

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

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

2013 JUN 26 PM 2:31

Town of Liberty

Public Water Supply Name

0030004

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: Enterprise Journal

Date Published: 06 / 12 / 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.)
Richard Stratton, Mayor

June 24, 2013
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

Lawsuits over surveillance languishing

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)— Before there was Edward Snowden and the leak of explosive documents showing widespread government surveillance, there was Mark Klein — a telecommunications technician who alleged that AT&T was allowing U.S. spies to siphon vast amounts of customer data without warrants.

Klein's allegations and news reports about them launched dozens of consumer lawsuits in early 2006 against the government and telecommunications companies. The lawsuits alleged invasion of privacy and targeted the very same provisions of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act that are at the center of the latest public outcry.

That was seven years ago, and the warrantless collection continues, perhaps on an even greater scale, underscoring just how difficult the recently outraged will have in pursuing any new lawsuits, like the one the American Civil Liberties Union filed against the government on Tuesday in New York federal court.

"I warned whoever I could," Klein said in an interview from his home in Alameda, Calif. "I was angry then. I'm angrier now."

All the lawsuits prompted by Klein's disclosures were bundled up and shipped to a single San Francisco federal judge to handle. Nearly all the cases were tossed out when Congress in 2008 granted the telecommunications retroactive immunity from legal challenges, a law the U.S.

Justice Department's insistence that airing the case in court would jeopardize national security.

"The United States government under both (Bush and Obama) administrations has been stonewalling us in court," said Lee Tien, an attorney with the Electronic Frontier Foundation, which represents the consumers who filed that lawsuit. EFF has also filed a related lawsuit seeking the Justice Department's legal interpretation of the law that the government is apparently relying on to collect consumers' electronic data without a warrant.

James Clapper, director of national intelligence, personally urged U.S. District Judge Jeffrey White to throw out the remaining lawsuit. Clapper wrote the judge in September "exceptionally grave damage to the national security of the United States" if forced to fight the lawsuit.

But on Friday, federal prosecutors asked the judge to allow making any decision until it can report back to the court on July 12 what the latest disclosures may mean to the lawsuit. Tien and other EFF lawyers are also assessing the newest disclosures to determine if they bolster their case.

Snowden, 29, an ex-CIA employee who most recently worked as a contractor for the National Security Agency, admitted leaking details of two secret government surveillance programs. He received a top-secret April 25 court order by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court granting a three-month renewal for the large-scale col-

2012 Town of Liberty Water System Consumer Confidence Report

Why you need to read this report
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 this 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. Immunocompromised 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 infection. 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 Moore-Sims 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 and 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 drilling, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses, organic chemicals (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 result from oil and gas production and mining activities, in order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA's public water suppliers are required to monitor for a wide range of 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?
You can get involved by attending a meeting of the Town of Liberty Board of Aldermen on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 pm at Liberty Town Hall, 160 Clark Drive, Liberty, Mississippi.

Description of Water Treatment Process
Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clay and silt, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

APRIL 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDA CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING
In accordance with the Radon-222 Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radon-222 beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline. However, during an audit at the Mississippi State Department of Health, Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended sampling and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of an action 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 Radon-222 Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Wilcox, 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. Town of Liberty is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing construction. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce 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/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 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 to 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 DRI 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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Sample	Violation	Typical Source	
	(ppm)	(ppm)			Date			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	4	4	1-2	0.9	1-5	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Organic Contaminants								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.44	NA	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewerage; leachate of natural deposits	
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewerage; leachate of natural deposits	
Radionuclide Contaminants								
Tronium (ug/L)	0	30	0.5	NA	2012	No	Leachate of natural deposits	
Other Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichloroethane							Distillate from textiles	

Supreme Court upheld. Congress' action will make it hard to sue the companies caught up in the latest disclosures. The only lawsuit left from that bundle is one aimed directly at the government. And that case has been tied up in litigation over the U.S.

Grandma, 72, shoots at intruder, misses

STANTON, Calif. (AP) — A 72-year-old Southern California grandmother who shot at — and narrowly missed — a man trying to break into her home said Tuesday she was shocked at the attention her action was getting but does not regret defending herself and her husband, an 85-year-old World War II veteran who uses a wheelchair.

Jan Cooper, of Anaheim, fired one shot from her .357 Magnum Smith & Wesson revolver around 12:30 a.m. Sunday as a man tried to break into her home. During a 911 call, Cooper can be heard begging with the dispatcher to send deputies and warns that she has a gun at the ready as her Retriever barks furiously in the backyard.

Minutes later, a breathless Cooper says the man has come to the back porch and is trying to get in the house through a sliding door. Through the vertical blinds, Cooper saw his silhouette just inches away through the glass as he began to slide open the door.

"I'm firing!" Cooper shouts to the dispatcher as a loud bang goes off.

Cooper then curses at the suspect, shouting at him to "back up."

"You'd better get the police here. I don't know whether I hit him or not. I'm not sure. He's standing at my door, my back door. He's in my yard," she said.

The suspect, 31-year-old Brandon Alexander Perez, was not hit and was arrested a short while later by responding deputies, who heard the gunshot, said Jim Amorino, spokesman for

the Orange County Sheriff's Department.

Perez has pleaded not guilty to a burglary charge and has a court date later this month.

Perez had a rap sheet that included other burglary and narcotics charges and was on parole and staying at a halfway house not far from the Coopers' address, Amorino said.

Cooper's gun, which she has owned for about 20 years, was legally purchased and properly registered, he said.

"Even though that dog was barking, he still was desperate to get in. So who knows what may have happened if she didn't fire that round," Amorino said.

On Tuesday, Cooper was soft-spoken and composed, with her gray hair pulled back neatly in a bun and her husband at her side during a news conference at a sheriff's substation.

Cooper said she is amazed by the anger in her voice — and the curse word she let fly — after she fired the shot.

"I am a Christian woman and I'm very proud of it and I don't curse, but after I shot, rage took hold and I just blasted away," she said.

"And, in fact, afterwards my husband said, 'I've never heard you talk like that!'"

The stunned intruder apologized to Cooper after she fired, she recalled, telling her, "I'm sorry, ma'am. I'm leaving. Please don't shoot."

The grandmother said she doesn't regret firing her weapon, although she has considered how she would have reacted if she had hit or killed the man.

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Contaminant	Concentration	Source	Year	Compliance	Notes	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2012	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2012	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial facilities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and fuel tanks
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2012	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	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.
TF	TF: 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 disinfectant 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: Shawn B. Polder, Address: P.O. Box 301, Liberty, MS 39645
Phone: 601-657-8071 or 601-657-8078 Email: town@libertyms@yahoo.com

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF PIKE

PERSONALLY CAME 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 2012 Town of Liberty Water System
Consumer Confidence Report

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

On the 12 day of June, 20 13

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this
20 day of June, 20 13

Shari Lynn Jackson
Notary Public

[Signature]
Clerk



Commission Expires: 2-9-17

McComb, Miss. 6/20, 20 13

To McComb Enterprise-Journal

TO PUBLISHING _____

case of _____

_____ words space _____

_____ times and making proof, \$ _____

RECEIVED OF _____

payment in full of the above account.

_____, 20 _____

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2013 JUN 26 PM 2:31