The Water We Drink

JEFF DAVIS WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION NO. 1
Public Water Supply ID: LA 1053014

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2016. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and the services we deliver to you every day (Este inform 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(s) are listed below:

Source Name	Source type
Well #1 - NORTH	Ground Water
Well #2 - SOUTH	Ground Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travel 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 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, 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.

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 customer to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report, want to attend any scheduled meeting, or simply want to learn more about your drinking water, please contact David Trahan at 337-587-2276

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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Jeff Davis Water and Sewer Commission No. 1 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 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 contaminants 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, 2016. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some small amounts of some contaminants. The presences 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, the following definitions are provided:

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.
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 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.
Level 1 assessment – A study of the water system to identify potential poblems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been foundi our water system.
Level 2 Assessment – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been foun in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

Type	Categorgy	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year 2016			

Our water system a minimum of 10 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:

Microbiogical	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2016				

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
BARIUM	5/9/2016	0.26	0.26	ppb	2	02	Discharged of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

FLUORIDE	5/9/16	0.25	0.24-0.25	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural Deposits; Water Additive which Promotes strong Teeth; Discharge From fertilizer and Aluminum factories
MERCURY	5/9/16	1.1	1.1	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge From refineries and Factories; Runoff Landfills; Runoff Cropland
P-DICHLORBENZENE	5/9/16	0.31	0.27-0.31	ppb	75	75	Discharge from

Radionuclides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Value**	**Range**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
COMBINED RADIUM (-226&-228)	5/9/16	0.514	0.15	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	5/9/16	2.84	2.84	pCi/l	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Not: The Gross beta particle Activity MCL is 4 Millirem/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**	**90th Percentile**	**Range**	**Unit**	**AL Over**	**Site AL**	**Typical Source**
COPPER, FREE	2012-2014	0.4	0.1-0.6	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Deposits: Leaching From wood preservatives
LEAD	2012-2014	3	1-5	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)	E. Racca Rd. and Hwy. 26	2016	3	2.6-3.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Keystone Rd. and Hwy. 382	2016	4	1.7-3.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TTHM	E. Racca Rd and Hwy. 26	2016	31	26-34.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Keystone Rd. and Hwy. 382	2016	34	17.1-33.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
CHLORIDE	**5/09/2016**	**133**	**101 - 133**	**MG/L**	**250**
IRON	**05/09/2016**	**0.38**	**0.37 - 0.38**	**MG/L**	**0.3**
MANGANESE	**05/06/2016**	**0.15**	**0.14 - 0.15**	**MG/L**	**0.05**
PH	**05/09/2016**	**7.7**	**7.7**	**PH**	**8.5**

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	**2016**	**1.06**	**ppm**	**0.68 -1.53**	**4**	**4**	**Water additive used to control microbes**

+ + + + + +Environmental Protection Agency Required Health Language+ + + + + +
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone transplants, people with HIV\AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional Required Health Effects Language

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 violation notices

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality drinking 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 Jeff Davis Water and Sewer Commission No. 1 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 community, our way of life, and our children's future. We will not send each customer a copy of this report. Please call our office at 337-587-2276 if you need a hard copy or have any questions.