

2013 JUN 28 AM 9:44

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

Watie Forest Water Assn  
Public Water Supply Name

530025

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: 06 26 13 / /

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: Choctaw Plaindealer

Date Published: 06 12 13

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.

Penny Ray Clark  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-25-13  
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](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Wake Forest Water Association  
PWS ID 530025**

**June 30, 2013**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 groundwater, and our two wells draw from the Gordo Formation.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Shaw at (662) 465-8788. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on .Board meetings are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at the water Association office on Sturgis Reform Rd.

Wake Forest Water Association 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, 2012. 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.

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked **Moderate to Low** in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662.465-6494.

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

**TEST RESULTS**

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|

**Inorganic Contaminants**

|                       |   |       |       |          |     |     |          |  |
|-----------------------|---|-------|-------|----------|-----|-----|----------|--|
| Cadmium               | N | 2010* | .0001 | 0        | ppm | 5   | 5        | Corrosion of galvanized pipe ; Discharge from refineries ; from waste batteries & paint from waste batteries & paint |
| Arsenic               | N | 2010* | 0.002 | 0        | Ppb | n/a | 50       | Erosion of natural deposits<br>Runoff from orchards & glass and electronics production waste                         |
| Selenium              | N | 2010* | .0064 | 0        | ppb | 50  | 50       | Discharge from petroleum and erosion of natural deposits   |
| Barium                | N | 2010* | .055  | No Range | ppm | 2   | 2        | Discharge from drilling waste; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2012  | 0.1   | No Range | ppm | 10  | 10       | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Chromium              | N | 2010* | .0005 | No Range | Ppb | 100 | 100      | Discharge from steel and pulp; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Copper                | N | 2012  | 0.0   | 0        | ppm | 1.3 | AL= 1.3  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative                |
| Cyanide               | N | 2010* | .015  | No Range | ppb | .2  | .2       | Discharge from steel/ metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories                               |
| Fluoride              | N | 2010* | .936  | No Range | ppm | 4   | 4        | Erosion of natural deposits; additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories  |
| Lead                  | N | 2012  | 0.003 | 0        | ppb | 0   | AL= .015 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits   |
| Beryllium             | N | 2010* | .0001 | No Range | Ppm | 6   | 6        | Discharge from metal refineries ; coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical aerospace                        |
| Antimony              | N | 2010* | .0005 | No Range | ppb | 6   | 4        | Discharge from petroleum ; fire retardants; solder ceramics; electronics ; test addition                             |
| Mercury (inorganic)   | N | 2010* | .0002 | No Range | ppb | 2   | 2        | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland    |
| Thallium              | N | 2010* | .0005 | No Range | Ppm | 6   | 6        | Erosion of natural deposits ;  |

Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products

|                  |   |       |      |           |     |     |     |   |
|------------------|---|-------|------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| HAA5 Total       | N | 2010* | .0   | No Range  | ppb | 0   | 40  | By- product of chlorination             |
| Chlorine [asCl2] | N | 2012  | 0.40 | 0.30-0.40 | ppm | 0.2 | 4.0 | water additive used to control microbes |

#### Radioactive Contaminants

|                         |   |      |     |          |       |   |    |                               |
|-------------------------|---|------|-----|----------|-------|---|----|-------------------------------|
| Combined Uranium        | N | 2012 | 0.5 | No Range | PCI/l | 0 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits ; |
| Alpha particle activity | N | 2012 | 3.1 | No Range | PCI/l | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits ; |
| Radium 226              | N | 2012 | 1.4 | No Range | PCI/l | 0 | 5  | Erosion of natural deposits ; |

\* Most recent sample None required in 2012

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.

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. 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.

#### \*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING LEAD & COPPER SAMPLING\*\*

Wake Forest Water Assn. did not meet the Ground Water Rule for sampling lead & copper for the monitoring period 01/01/2010-06/30/2010 the Water Association has taking action to resolve this issue

#### 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. ABC Water Association 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclids 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.

Please call our office if you have questions. 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. **This CCR report will not be mailed. A copy of this report is available at our office upon request.**

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUN 28 AM 9:44

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Wake Forest Water Association  
PWS ID 530025

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TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant           | Unit Measure | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Direct Source of Contaminant   |
|-----------------------|--------------|---|--------------|------|-----|--|
| Cadmium               | ppm          | 0   | ppm          | 5    | 5   | Corrosion of galvanized pipe; discharge from factories; from waste batteries & paint       |
| Arsenic               | ppb          | 0   | ppb          | 10   | 10  | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards & glass and electronics production waste |
| Selenium              | ppb          | 0   | ppb          | 50   | 50  | Discharge from petroleum and erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| Barium                | ppm          | No Range  | ppm          | 2    | 2   | Discharge from drilling waste; erosion of natural deposits                                 |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm          | No Range  | ppm          | 10   | 10  | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from erosion of natural deposits                      |
| Chloride              | ppb          | No Range  | ppb          | 100  | 100 | Discharge from steel and pipe; erosion of natural deposits                                 |
| Copper                | ppm          | 0   | ppm          | 1.3  | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing materials  |

# Open carry law for guns prohibited on corps property

By Press Reports

icksburg, Miss...The ssissippi Legislature sed House Bill 2, ch allows any per- in Mississippi who legally allowed to y a gun the right to ily carry the gun out a permit. The goes into effect on 1 r 2013, but possess- a firearm on Corps Engineers property hibited by federal lation.

of Federal alations Title 36, pter 3, Part 327, ion 327.13 states: e possession of ed firearms, loaded unition, loaded tile firing devices, and arrows, cross- or other weapons hibited unless:

In the possession federal, state or law enforcement r,

Being used for ng or fishing as itted under 36 327.8, with

devices being unloaded when transported to, from or between hunt- ing and fishing sites; (3) Being used at authorized shooting ranges; or (4) Written permis- sion has been received from the District Commander.

It is our desire to edu- cate our visitors con- cerning this regulation and to help minimize the confusion associat- ed with the new open carry law. A violation of CFR 36 327.13 could result in a mandatory appearance before a magistrate. Possible penalties could subject the violator to a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 or imprison- ment for not more than 6 months or both.

Adding confusion to this issue is the 2009 federal law that allows guns in National Parks. Public Law 111-24, section 512 author- izes the possession of guns in the National

Parks system, but parks governed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers were not included in this law. As stewards of public lands, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is dedicated to providing a safe, quality recre- ational experience for all visitors.

Although the primary mission of Corps oper- ated Mississippi lake is flood damage risk reduction, over 3 mil- lion individuals visit the 262,000-acre recre- ational areas annually to enjoy the camping, playgrounds, swim- ming areas, trails, fish- ing, boat ramps, mari- nas, and marina slips and brings approxi- mately \$125 million to the local economy and supports nearly 1700 jobs. Information on Corps lakes and recre- ational areas can be found on the Vicksburg District's website at <http://www.mvk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Reaction.aspx>.

for more information

# Local Management Classes Upcoming

## From Press Reports

Mississippi State University is offering two deer management workshops in late July and August to landowners, hunters and professionals working with Mississippi's white-tailed deer populations.

Mississippi State University's Extension Service and the College of Forest Resources, along with the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, will offer the two-day workshops in Starkville and Biloxi.

The first workshop is July 12 and 13 at Thompson Hall on MSU's Starkville campus. The second workshop is August 9 and

10 at MSU's Coastal Research and Extension Center in Biloxi. Participants may attend both days or one day. All workshops begin at 9 a.m. and end at 4:30 p.m. Doors open at 8:30 a.m. each day.

Preregistration is required and costs \$95 per day or \$180 for each two-day session. Registration includes class materials, lunch and a T-shirt or cap.

Topics on day one are camera survey setup, deer nutrition, food plots, deer habitat, deer ecology, harvest management and hunter recruitment. For more information or to register online, visit <http://www.cfr.msstate.edu/workshops/deer> 2013, call Kelly LaSalle at 325-3133 or the county Extension office.

| Cyanide             | N | 2010* | 0.15  | No Range | ppb | 2 | From wood preservative metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories  |
|---------------------|---|-------|-------|----------|-----|---|--|
| Fluoride            | N | 2010* | .995  | No Range | ppm | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; soluble which provides strong tooth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories                   |
| Lead                | N | 2012  | 0.063 | 0        | ppb | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Beryllium           | N | 2010* | .0001 | No Range | ppm | 6 | Discharge from metal refineries; coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical equipment   |
| Antimony            | N | 2010* | .0005 | No Range | ppb | 4 | Discharge from petroleum; fire retardants; solder; ceramics; electronics; seat addition  |
| Mercury (inorganic) | N | 2010* | .0002 | No Range | ppb | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and from activities and facilities runoff from landfills runoff from cropland |
| Thallium            | N | 2010* | .0005 | No Range | ppm | 6 | Erosion of natural deposits;   |

### Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products

| HAAS Total                     | N | 2010* | 0    | No Range  | ppb | 0   | By-product of chlorination              |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|------|-----------|-----|-----|---|
| Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) | N | 2012  | 0.40 | 0.30-0.40 | ppm | 0.1 | Water additive used to control microbes |

\*Most recent sample from required in 2012

| Radioactive Contaminants | N | 2012 | 0.5  | No Range   | PCU/l | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; |
|--------------------------|---|------|--|--|-------|---|------------------------------|
| Uranium                  | N | 2012 | 3.1  | No Range <th>PCU/l</th> <th>0</th> <th>Erosion of natural deposits;</th> | PCU/l | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; |
| Radon                    | N | 2012 | 1.4 <th>PCS/l</th> <th>0</th> <th>5</th> <th>Erosion of natural deposits;</th> | PCS/l  | 0     | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits; |

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. 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, 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-435-4751.

### \*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDDH CONCERNING LEAD & COPPER SAMPLING\*\*

Wake Forest Water Assn. did not meet the Ground Water Rule for sampling lead & copper for the monitoring period 07/01/2010-06/30/2010. The Water Association has taken action to resolve this issue.

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. ABC Water Association 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

### \*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*

In accordance with the Radon/Cadmium 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 analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDDH 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 Radon/Cadmium Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Washers, Director of Compliance Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Please call our office if you have questions. We seek 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. This DDR report will not be mailed. A copy of this report is available at our office upon request.

# MITCHELL DENTAL

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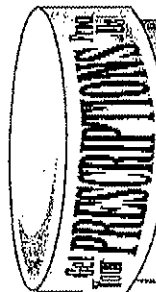
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# DAN'S DISCOUNT DRUGS

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after hours: 773-4875



| Contaminant   | Unit | 2012      | 0.003 | 0 | ALC-0.015 | Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
|---|------|-----------|-------|---|-----------|--|
| Lead  | ppb  | 0         |       |   |           |  |
| Beryllium   | ppm  | No Range  |       |   |           |  |
| Antimony  | ppb  | No Range  |       |   |           |  |
| Mercury (inorganic)                                 | ppb  | No Range  |       |   |           |  |
| Thallium  | ppm  | No Range  |       |   |           |  |
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By Products</b> |      |           |       |   |           |  |
| Total   | ppb  | No Range  |       |   |           |  |
| Citric acid   | ppm  | 0.30-0.40 |       |   |           |  |
| <b>Radiocative Contaminants</b>                     |      |           |       |   |           |  |
| Uranium   | ppb  | No Range  |       |   |           |  |
| Alpha particle activity                             | PC/A | No Range  |       |   |           |  |
| Radium  | PC/R | No Range  |       |   |           |  |
| 226   | PC/I | No Range  |       |   |           |  |

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**\*A MESSAGE FROM MISSISSIPPI CONCERNING LEAD & COPPER SAMPLING\***  
 While Forest Water Assn. did not meet the ground water rule for sampling lead & copper for the monitoring period 01/01/2010-06/30/2010 the Water Association has taking action to resolve this issue.

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Publication Date: 06/28/13

Participants may attend both days or one day. All workshops begin at 9 a.m. and end at 4:30 p.m. Doors open at 8:30 a.m. each day. Pre-registration is required and costs \$95 per day or \$180 for each two-day session. Registration includes class materials, lunch and a T-shirt or cap. Topics on day one are camera survey setup, deer nutrition, food plots, deer habitat, deer ecology, harvest management and hunter recruitment.

Participants of harvesting deer, scoring antlers, how to age deer, wild pig management, and butchering and meat handling. Continuing education credit hours are available to loggers, wildlife biologists, foresters and crop advisers.

For more information or to register online, visit <http://www.cfr.msstat.edu/workshops/deer> 2013, call Kelly LaSalle at 325-3133 or the county Extension office.

# MITCHELL M DENTAL

SERVING THE FAMILIES OF EAST CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI

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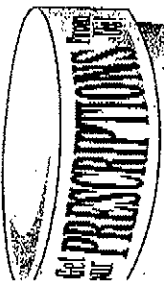
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two deer management workshops in late July and August to landowners, hunters and professionals working with Mississippi's white-tailed deer populations.

Mississippi State University's Extension Service and the College of Forest Resources, along with the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, will offer the two-day workshops in Starkville and Biloxi.

The first workshop is July 12 and 13 at Thompson Hall on MSU's Starkville campus. The second workshop is August 9 and



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