

RECEIVED

JUN 26 2009

BY _____

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

APPROVED

Town of Liberty

Public Water Supply Name

0030004

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

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

- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other _____

Date customers were informed: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Name of Newspaper: Enterprise Journal

Date Published: 06/23/2009

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.)

06/23/09
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

TOWN OF LIBERTY

County Seat of Amite County, MS



RECEIVED

JUN 26 2009

BY _____

160 CLINIC DRIVE P.O. BOX 301
LIBERTY, MISSISSIPPI 39645
PHONE (601) 657-8071 FAX (601) 657-8078 EMAIL tliberty@telepak.net

June 25, 2009

Ms. Melissa Parker
Mississippi State Department of Health
Division of Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

RE: Town of Liberty 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Ms. Parker:

Please find enclosed the original certification form for the 2008 Town of Liberty Consumer Confidence Report along with a copy of the published report from the Enterprise Journal and the proof of publication. The 2008 Consumer Confidence report for the Town of Liberty Water System was published on June 23, 2009. I faxed a copy of the CCR to Debra Bell on June 23, 2009.

This morning I was notified that I had inadvertently left the chlorine disinfectant samples and the new notation regarding the radiological sampling off of the report. When I called the Water Supply Division, I was directed to Ms. Joan Cockrell. I was instructed to correct the report adding the information and to forward her a copy by fax and to make a notation on this month's water bills regarding the availability of an updated report.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the above referenced number.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shawn B. Felder".

Shawn B. Felder
Town Clerk

Enclosure

RECEIVED

JUN 26 2009

BY _____

LIBERTY---IT WORKS
SINCE 1809

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF PIKE

PERSONALLY CA... before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for PIKE County, Mississippi, the
CLERK of the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL, a newspaper published in
the City of McComb, Pike County, in said state who being duly sworn, deposes and
says that the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL is a newspaper as defined
and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the
Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code
of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy in the
matter of 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit:

On the 23rd day of June, 20 09

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

_____ day of _____, 20 _____

Mitchell Ryall
Notary Public

[Signature]
Clerk

My Commission Expires: _____

McComb, Miss. _____, 20 _____

To McComb Enterprise-Journal

TO PUBLISHING _____

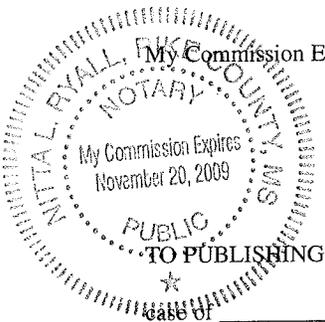
_____ words space _____

_____ times and making proof, \$ 966.84

RECEIVED OF _____

payment in full of the above account.

_____, 20 _____



TOWN OF LIBERTY

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?

Town of Liberty water comes from two wells in the Miocene series aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Questions regarding the availability of a source water assessment should be directed to Liberty Town Hall at 601-657-8071.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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?

Any interested individual may come to the monthly meetings of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen the first Tuesday of each month at 4:00 pm at Town Hall.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

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. Town of Liberty 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

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCL		Turbidity	Range Low	Sample High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
	as MRLG	MCL						
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.14	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016483	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.65	NA		2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries

Shawn Felder
 Address: P.O. Box 301, Liberty, MS 39645
 601-657-8071 or 601-657-8078
 townoflibertyms@yahoo.com

For more information please contact:

MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MRDL	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.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
AT	AT: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
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.
Term	Definition

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

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding All	Exceeds All	Typical Source
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.726	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

BBI, INC. • FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 • L-17544

ACCOUNT NO. SERVICE FROM SERVICE TO
05-0656000 05/19 06/19

SERVICE ADDRESS
4575 EARL DIX DR

METER READINGS

CURRENT 26910002638600 53200 W
PREVIOUS 163151006110000 205100 G
USED

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

GAS 3102.50
WTR 144.00
SWR 70.50
TAX 232.86
NET DUE >>> 3629.86
SAVE THIS >>
GROSS DUE >> 3629.86

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
TOWN OF LIBERTY
P.O. BOX 301
LIBERTY, MS 39645

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 7
LIBERTY, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	CURRENT AMOUNT DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/15/2009	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
3,629.86	.00	3,629.86

NOTICE: UPDATED 2008 CCR
AVAILABLE AT TOWN HALL.

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

05-0656000

LIBERTY, MS 39645

*Copy of bill showing message
about updated CCR per Jean Lockrell
S. Stada*

BUSINESS HOURS:
MONDAY — FRIDAY
8:00 A.M. — 5:00 P.M.
BUSINESS PHONE
657-8071

PAYMENTS DUE BY 15TH CONSIDERED LATE
AFTER 25TH. ACCOUNT DISCONNECTED WILL
BE SUBJECT TO A \$50.00 RECONNECT FEE.

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO
TOWN OF LIBERTY
P.O. BOX 301
LIBERTY, MS 39645

BUSINESS HOURS:
MONDAY — FRIDAY
8:00 A.M. — 5:00 P.M.
BUSINESS PHONE
657-8071

PAYMENTS DUE BY 15TH CONSIDERED LATE
AFTER 25TH. ACCOUNT DISCONNECTED WILL
BE SUBJECT TO A \$50.00 RECONNECT FEE.

Town of Liberty 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

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?

Town of Liberty water comes from two wells in the Miocene series aquifer.
Source water assessment and its availability

Questions regarding the availability of a source water assessment should be directed to Liberty Town Hall at 601-657-8071.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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, 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?

Any interested individual may come to the monthly meetings of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen the first Tuesday of each month at 4:00 pm at Town Hall.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

A 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. 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. Town of Liberty 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

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG MCL,		Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High			

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	1	1.35	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.14	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016483	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.65	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.726	0.5	0.726	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.585	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u># Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>			<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>AL</u>		

Copper - action level at	1.3	1.3	0.4	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	---	----	------------------------

Maximum (ppm)

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)

0 15 2 2008 0

No

plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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)
	NA	NA: not applicable
	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.
	MRDL	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.
	MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
	MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:



Town of Liberty 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Published report
SR

Is my water safe?

Last Year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?

Town of Liberty water comes from two wells in the Miocene series aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Questions regarding the availability of a source water assessment should be directed to Liberty Town Hall at 601-657-8071.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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

RECEIVED

JUN 26 2009

BY _____