

# The Water We Drink

## PEOPLES WATER COMPANY

Public Water Supply ID: LA1005035

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 your water and services we deliver to you every day (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo 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 quality of your water.

Our water source(s) are listed below:

Source Name	Source Water Type	Source Water Body Name
INTAKE 001	Surface Water	MISSISSIPPI RIVER

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, which 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.

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 reach 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 had 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 CARROLL AUCOIN, JR at 225-473-7603 Ext: 0816.

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. PEOPLES WATER COMPANY 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 during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. 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.

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 corresponds 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) – an enforceable procedure or level of technological performance which public water systems must follow to ensure control of a contaminant.

Action level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) – the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG’s 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 contaminants.

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

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
9/1/2015 - 9/30/2015	CHLORINE DIOXIDE	MRDL, ACUTE (CHL.DIOXIDE) *
10/1/2015 - 10/31/2015	CHLORITE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR

10/1/2015 - 10/31/2015	CHLORINE DIOXIDE	MRDL, ACUTE (CHL.DIOXIDE) *
11/1/2015 - 11/30/2015	CHLORITE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
11/1/2015 - 11/30/2015	CHLORINE DIOXIDE	MRDL, ACUTE (CHL.DIOXIDE) *
12/1/2015 - 12/31/2015	CHLORINE DIOXIDE	MRDL, ACUTE (CHL.DIOXIDE) *
12/1/2015 - 12/31/2015	CHLORITE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR

\*With regard to the sampling in question, the chlorine dioxide testing meter registered a result exceeding the applicable MRDL; the water was subsequently re-tested and the chlorine dioxide testing meter registered a result below the applicable MRDL. The aforementioned sampling was collected within the treatment facility and not at the point of entry for the distribution system or within the distribution system.

Our water system tested a minimum of 10 samples per month 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
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of December, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided 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
ARSENIC	3/23/2015	0.53	0.53	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
ATRAZINE	10/19/2015	0.053	0.053	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	3/23/2015	0.042	0.042	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	3/23/2015	0.17	0.17	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/23/2015	1.1	1.1	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
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	6/17/2015	0.364	0.364	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Date	90 <sup>TH</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2012 - 2014	0.6	0.1 - 0.8	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2012 - 2014	3	1 - 4	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)	BOCAGE STREET	2015	19	13.9 - 22.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	EVANGELINE	2015	20	14.5 - 25	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	HIGHWAY 18	2015	19	13.8 - 23.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	TAP @ CEMETARY	2015	20	14 - 23	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	BOCAGE STREET	2015	12	9 - 15.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	EVANGELINE	2015	13	10 - 17.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	HIGHWAY 18	2015	13	11 - 15.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	TAP @ CEMETARY	2015	12	8 - 14.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	3/23/2015	0.0063	0.0063	MG/L	0.05
CHLORIDE	3/23/2015	22.9	22.9	MG/L	250
MANGANESE	3/23/2015	0.0038	0.0038	MG/L	0.05
PH	3/23/2015	7.6	7.6	SU	8.5
SULFATE	3/23/2015	28	28	MG/L	250
ZINC	3/23/2015	0.048	0.048	MG/L	5

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. The major sources of turbidity include soil runoff. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Month	Highest Combined Effluent Turbidity	Date Recorded
JANUARY	0.11	1/3/2015
FEBRUARY	0.08	2/15/2015
MARCH	0.10	3/15/2015
APRIL	0.11	4/22/2015
MAY	0.12	5/23/2015
JUNE	0.11	6/8/2015
JULY	0.11	7/16/2015
AUGUST	0.10	8/13/2015

SEPTEMBER	0.09	9/11/2015
OCTOBER	0.11	10/28/2015
NOVEMBER	0.08	11/19/2015
DECEMBER	0.11	12/15/2015

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCL-G	Typical Source
TURBIDITY	5/23/2015	0.12	0.04 – 0.12	NTU	0.3/0.15		Soil Runoff

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Lowest Percentage Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCL-G	Typical Source
TURBIDITY	1/1/2015	100%	100-100	NTU	0.3/0.15		Soil Runoff

MONTH	TOTAL # OF SAMPLES	TURBIDITY LIMIT	# OF SAMPLES ABOVE TURB. LIMIT	MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES MEETING THE TURB. LIMIT
JANUARY	186	0.3	0	100%
FEBRUARY	168	0.3	0	100%
MARCH	186	0.3	0	100%
APRIL	180	0.3	0	100%
MAY	186	0.3	0	100%
JUNE	180	0.3	0	100%
JULY	186	0.3	0	100%
AUGUST	186	0.3	0	100%
SEPTEMBER	180	0.3	0	100%
OCTOBER	186	0.3	0	100%
NOVEMBER	180	0.3	0	100%
DECEMBER	186	0.3	0	100%

### **Disinfectants –Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) & Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

Disinfectant	Date	Result	Unit	Range	MRDL or MCL	MRDLG or MCLG	Typical Source
Chloramines	2015	2.72	ppm	1.1 – 3.9	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	2015	0.76	ppb	20 - 760	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products	Date	Result	Unit	Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Chlorite	2015	.73	ppm	.71-.76	1	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	Result value	Health Effects Language if exceeded
Chlorine MRDL	Highest running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of monthly samples	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Chloramines MRDL	Highest running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of monthly samples	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
Chlorine Dioxide MRDL	Highest daily value	Some infants and young children who drink water chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.
Chlorite MCL	Highest arithmetic average of monthly sample sets (3 samples in distribution system)	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

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

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

There are no additional required health effects violation 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 PEOPLES WATER COMPANY 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.