

Water Quality Report 2015

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 the 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.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 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 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 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.

Source Water Assessment (SWAP)

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available in 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 our 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 Hugh Halle at 318-449-5688.

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.

CITY OF PINEVILLE WATER SYSTEM is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting 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 be familiar with. To help you better to 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.

Maximum Residual disinfectant level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This 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.

Action Level (AL)-The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Treatment Technique (TT)-A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

During the 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 2015			

Our water system tested a minimum of 20 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
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2015.				

Where does my water come from? City of Pineville water Department customers are fortunate because they enjoy and abundant water supply from one source: the Carnahan Aquifer. The City has 10 wells that pull from this aquifer. As a final step, our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes prior to sending it into the distribution system and into your home or business.

The following are wells sites for your ground water sources:

Well Source	Well Source	Well Source	Well Source
WELL AT LIBUSE	GROUND WATER	WELL AT WEBSTER	GROUND WATER
WELL AT ONEAL	GROUND WATER	WELL AT BRICE STREET	GROUND WATER
WELL AT LAKEVIEW	GROUND WATER	WELL AT RUBY STREET	GROUND WATER
WELL AT JEFFERSON HWY	GROUND WATER	WELL AT HWY 107	GROUND WATER
HWY 3128 WELL, WEST	GROUND WATER	HWY 3128 WELL, EAST	GROUND WATER
WELL AT JANET DRIVE	GROUND WATER		

Water Testing & Monitoring

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 to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

<u>Regulated Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Value</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
DALAPON	3/10/14	2.482	2.482	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicides used on rights of way
DI (2-ETHYLHEXL) PHTHALATE	3/10/14	1.03	1.03	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
FLUORIDE	3/10/14	0.4	0.4	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRITE	11/18/15	0.028	0.028	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

<u>Lead and Copper</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>90TH Per-centile</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Sites Over AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
COPPER, FREE	2012-2014	0.2	0.1-1.1	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2012-2014	3	1-124	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Radionuclides</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Value</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar year 2015							

<u>Disinfection Byproducts</u>	<u>Sample Point</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	BAYOU MARIE RD	2015	9	7.3-11.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	COLLEGE DRIVE	2015	9	5.2-12.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	SUSEK DRIVE	2015	17	16.1-18.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	WOODWIND DRIVE	2015	17	14.9-18.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	BAYOU MARIE RD	2015	24	17.1-31.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	COLLEGE DRIVE	2015	26	16.3-38.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	SUSEK DRIVE	2015	35	16-43.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	WOODWIND DRIVE	2015	35	28.1-40.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<u>Disinfectant</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Chlorine	2015	1.25	ppm	1.09 - 1.5	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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).

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second Tuesday of each month, beginning at 7 p.m. at City Hall, 910 Main Street, Pineville, LA.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

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 City of PINEVILLE WATER SYSTEM 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 any questions.