CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Liberty - Plattsburg Water Assn.

Public Water Supply Name

SD 0019

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. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: 05/17/2017
Cards Mailed 5-11-17

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: Winston County Journal

Date Published: 05/17/2017

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 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

Mary Green
Secretary

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

Date 5-26-17

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!
Liberty Plattsburg Water Assn.
P. O. Box 294
Nokomis, MS 39346
662-863-0207

Billing Date: 5/10/2017  
Due Date: 5/19/2017  
Account Number: A-37770

| Service Addr: 2063 Hinze Road  | 105630 |
| From: 4/10/2017  | 1061300 |
| To: 5/10/2017  | 1570 |
| Previous Balance  | ($14.10) |
| Late Payment Fee  | $0.00 |
| House Rates  | $29.00 |

Total Taxes: $0.00
Total Amount Due: $14.90

Non payment within 30 days from due date will result in cut off. 10% late fee added to balance. 4/10/17 bills not paid by 5/19/17 will be cut off on 5/25/17.  
We are an equal opportunity provider.  

Liddell, William E.  
2063 Hinze Road  
McCool, MS 39108

Return Service Requested

Please Return This Portion With Payment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Billing Date</th>
<th>Account Number</th>
<th>Amount Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/10/2017</td>
<td>A-37770</td>
<td>$14.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Winston Co. Journal
PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF WINSTON

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared –Joseph McCain - County of Winston, State of Mississippi, Winston County Journal, duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of this notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for \_ \_ consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 124, No.\_\_ on the \_\_ day of \_\_ May, 2017
Vol. 124, No.\_\_ on the \_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2017
Vol. 124, No.\_\_ on the \_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2017
Vol. 124, No.\_\_ on the \_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2017
Vol. 124, No.\_\_ on the \_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2017

Sworn to and subscribed to this the \_\_17TH\_\_ day of MAY, 2017
Me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

By: ____________________________ 

(SEAL)
We are pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your 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 from wells screened from the Middle and Lower Wissahickon Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been filed with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Liberty Plattsburgh Water Association have received lower to moderate risk ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mary Green at 692-303-2007. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please call the EHS at 692-303-2007 to check the meeting schedule. The Annual General Meeting will be on the Tuesday of December 8th at 7:00 PM at Main Hall Church.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State regulations. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In some cases, monitoring wasn’t required in 2016. The table reflects the most recent results. As water travels through the surface of the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, man-made substances may leak into the water. These contaminants can affect the appearance, odor, taste, or water supply from natural sources of water, or from human activities, such as vehicles and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations, and water treatment plants. Natural and organic substances can also be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, including agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also result from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to protect the health of the public, EPA regulates contaminants and other substances in drinking water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It’s important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

- **Action Level**: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)**: a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: the “Maximum Contaminant Level” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCL Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCL Goal (MCLG)**: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

### Test Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Data Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detected or # of Samples Exceeding MOC/MCL</th>
<th>Unit Measure</th>
<th>MOC/MCL</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.09 ppm</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drinking water; discharge from metal references; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.3 ppm</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Discharge of metal and products; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2012/14*</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emission of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; corrosion from sewer lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Lead</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2012/14*</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Discharge of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfection By-Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. NAIL</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. THM4</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. TTHM5 (Total THMs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. Chlorine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.2 mg/L</td>
<td>1.5 mg/L</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Water additions used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.*

As you can see by the table, our system has no contaminant violations. We’re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at those levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliforms or E. coli. Our effort to ensure systems complete at monitoring requirements, MCLs now notify systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water can primarily be from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the valley of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking if you know that your water has been sitting for several hours, 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 www.epa.gov/healthywater. The Massachusetts Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please call 617.452.4152 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemical and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least trace amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4781.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons who have the human immunodeficiency virus or AIDS, people 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 provider. An appropriate water treatment device or system can lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4781.

The Liberty Plattsburgh Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.

Published: 03/17/17
We’re pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Quality Water 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 from wells drawing from the Middle and Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Liberty Plattsburg Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mary Green at 662.803.0207. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please call the secretary at 662.803.0207 to check the meeting schedule. The Annual Board Meeting is held the second Tuesday of February at 6:30 PM at Mars Hill Church.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn’t required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which is by-products of natural occurring or result from 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. 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 indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

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

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - 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 (MCLG)** - 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contaminant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>81. HAA5</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>No Range</th>
<th>ppb</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>By-Product of drinking water disinfection.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>11.68</th>
<th>No Range</th>
<th>ppb</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chlorine</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>1.2</th>
<th>1.1–1.4 mg/l</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>MDRL = 4</th>
<th>Water additive used to control microbes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We’re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Liberty Plattsburg Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.