

2017 JUN 14 AM 8:48

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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. **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: ____ / ____ / ____

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: 05 / 23 / 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


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

May 26, 2017
Date

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!

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TOWN OF LIBERTY

County Seat of Amite County, MS



160 CLINIC DRIVE P.O. BOX 301
LIBERTY, MISSISSIPPI 39645
PHONE (601) 657-8071 FAX (601) 657-8078 EMAIL townoflibertyms@yahoo.com

June 12, 2017

Charles Schultis, Director of Compliance
Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215-1700

RE: Town of Liberty 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Mr. Schultis:

Please find enclosed the printed Town of Liberty Consumer Confidence Report for 2016, a copy of the published report from the Enterprise Journal, the Proof of Publication, and the Certification. The 2016 Consumer Confidence report for the Town of Liberty Water System was published on May 23, 2017.

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". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Shawn B. Felder
Town Clerk

Enclosures

2016 Town of Liberty Water System Consumer Confidence Report

www.enterprise-journal.com

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

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 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 (800-226-7911).

Where does my water come from?

The Town of Liberty Water System pumps water from two wells in the Moccasin Series Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Information regarding the Source Water Assessment for the Town of Liberty may be obtained by contacting 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 can be by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and agricultural uses; radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that enters the water supply through the ground and is removed from drinking water through aeration and boiling 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. Radon and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates established limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health.

How can I get involved?

The Town of Liberty Mayor and Board of Aldermen meet the first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 pm at Liberty Town Hall, 1160 Clinic Drive, Liberty, Mississippi.

Description of Water Treatment Process

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

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

The short shower - 5-7 minute showers save 3-5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 50 gallons a month.
Fix a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 7.50 gallons a month.
Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Water plants only when necessary.
Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Fixing water leaks can be inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you're leaking a leak. Repair it or replace it with a new, more efficient model. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Adults: Drink 8-10 glasses of water a day. Replenish your body's water. Drink water first thing in the morning, after the coffee gets off the day to reduce dehydration.
Kids: Your kids should drink water every day. Encourage them to drink water first thing in the morning, after the coffee gets off the day to reduce dehydration.
Just view water as your new best friend for more information.

Cross Connection Control Strategy

The purpose of this strategy is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants from water enter any flow conditions enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the same and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in resolving it if that is necessary.

Interconnected water supply system

Roll or hot tub (whirlpool) tubs not included

Additional sources of water on the property

Domestic pool

Watering trough

Drinking trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

Minimize use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can leach your drinking water source.

Fix or replace your septic system.

If you have your own septic system, property maintenance is key to ensuring your system to function properly. Take used motor oil to a recycling center.

Dispose of hazardous properly. Take used motor oil to a recycling center.

Minimize in your community. Join a watershed or wetland protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

Organize a storm drain cleaning project with your local government or water supplier. Send a message to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water".

Water "Proctor" and substitute a tier or household to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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. The 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/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA of this table 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. We help you better understand these terms. We have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRL/C	MCL or T1 of MSDL	Detect/In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	.91	1.73	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1	NA	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	1.25	NA	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0165	NA	NA	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	7	NA	NA	2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.64	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Unit Descriptions							
Term	Definition						
ppm	ppm: parts per million; or milligrams per liter (mg/L)						
ppb	ppb: parts per billion; or micrograms per liter (µg/L)						
NA	NA: not applicable						
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
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: 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: Contact Name: Shawn B. Peltier; Address: P.O. Box 301/160 Clinic Drive, Liberty, MS 39645
 Phone: 601-657-8071, Fax: 601-657-8078; E-Mail: libertymississippi@yahoo.com

2017 JUN 14 AM 8:48

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 2016 Town of Liberty Consumer Confidence Report

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit:
On the 23 day of May, 2017
On the _____ day of _____, 20____
On the _____ day of _____, 20____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

7 day of June, 2017

Kim Golden
Notary Public

Clerk

My Commission Expires: June 19, 2021

McComb, Miss _____, 20____
To McComb Enterprise-Journal



TO PUBLISHING _____

case of _____

_____ words space _____

_____ times and making proof, \$ _____.

RECEIVED OF _____

payment in full of the above account.

_____, 20____

corrected

Town of Liberty Water System Consumer Confidence Report 2016

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Source water assessment and its availability

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How can I get involved?

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Description of Water Treatment Process

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

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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.

CCR Report Preview

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, IT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				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	1.5	.91	1.73	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1	NA	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.25	NA	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0165	NA	NA	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.7	NA	NA	2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.64	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitric [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.64	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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								sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source		
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.6	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

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)
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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Shawn B. Felder, Town Clerk
Address: P. O. Box 301
Liberty, MS 39645
Phone: 601-657-8071

Town of Liberty Water System Consumer Confidence Report 2016

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

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	.91	1.73	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1	NA	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.25	NA	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0165	NA	NA	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.7	NA	NA	2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.64	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions		Definition
Term		
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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:

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