

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS
MAIL
US POSTAGE
PAID
ETHEL, LA
PERMIT NO. 3

East Feliciana Rural Water System



2006 Annual Water Quality Report

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 2006.

Our water source is groundwater from six wells, located at 1950 Hartner Lane, 8392 Hwy. 955 East, 9923 Battle Road, 2427 Hwy. 964, 11936 Gross Road, and 2202 Dawson Road. 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. 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 Wes Katzenmeyer, 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 Thursday 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, 2006. 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 | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| Contaminant | MCLG Health Goal | MCL EPA's Limits | Level Detected | Range | Violation | Potential Source Of Contamination |
| Lead | 0 ppb | 15 AL | 3.70 (01/05/06) | All Samples Below AL | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 AL | 0.193 (01/05/06) | All Samples Below AL | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Fluoride | 4 ppm | 4 | 1.2 (09/07/04) | All Samples Below AL | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Total Gross Alpha | 0 pCi/l | 15 | 2.00 (03/11/05) | | | Erosion of natural deposits; |
| | 0 pCi/l | 15 | 3.00 (09/07/04) | | | |
| | 0 pCi/l | 15 | 3.00 (10/08/01) | | | |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | 0 ppb | 80 | 17.00 Annual Avg. | | | By-product of drinking water Chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids | | 60 | 13.00 Annual Avg. | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| EAST FELICIANA REEVES –MORGAN SYSTEM | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| Contaminant | MCLG Health Goal | MCL EPA's Limits | Level Detected | Range | Violation | Potential Source Of Contamination |
| Lead | 0 ppb | 15 AL | 1.181 (10/15/06) | All Samples Below AL | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 AL | 0.0885 (10/15/06) | All Sample Below AL | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Fluoride | 4 ppm | 4 | 1 (04/19/05) | All Samples Below AL | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slightly deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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. During the monitoring period covered by this report EFRW had the following noted detections for microbiological contaminants:

Total Coliform Bacteria April 2006 1 Sample 0 MCLG

MCL: For Systems that collect more than 39 samples per month, if 5 percent are positive for Coliform. For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month, if 1 sample is positive for Coliform.

Major Source: Naturally present in the environment

There were NO Positive Bacteriological Samples during the monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2006 for East Feliciana Rural Water System or for East Feliciana Reeves-Morgan. Also during the monitoring period covered by this report, we had NO POSITIVE Nitrate Samples and 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. The last chemical sampling of our source water for East Feliciana Rural Water System was collected on 07/06/05 and the last chemical sampling of our source water for East Feliciana Reeves-Morgan System was 08/03/05. 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.

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.

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.

SAFE DRINKING WATER 101

** The Safe Drinking Water Act first enacted in 1974, during the Nixon Administration directs the U.S. EPA to create rules that govern drinking water quality. The Act also requires water agencies to send out reports like this one telling you how safe your water is and to inform you if EOA rules are violated.

** The U.S. EPA has issued drinking water standards (known as Maximum Contaminant Levels) for more than 80 contaminants. The standards limit the amount of each substance allowed to be present in drinking water. In developing drinking water standard, EPA assumes that the average adult drinks 2 liters of water each day throughout a 70 year life span.

** Bottled water does not have to meet the same strict standards that the U.S. EPA sets for tap water. Instead, the Food and Drug Administration treats bottled water as a food product. No federal agency regulates bottled water produced and sold within the same state. Source: U.S. EPA and FDA.

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures not only save the supply of our water source, but can also cut the cost of water treatment by saving energy.

Here are some conservation measures you can take:

At Home:

1. Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
2. Install water saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances.
3. Wash only full loads of laundry.
4. Don't use the toilet for trash disposal.
5. Don't let the water run while shaving, washing, or brushing teeth.
6. Run the dishwasher only when full.

Outdoors:

1. Water the lawn and garden as little as possible.
2. Choose plants that don't need much water.
3. Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
4. Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.
5. Obey any and all water bans or regulations.