

The Water We Drink

Waterworks District No. 3 of Beauregard Parish
Public Water Supply ID: LA1011008

We are pleased to present to you the annual Water Quality Report for the year 2013. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your 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 quality of your water. Our water source(s) are listed below:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Well #1 Longville	Ground Water
Well #8 Hwy 26	Ground Water
Well #9 Hwy 27	Ground Water
Well #11 (Ragley #3)	Ground Water
Well #4 (Ball Rd. #2)	Ground Water
Well #6 (Ragley #1)	Ground Water
Well #2 (Ragley #5)	Ground Water
Well #3 (Ball Rd. #1)	Ground Water
Well #7 (Ball Rd. #3)	Ground Water
Well #10 (Longacre Rd. #2)	Ground Water
Purchase From Deridder Pws 1011001	Ground Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 sewerage 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

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 "MEDIUM". 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 Mike Williams at 337-725-3000.

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. Waterworks District No. 3 of Beauregard Parish 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 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, 2013. 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) of 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.

Picoruries per liter (pCi/L) – picoruries 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 of 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 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 disinfection 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2013			

Our water system tested a minimum of 20 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 2013				

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
DI (2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate)	3/22/2013	2.6	0.47 – 6.06	Ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride	1/14/2013	0.8	0.1 – 0.8	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	1/14/2013	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
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	1/14/2013	3	3	pCi/l	15		Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon and U	1/14/2013	3	3	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Date	90 th percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2009-2011	0.2	0.2	Ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2009-2011	2	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)	1-2 Ragley on Conley	2013	0	0-0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Bannister Rd.	2013	0	0-0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Clayton Iles Rd.	2013	0	0-0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Schuetz Rd.	2013	0	0-0	ppb	60	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Texas Eastern Rd.	2013	4	0-8.38	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Thomas Smith Rd.	2013	0	0-0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1-2 Ragley on Conley	2013	6	6.45-16.52	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Bannister Rd.	2013	9	7.58-16.52	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Clayton Iles Rd.	2013	15	17.3-21.95	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Schuetz Rd.	2013	4	3.62-8.49	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Texas Eastern Rd.	2013	16	18.5-26.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Thomas Smith Rd.	2013	16	20.08-22.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

++++++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 (800-462-4791).

Some people may also be on a diet that restricts their sodium intake. Information on the amount of sodium found in the water from the wells of Waterworks District 3 of Beauregard Parish is available to the public.

There are no additional health effects notices.

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 our customers.

We encourage our customers to attend regularly scheduled board meetings the third Tuesday of each month held at our office at 12810 Hwy 171, Longville LA. The agenda for the board meetings is posted on the office door 24 hours prior to the board meetings and typically in the Beauregard Daily Newspaper.

We are also working on a website that will allow customers access to information such as, annual water quality reports, newsletters, and water utility service information.

We at the Waterworks District No. 3 of Beauregard Parish work around the clock to provide top quality drinking water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help 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 any questions. 337-725-3000