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. The employees of the St. Charles Parish Water Department 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.

Parish President V.J. St. Pierre, Jr. is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, The Environmental Protection Agency 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. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Robert Brou or Dustin Zeringue at (985) 783-5110. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water.

The Louisiana Department of Health & Hospitals/Office of Public Health routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the second page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

St. Charles Parish vigilantly safeguards the quality of its water. Our employees live in the same neighborhoods you do. When we turn on our taps we expect what you expect a reliable source of high-quality drinking water.

This report is a summary of the quality of water provided to our customers for the last year. It is a record reflecting the hard work of our employees to bring you water that is absolutely safe. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The St. Charles Parish Department of Waterworks is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are well-informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

If present, elevated levels of lead 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. St. Charles Water Dist No 2 Wb 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, 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.

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.

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.

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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.

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 (SWAP), our water system had a susceptibility rating of 'HIGH'. If you would like to review the (SWAP), please feel free to contact our office.

2011 Best Tasting Water Louisiana

# Water Quality Report 2014

Parish President
V.J. St. Pierre, Jr.

Billing Information & Water Quality
(985) 783-5110

Waterworks' Web Address
www.stcharlesparish-la.gov/waterworks

# West Bank Treated Water Quality Roundup - LA1089002

*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, 2014. 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.*

| Type | Category | Analyte | Compliance Period |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2014 | | | |

| Microbiological | Result | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLIFORM (TCR) | In the month of November, 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 | 1/22/2014 | 1 | 1 | ppb | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes |
| DALAPON | 1/22/2014 | 23.171 | 23.171 | ppb | 200 | 200 | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way |
| DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE | 1/22/2014 | 0.87 | 0.57-0.87 | ppb | 6 | 0 | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| FLUORIDE | 1/22/2014 | 0.8 | 0.8 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NITRATE-NITRITE | 1/22/2014 | 1 | 1 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

| Lead and Copper | Date | 90th Percentile | Range | Unit | AL | Sites Over AL | Typical source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COPPER, FREE | 2011 - 2013 | 0.4 | 0.1 - 0.6 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD | 2011 - 2013 | 1 | 1 - 7 | 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) | ANNA ST @ T&P BRIDGE | 2014 | 51 | 38 - 74 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | BAYOU GAUCHE | 2014 | 42 | 31.4 - 52.8 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | DES ALLEMANDS SCHOOL | 2014 | 45 | 36.9 - 64.4 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | HAHN STREET | 2014 | 47 | 36.2 - 60.7 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | ANNA ST @ T&P BRIDGE | 2014 | 59 | 26.5 - 79.7 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | BAYOU GAUCHE | 2014 | 57 | 27.7 - 80.7 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | DES ALLEMANDS SCHOOL | 2014 | 58 | 30.8 - 80.7 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | HAHN STREET | 2014 | 59 | 40.9 - 73.2 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

**LISTED ABOVE** *are contaminants detected in St. Charles Parish drinking water. All are below allowed levels. Not listed are the hundreds of other contaminants for which we tested that were not detected.*
In the tables above, 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 below.

*** 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.*

Action Level (AL) - *The concentration of a contaminant which, 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. 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 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 the 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.*

**SPECIAL INFO AVAILABLE** *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 persons and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).*

**CUSTOMER VIEWS WELCOME** *If you are interested in learning more about the water department and water quality, call our Customer Service office at (985) 783-5110. Contact Dustin Zeringue for individual or group guided water treatment plant tours. School groups are welcomed. The St. Charles Parish Council meets at 6:00 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month at the Parish Courthouse in Hahnville. All sessions are open to the public.*