

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
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2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Liberty-Plattsburg Water Association

Public Water System Name

0800019

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 (*Email the message to the address below*)
 - Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: *5/29/2019* *in local paper* *5/13/2019* *cards mailed* / / 2019

- 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 (*Email MSDH a copy*) Date Emailed: / / 2019
 - As a URL _____ (*Provide Direct 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: *5/29/19*

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: / / 2019

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: _____ (*Provide Direct URL*)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Mary Green, Secretary
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

6-5-19
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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Liberty Plattsburg Water Association
 PWS#: 0800019
 April 2019

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.

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 last Tuesday of February at 6:30 PM at Old Mars Hill Church.

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.

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, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, 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 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. 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 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0527	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	1.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016*	7	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	11.68	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.4	.5 – 1.7	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

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 contaminants 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 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 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.

While 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 primary goal is to provide you with the highest quality drinking water. We will continue to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water through access and provide our customers with the highest quality water possible.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mary Green at 602-502-0007. We want our valued customers to be satisfied with the quality of the water they receive. Please contact the secretary at 602-502-0007 to place the meeting agenda on the agenda. The Annual Board Meeting is held on the 15th of October at 6:00 PM at Our Place 11019 S. 116th St. We want our valued customers to be satisfied with the quality of the water they receive. Please contact the secretary at 602-502-0007 to place the meeting agenda on the agenda.

Our water source is from west drilling from the Middle and Lower Yavapai Aquifers. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply to specified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility concentrations were made has been provided to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The web for the Lehigh Palatka Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it picks up naturally occurring minerals and microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria. These contaminants can be found in the water supply and are not harmful to human health. Other contaminants, such as nitrates, inorganic chemicals, and pesticides, which can be naturally occurring or result from agricultural activities, operations, and various wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or harmful, 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 pesticides and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and other sources. These contaminants can be found in the water supply and are not harmful to human health. The EPA has established in order to protect public health, the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) for each contaminant. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is not expected to cause adverse health effects. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is not expected to cause adverse health effects. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is not expected to cause adverse health effects.

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:
Acidic Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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 human 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 compelling 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Delay Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Sulfate	N	2018	2067	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of storm water, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
12. Chromium	N	2018	1.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/17	4	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2018/17	1	0	ppb	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Delay Source of Contamination
B1. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2018	7	No Range	ppb	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B2. THM4 (Total Tetrahalomethanes)	N	2018	11.88	No Range	ppb	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	N	2018	1.4	5-17	mg/L	0	0	Water additive used to control microbes

As you can see by the table, our system had 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 more contaminants 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 contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of routine monitoring that indicate whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that allowed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now includes samples of any remaining samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, reported levels of lead can cause health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is most likely to occur when water has been sitting in pipes or faucets that haven't been used recently. When you first turn on your tap in the morning or after a long vacation, you may notice a metallic taste or color. 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 State Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4797 or at www.epa.gov/lead. You may also 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 inorganic, inorganic, organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may naturally be exposed to certain natural source contaminants and secondary disinfection by-products. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Many water system source water and secondary disinfection by-products are controlled by the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (42 USC 1713).

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminated drinking water than the general population. Infants, compromised adults such as persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, pregnant women, and others can be particularly at risk from tap water. These people should seek advice about drinking water.

**~PROOF OF PUBLICATION~
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF WINSTON**

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, NATALIE STEWART of The Winston County Journal, a newspaper printed and published in said County, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the publication of this notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 126, No. 22, on the 29th day of May, 2019

Vol. 126, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2019

Vol. 126, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2019

Vol. 126, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2019

By: Natalie Stewart
(newspaper)

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 29th day of May, 2019, by the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

Chasatie Fisher
(Notary)

(SEAL)



Liberty Plattsburg Water Assn.

P. O. Box 394
Noxapater, MS 39346 662-803-0207

Billing Date	Due Date	Account Number
5/10/2019	5/19/2019	22425

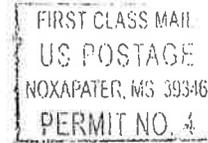
Service Adr:	285 Yates Rd	
From:	4/10/2019	107200
To:	5/10/2019	108400
Consumption:		1200

Previous Balance	\$0.00
Late Payment Fee	\$0.00
House Rates	\$29.00

Total Taxes \$0.00

Total Amount Due	\$29.00
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Non payment within 30 days from due date will result in cut off. 4/10/19 bills not paid by 5/20/19 will be cut off on 5/28/19.
CCR in 5/29/18 Winston Co. Journal.
We are an equal opportunity provider.



Return Service Requested

Please Return This Portion With Payment

Billing Date	Account Number	Amount Due
5/10/2019	22425	\$29.00

Robertson, Willie
285 Yates Road
Louisville, MS 39339

