

The Water We Drink

SOUTH TOLEDO BEND WATER DISTRICT

Public Water Supply ID # LA1085055

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2015. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. (Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.) 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 drinking quality of your water. Our water source is listed below:

Source Name	Source Water Type	Source Water Body Name
South Toledo Bend W.S.	Surface Water	Toledo Bend Reservoir

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 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants – such as viruses and bacteria; this may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants – such as salts and metals, this 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 – This 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, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants – which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available from our office. This plan is an assessment of a delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reaches our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, our water system has a susceptibility rating of 'HIGH'. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by Public Water Systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report, want to attend any scheduled meetings or simply want to learn more about your drinking water, please contact MALCOLM FRANKS, at 318-586-9836.

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. SOUTH TOLEDO BEND WATER DISTRICT 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 Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals - Office of Public Health routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables that follow show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st - December 31st, 2015. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

In the tables below, 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:

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

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit- (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that, 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 for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal-(MRDLG) – 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 contamination.

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations of drinking water regulations.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
FAILURE TO SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM	RPT	TTHM	10/31/2014 - 2/19/2015
MCL, LRAA		TTHM	4/1/2015 – 6/30/2015
MCL, LRAA		TTHM	4/1/2015 – 6/30/2015
MCL, LRAA		TTHM	4/1/2015 – 6/30/2015

Our water system tested a minimum of 6 samples per month monthly sample(s) in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. During the monitoring period covered by this report, we had the following noted detections for microbiological contaminants:

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2015.				

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminates that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	3/2/2015	0.055	0.055	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DALAPON	10/5/2015	2.4	0.9 – 2.4	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
FLOURIDE	3/2/2015	0.047	0.047	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRATE	3/2/2015	0.076	0.076	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	3/2/2015	2.5	2.5	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

Lead and Copper	Date	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2013 - 2015	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2013 - 2015	1	1-2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS(HAA5)	BETH STREET	2015	49	26.1-87.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS(HAA5)	RIDGECREST & PINECREST	2015	56	32.3-107.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS(HAA5)	S - 18	2015	49	23.5 - 83.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	BETH STREET	2015	82	38.4 - 100.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	RIDGECREST & PINECREST	2015	89	34.9 - 130.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	S - 18	2015	91	41.8 - 136.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	3/2/2015	0.031	0.031	MG/L	0.05
CHLORIDE	3/2/2015	22.1	22.1	MG/L	250
MANGANESE	3/2/2015	0.01	0.01	MG/L	0.05
PH	4/7/2014	6.4	6.4	PH	8.5
SULFATE	3/2/2015	39.4	39.4	MG/L	250
ZINC	3/2/2015	1.2	1.2	MG/L	5

Turbidity Insert (Surface Water Only)

Month	Highest Finished/Combined Effluent Turbidity (for the month)		
January	0.081	July	0.090
February	0.155	August	0.083
March	0.089	September	0.086
April	0.098	October	0.081
May	0.093	November	0.080
June	0.091	December	0.077

NOTE: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Its major sources of turbidity include soil runoff.

++++++Environmental Protection Agency Required Health Effects Language++++++

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violations notices.

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Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers.

We at the SOUTH TOLEDO BEND WATER DISTRICT work around the clock to provide top quality drinking water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect and conserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

Richard Leonard, Manager, South Toledo Bend Water District

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