

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

New Liberty Water Assoc.
Public Water System Name
0070012

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: 7/22/2020 / / /2020

- 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: / /2020
 - 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: Calhoun County Journal
Date Published: 7/22/2020

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: / /2020

- 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

Donnie Ora President
Name/Title (*Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.*)

8-5-2020
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, 2020!

RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 New Liberty Water Association
 PWS#: 0070012
 May 2020

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 New Liberty Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Beverly Holder at 662.628.9706. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meeting, held on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Old New Liberty School House.

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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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.

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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	4.3	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.1659	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2018*	3.3	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.187	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2018*	4.5	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	2019	230000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2019	.6	.4 – .9	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

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. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The New Liberty 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.

Proof Of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNeece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County 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 the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

NEW LIBERTY WATER ASSOCIATION WATER QUALITY REPORT

has been made in said newspaper one time, to-wit:

On the 22 day of JULY 2020

Joel McNeece

Joel McNeece
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 22 day of July, 2020.

Celia D. Hillhouse

Celia D. Hillhouse,
Notary Public

My commission expires February 18, 2023

SEAL



2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
New Liberty Water Association
PW# 0070012
May 2020

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 where it comes from. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to be confident in the water you drink. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to be confident in the water you drink. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to be confident in the water you drink.

The water quality assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the regulatory objectives were met has been furnished to the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The results for the New Liberty Water Association have received better rankings in terms of acceptability to consumers.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Beverly Miller at 602-626-9100. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings, held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Old New Liberty School House.

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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where regulatory monitoring criteria and the table reflects the most recent results. No water exceeds the level of concern, it shows naturally occurring mineral and inorganic substances, such as nitrate and sulfate, that may come from sewage treatment plants, fertilizers, agricultural practices, and other sources. Inorganic substances, 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 mining, petroleum and hydrocarbons, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use. 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 other sources. Pesticides and herbicides, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of agricultural practices and other activities. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water supplies. Public water systems, including bottled drinking water, may be voluntarily required to monitor at least some of these contaminants. The important thing to remember is 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:

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Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one millionth of a gallon of water or one drop in 500 gallons. One part per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one billionth of a gallon of water or a single penny in 100,000 gallons.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/Action Level	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8 Arsenic	N	2019	0.3	No Range	ppb	0.05	10	Exceeds of natural deposits, used in pesticides, and in brass and steel pipes. Production workers. Discharge of drinking water. Discharge from metal refineries. Discharge of natural gas.
10 Barium	N	2019	1000	No Range	ppm	2	2	Exceeds of natural deposits, used in pesticides, and in brass and steel pipes. Production workers. Discharge of drinking water. Discharge from metal refineries. Discharge of natural gas.
13 Chloride	N	2019	5.3	No Range	ppm	100	100	Exceeds of natural deposits, used in pesticides, and in brass and steel pipes. Production workers. Discharge of drinking water. Discharge from metal refineries. Discharge of natural gas.
14 Copper	N	2019/11	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL: 1.3	Exceeds of natural deposits, used in pesticides, and in brass and steel pipes. Production workers. Discharge of drinking water. Discharge from metal refineries. Discharge of natural gas.
16 Fluoride	N	2019	181	No Range	ppm	4	4	Exceeds of natural deposits, used in pesticides, and in brass and steel pipes. Production workers. Discharge of drinking water. Discharge from metal refineries. Discharge of natural gas.
17 Lead	N	2019/12	0	0	ppb	0	AL: 0.01	Exceeds of natural deposits, used in pesticides, and in brass and steel pipes. Production workers. Discharge of drinking water. Discharge from metal refineries. Discharge of natural gas.
21 Selenium	N	2019	4.0	No Range	ppb	50	50	Exceeds of natural deposits, used in pesticides, and in brass and steel pipes. Production workers. Discharge of drinking water. Discharge from metal refineries. Discharge of natural gas.
Sodium	N	2019	220000	No Range	ppm	0	0	Exceeds of natural deposits, used in pesticides, and in brass and steel pipes. Production workers. Discharge of drinking water. Discharge from metal refineries. Discharge of natural gas.
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2019	4	4 = 0	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control bacteria.

* Multiple Sample: No sample required for 2019

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. In an effort to ensure systems comply with monitoring requirements, MSDH has notified systems of any missing samples prior to the start 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 in high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with weakened immune systems, such as cancer patients, chemotherapy patients, organ transplant recipients, and those 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/ACDC guidelines on acceptable means to assess the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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