (Provide URL \_\_\_\_\_)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. (*Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication*)

Name of Newspaper: Clarke County Tribune

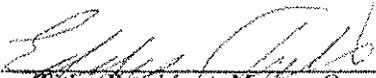
Date Published: 06/19/2013

CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*)      Date Posted:       /      /      

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):  
\_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06-20-13  
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
(601)576-7800  
May be emailed to:  
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

*CORRECTED COPY*

# CITY OF QUITMAN ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Where does my water come from?**

Our water source is the Lower Wilcox Aquifer

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

Quitman Well #0120007-01 Higher Susceptibility to contamination

Quitman Well #0120007-02 Moderate Susceptibility to contamination

## **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2013 JUN 25 PM 3: 32

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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: 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

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.

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

### **MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING**

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, 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. CITY OF QUITMAN 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>.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	36	14.9	36	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	8	2.0	8	2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1	0.3	1	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA		2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.00136 7	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03871 6	NA	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0005	NA	2011	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0005	NA	2011	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.00089 6	NA	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.015	NA	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0005	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5.861	NA	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2011	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.046	2012	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Unit Descriptions**

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDI	MRDI: 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: JOEY JORDAN  
 Address:  
 P O BOX 16  
 QUITMAN, MS 39355  
 Phone: 601-776-3728  
 Fax: 601-776-4016  
 E-Mail: lisaharris@ci.quitman.ms.us

FROM :

FAX NO. :6017764016

Jun. 25 2013 04:19PM P7

060196001 05/11 06/10

418 E FRANKLIN STREET

2465 2459 6 07/10/2013

53.40 4.61 58.01

CORRECTED CCR AVAILABLE  
UPON REQUEST

WTR	19.20
SEW	19.20
GRB	15.00
NET DUE >>>	53.40
SAVF THIS >>	4.61
GROSS DUE >>	58.01

060196001  
LAMAR & CLAUDEAN SMITH

418 E FRANKLIN ST  
QUITMAN MS 39355-2616



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2013 JUN 25 PM 3:32

2013 JUN 21 AM 8: 55

# CITY OF QUITMAN ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: JOEY JORDAN  
Address:  
P O BOX 16  
QUITMAN, MS 39355  
Phone: 601-776-3728  
Fax: 601-776-4016  
E-Mail: lisaharris@ci.quitman.ms.us

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2013 JUN 21 AM 8:54

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF CLARKE

Invoice # \_\_\_\_\_

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for said county of Clarke, legal clerk of The Clarke County Tribune, a newspaper published in the City of Quitman, County of Clarke, Mississippi, being duly sworn says that the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper as follows, to-wit:

Dated 6-20 2013

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

The Clarke County Tribune

By: Jennifer Boogeman

Printer's Fee: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Proof of Pub: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL: \$ \_\_\_\_\_



Sworn to and subscribed before me, the said Notary Public as aforesaid, do certify that the newspaper containing said notice has been produced before me and compared with the copy hereto attached and that the same is correct and truly made.

Given under my hand and the seal of said county, this the 20 day of June 2013.

Joyce S. Cole  
Notary Public

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Quitman PWS ID# 120007

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**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

Contaminant	MCLG or TT, or MRL	MCL, MDD, or M	Year	Range (L/U)	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Trihalomethanes (THMs) (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	0.052	NA	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	24	ND	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1	0.3	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder, test addition
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03871	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Erosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.00089	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free Cu) (ppb)	200	200	0.015	NA	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal refineries
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.0005	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from smelters
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5.861	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from air-processing sites, drug factories
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level (consumer tips) (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.046	2011	10	No	Erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG or TT, or MRL	MCL, MDD, or M	Year	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeded MCL	Exceeds MCL	Typical Source
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level (consumer tips) (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.046	2011	10	No	Erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions: NA: Not applicable; ND: Not detected; NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MDD	MDD: Maximum residual disinfection level. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MDDs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRL	MRL: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated.
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level.

For more information please contact: [Contact Information]

Water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. CITY OF QUITMAN 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>.

**Water Quality Data Table**  
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

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## When God created Fathers

The Clarke County Christian Brotherhood meeting will be held Monday, June 24, 2013 at Pleasant Hill Baptist Church Fellowship Hall. The WMU will be serving a meal at 7:00 P.M., followed by the Brotherhood Meeting. Guest Speaker will be Adam Blalock from GAP Village Ministry in Ellisville, MS. This ministering servant, formerly of French Camp is committed to helping troubled young teenage boys to grow up to be Godly men and to get an education in a college or trade school so that they can establish a productive life and future.

We look forward to hearing about this ministry and we strongly encourage all our Brotherhood men and young men in our county to attend. Ladies are welcome, also. Pleasant Hill Brotherhood and Pastor, Brother "Bo" Bankston welcomes you to come and join us and receive a Blessing. Hope to see you there.

## When God Created Fathers

By Erna Bombeck  
When the good Lord was creating fathers He started with a tall frame.

And a female angel nearby said, "What kind of father is that? If you're going to make children so close to the ground, why have you put fathers up so high? He won't be able to shoot marbles without kneeling, or even kiss a child without a lot of stooping."

And God smiled and said, "Yes, but if I make him child-size, whom would children have to look up to?"

And when God made a father's hands, they were large and sinewy.

And the angel shook her head sadly and said, "Do you know what you're doing?" Large hands are clumsy. They can't manage diaper pins, small buttons, rubber bands on ponytails or even remove splinters caused by

## Churches

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Ladies are welcome, also. Pleasant Hill Brotherhood and Pastor, Bro. "Bo" Bankston welcomes you to come and join us and receive a Blessing. Hope to see you there. May God Bless!

### JUNE 24-27

Vacation Bible School will be held Monday, June 24 through Wednesday, June 26 at Shady Grove P.H. Church. The times will be from 6:00 until 8:30 pm. On Thursday, June 27 from 6:00 until 8:30 pm we will have a Family Night for all of the children that participated in VBS. The children will have a short presentation for their parents and then there will be fun and fellowship in the Family Life Center. Children 2 years of age through the 5th grade are invited to attend.

The church is located on County Road 632 in the Carmichael community.

## BROTHERHOOD NEWS



Andy Cochran  
Columnist

baseball bats." "I know, but they're large enough to hold everything a small boy empties from his pockets at the end of a day... yet small enough to cup a child's face in his hands."

And then God molded long slim legs and broad shoulders.

And the angel nearby had a heart attack. "Boy, this is the end of the week, all right," she clucked. "Do you realize you just made a father without a lap? How is he going to pull a child close to him without the kid falling between his legs?"

And God smiled and said, "A mother needs a lap. A father needs strong shoulders to pull a sled, balance a boy on a bicycle, or hold a sleepy head on the way home from the circus."

God was in the middle of creating two of the largest feet anyone had ever seen when the angel could contain herself no longer. "That's not fair. Do you honestly think those large boots are going to dig out of bed early in the morning when the baby cries? Or walk through a small birthday party without crushing at least three of the guests?"

And God smiled and said, "They'll work. You'll see. They'll support a small child who wants to ride a horse to Banbury Cross, or scare off mice at the summer cabin, or display shoes that will be a challenge to fill."

God worked throughout the night, giving the father few words, but a firm, authoritative voice; eyes that saw everything, but remained calm and tolerant.

Finally, almost as an afterthought, He added tears. Then He turned to the Angel and said, "Now are you satisfied that he can love as much as a mother?"

The angel shushed up. "May God Bless! Laus Deo!"

They can't manage diaper pins, small buttons, rubber bands on ponytails or even remove splinters caused by

### JUNE 28

Vacation Bible School at Quitman's First Baptist Church: June 24-28 from 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon. For Ages 3 Years-6th Grade. Join us!

### JULY 6

Magnolia UMC will celebrate annual Choir Fest on July 6, 2013 at 6 p.m. Rev. James W. Hare, Pastor and choir directors Glenneth and Doug Berry invite you to attend.

### JULY 8-10

Vacation Bible School at Old Enterprise Baptist Church, Enterprise, Mississippi, July 8-10, 2013, 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Classes for all ages: children, youth, adults. Theme: Adversity and God's Children. Dr. Annie L. Burns, Director of Christian Education

### JULY 8-12

Pleasant Ridge Pentecostal See page 20