

Rec'd 6/15/23

## Certification

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:

Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:

Distribution Method I OR

Distribution Method II, III, and IV

Water system serving less than 500 people must use:

Distribution Method I OR

Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR

Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s):

Town of Liberty

7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):

0030004

### Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

- \*Provided direct Web address to customer
- Hand delivered
- Mail paper copy
- Email

\*Add direct Web address (URL) here:

Example: "The current CCR is available at [www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf](http://www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf).  
call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".

II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper. The Southern Herald

Date(s) published:

May 25, 2023

III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.

List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).

Date(s) notified:

Location distributed:

IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.

"Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)

Date: 6/5/23

Locations posted:

water office, town of Hall

### Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name:

*Fat Jallat*

Title:

Mayor

Date:

June 1, 2023

### Submittal

Email the following required items to [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov) regardless of distribution methods used.

1. CCR (Water Quality Report)
2. Certification
3. Proof of delivery method(s)

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**

**COUNTY OF AMITE**

**PERSONALLY CAME** before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the state aforesaid, the

undersigned agent of THE SOUTHERN HERALD, a newspaper published in the Town of Liberty, Amite County, Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that THE SOUTHERN HERALD is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-3, Mississippi Code of 1972, and that the publication of

**WATER  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

of which the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 25 day of MAY ----- 2023

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2023

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2023

On the . \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2023

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2023

Mikolaj Carter or \_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

25 day of May, 2023

[Signature]



My Commission Expires:

PUBLISHER'S FEE My Commission Expires  
January 1, 2024

40@\$.00 ----- 700  
PROOF 3.00

TOTAL ----- 703

# Town of Liberty 2022 Water System Consumer Confidence Report

## **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. 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Where does my water come from?**

The Town of Liberty Water System draws water from two wells in the Miocene Series Aquifer

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

To check for the availability of a water source assessment, please contact 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 are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

Should any resident wish to get involved, the Town of Liberty Mayor and Board of Aldermen meet the first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at Liberty Town Hall, 160 Clinic Drive, Liberty, MS 39645

### **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](http://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>.

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## **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			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	1.02	2.06	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.01	NA	2.01	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0134	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.5	NA	NA	2022	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	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.3	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	11	2022	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)

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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	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:**

Contact Name: Shawn Felder  
Address: P.O. Box 301, 160 Clinic Drive  
Liberty, MS 39645  
Phone: 6016578071



0030004  
6/15/23

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**

**COUNTY OF AMITE**

**PERSONALLY CAME** before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the state aforesaid, the

undersigned agent of THE SOUTHERN HERALD, a newspaper published in the Town of Liberty, Amite County, Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that THE SOUTHERN HERALD is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-3, Mississippi Code of 1972, and that the publication of

**WATER  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

of which the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 25 day of MAY -----, 2023

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2023

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2023

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2023

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2023

Mrs. Carter or \_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

25 day of May, 2023

[Signature]



My Commission Expires:  
PUBLISHER'S FEE My Commission Expires  
January 1, 2024

40@ \$7.00 ----- 700  
PROOF 3.00

TOTAL ----- 703

**TOWN OF LIBERTY WATER SYSTEM 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

**In my water safe?**

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**Do I need to take special precautions?**

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**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 601-657-6071.

**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 materials, 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 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates natural toxins for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**How can I get involved?**

The Regular Meeting of the Town of Liberty Mayor and Board of Aldermen is held on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at Liberty Town Hall located at 180 Clinic Drive, Liberty, MS 39645.

**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 - by one day and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - A 5 minute shower uses 25 gallons of water compared 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 dishwasher. 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 bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Flushing 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](http://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 unintended 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 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 locating it if that is necessary.

- Backflow preventer (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Dishwasher pump
- Washing 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 your pet.
  - 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 watershed 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 note to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to Rivers" or "Protect Your Waters."
  - Phoning and distributing a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

**Additional Information for Lead**

At 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 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 reduce the 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/leadwaterinfo>.

**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 found below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful to our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A low naturally occurring mineral 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 this 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 the 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.

Contact Name: Shawn Feider

Address: 180 Clinic Drive

Liberty, MS 39645

Phone: 601-657-6071

Published: June 9 2022

Contaminants	MCLG or MRLDLO	MCL, TT, or MRL	Detect in Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	1.02	2.00	2022	No	Water additives used to control microbes
Halooxetic Acids (HAA5)(ppm)	NA	6.0	2.01	NA	2.01	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (THM5)(ppm)	2	2	0.154	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge of drinking water
Trihalomethanes (THM5)(ppm)	10	10	1.5	NA	1.14	2022	No	Discharge from mill refineries
<b>Contaminants</b>								
Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples	Exceeding	AL	Violates	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	3	2022	0	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	11	2022	0	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unit Definitions</b>								
Term	Definition							
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)							
ND	Not detected							
NR	Not required, but recommended							
<b>Abbreviated Drinking Water Definitions</b>								
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 is 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.							
<b>Violences and Exemptions</b>								
MRLDLO	MRLDLO: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLDLOs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.							
MRL	MRL: 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 Feider  
Address: P. O. Box 301, 180 Clinic Drive  
Liberty, MS 39645  
Phone 601-657-6071

**Joke of the Day**

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ACCOUNT NO. 050602300 SERVICE FROM 05/19 SERVICE TO 06/19

SERVICE ADDRESS 311 PECAN ST

METER READINGS

CURRENT 826510 823390 3120 W  
PREVIOUS USED

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR 16.92  
SWR 16.92  
GRB 14.00  
NET DUE >>> 47.84  
SAVE THIS >> 2.00  
GROSS DUE >> 49.84

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

**TOWN OF LIBERTY**  
P.O. BOX 301  
LIBERTY, MS 39645

PRESORTED  
FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 7  
LIBERTY, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	CURRENT AMOUNT DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT 47.84	SAVE THIS 2.00	GROSS AMOUNT 49.84

NOTICE: LATE FEE WILL APPLY  
AFTER 25th.

**CCR AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST**

**RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

050602300  
KEITH FELDER  
311 PECAN STREET  
LIBERTY, MS 39645

