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East Feliciana Rural Water System
9923 Battle Road
Ethel, LA 70730

East Feliciana Rural Water System
&
East Feliciana Reeves Morgan System
Annual Water Quality Report
PWS # 1037004 / 1037011

The East Feliciana Rural Water System and the East Feliciana Reeves Morgan System have been providing clean water to the rural areas of Ethel, Clinton, Jackson, Slaughter and Greenwell Springs since 1972, helping to keep you and your family healthy. We take this mission very seriously. This annual water quality report covers the year 2009.

Our water source is groundwater from seven wells, located at 1950 Hartner Lane, 8392 Hwy. 955 East, 9923 Battle Road, 2427 Hwy. 964, 11936 Gross Road, 2202 Dawson Road and 10485 Hwy 68. Each well is individually controlled and tested monthly. All wells are chlorinated for purification. In addition, the Hwy. 964 well is also filtered to remove manganese.

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 reaches 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 ration of "MEDIU". If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office at (225)683-9698.

FOR MORE INFORMATION about your drinking water and for opportunities to get more involved, please contact Gill Walker, System Manager, by calling (225) 683-9698 or by writing to EFRW, 9923 Battle Road, Ethel, LA 70730. For after hours emergencies, call (225) 683-3509. Our website is eastfelicianaruralwater.com. Also, you are welcome to attend Board meetings on the third Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Slaughter Town Hall.

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, 2009. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some small amounts of minerals and other constituents. It is important to remember that the mere presence of these minerals and constituents does NOT necessarily pose a health risk. Federal and State regulations have established maximum contaminants levels for specific contaminants. These contaminants are called regulated contaminants.

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 live stock 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 product 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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 (1-800-426-4791)

EAST FELICIANA RURAL WATER SYSTEM

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
FLUORIDE	11/9/2009	1.1	0.1 - 1.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	11/2/2009	1.2	0.72-1.2	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	95TH Percentile		Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2008-2010	0.1	0.1		ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2008-2010	1	2		ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Date Collection	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2009							

DBP Contaminants	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHM)	1/1/09 – 12/31/09	53.425	50.3-55.8	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids, Total (HAA5s)	4/1/08 – 3/31/09	27.15	19.1-32.8	Ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

EAST FELICIAN REEVES-MORGAN SYSTEM

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
FLUORIDE	11/16/09	1	1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	95TH Percentile		Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2008 - 2010	0.2	0.3		ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2008 - 2010	2	4		ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Date Collection	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2009							

DBP Contaminants	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHM)	4/1/08 – 3/31/09	40	40	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids, Total (HAA5s)	4/1/08 – 3/31/09	26.2	26.2	Ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SPECIAL NOTES:

East Feliciana Rural Water System tested a minimum of 10 monthly samples and East Feliciana Reeves-Morgan tested a minimum of 1 monthly sample in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform 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. During the monitoring period covered by this report EFRW had the following noted detections for microbiological contaminants: East Feliciana Rural Water System and East Feliciana Reeves Morgan has NO detected results in the Calendar Year of 2009. There no additional required health effects violation notices.

During the monitoring period covered by this report, we had NO noted violations of drinking water regulations (contaminants which were detected at levels above their maximum contaminant level and / or other types of violations such as treatment technique, monitoring, and reporting violations as well as action level exceedances).

In the table, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected at levels BELOW their maximum contaminant level. The samples, except for Lead and Copper results and surface water systems, were collected at the raw water source and represent water before any treatment, blending or distribution. As such the consumer tap levels could be less. 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.

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. East Feliciana Rural Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbng 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 step you can take to minimize exposure is available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Under the Stage 2 Disinfection byproducts Rule (DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproducts (total trihalomethanes [TTHM] and haloacetic acids [HAA5]) concentrations. The IDSE monitoring results are not used for compliance with the TTHM and HAA5 maximum contaminant levels under the Stage 1 DBPR, but will be used to determine the locations for Stage 2 DBPR compliance monitoring, beginning in 2012 for some water systems. See the table below for the range (highest/lowest detect) of our IDSE results. For some systems the IDSE monitoring period straddles two calendar years and as such the IDSE data will be split between two CCRs.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) Monitoring Results

DBP Contaminants	Monitoring Period	Range	Unit	Typical Source
IDSE HAA5	2009	<5 – 69.6	ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection
IDSE TTHM	2009	1.16 – 81.1	ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed In drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pg/L) – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million fibers per liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) – State or EPA permission not to meet MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Treatment technique (TT) – a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

ppb or parts per billion: micrograms per liter (ug/l).

ppm or parts per million: milligrams per liter (mg/l).

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPS prescribes regulation which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle water which must provide the same protection for public health. We are pleased to report that East Feliciana Rural Water System's water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

Pursuant to Title 51, Part XII, Paragraph 345. – There shall be no cross-connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, inter-connection or other arrangement, including, overhead leakage, where by water from a source that does not comply with these regulations may be discharged or drawn into any potable water supply which does comply with these requirements. The use of valve, including check or back pressure valves, is not considered protection against return flow, or back-sophonage, or for the prevention of flow of water rom an unapproved source into an approved system. These requlations include private well hookups.