

THE WATER WE DRINK

NATCHITOCHEs WATER SYSTEM

Public Water Supply ID: LA 1069007

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2008. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day (Este informe 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 quality of your water.

Our water sources(s) are listed below:

| Source Name | Source Water Type | Source Water Body Name |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| NATCHITOCHEs WATER SYSTEM | Surface Water | SIBLEY LAKE |

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, our water system had a susceptibility rating of "high". If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office at the number provided in the following paragraph.

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 are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. 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 the Utility Department at 318-357-3850.

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 2008. 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 not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) – one part 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) – millions 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 average person.

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

Action level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment technique (TT) – a treatment technique is 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. 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 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 of health. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

| Type | Category | Analyte | Compliance Period |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| MCL (TCR), MONTHLY | Maximum Contaminant Level Violation | COLIFORM (TCR) | 07/01/2008-07/31/2008 |
| INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL | Treatment Technique Violations | TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON | 01/01/2008-03/31/2008 |
| INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL | Treatment Technique Violations | TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON | 04/01/2008-06/30/2008 |
| INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL | Treatment Technique Violations | TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON | 07/01/2008-09/30/2008 |

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected at levels BELOW their maximum contaminant level. These 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.

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|------|---|
| BARIUM | 9/10/2007 | 0.034 | 0.034 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NITRATE-NITRITE | 9/10/2007 | 0.13 | 0.13 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| TURBIDITY | 3/2007 | .33 | 0.3 | NTU | .3 | | Soil runoff |

The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was March 2008 at one hundred percent (100%).

“Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The major sources of turbidity include soil runoff.”

| Lead and Copper | Date | 90 th Percentile | 95 th Percentile | | Unit | AL | Sites Over AL | Typical Source |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------|-----|---------------|--|
| COPPER, FREE | 2005-2007 | 0.04 | NA | | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives |

| Radionuclides | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|------|----------------|
| No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2007 | | | | | | | |

Our water system tested a minimum of 30 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 | Results | MCL | MCL G | Typical Source |
|-----------------|---------|-----|-------|----------------|
|-----------------|---------|-----|-------|----------------|

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|----------|---|
| COLIFORM (TCR) | In the month of July, 6.67% of sample(s) returned as positive | MCL: Systems that Collect 40 or more Samples per Month – No more than 5% positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
|-----------------------|--|---|----------|---|

The NATCHITOCHEs WATER SYSTEM water system is required to monitor for Disinfection By-Products in accordance with the federal Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products (DDBP) Rule (40 CFR 141.153 (b)(1)(ii)). Systems conducting Stage 1 DDBP monitoring are required under (141.153(d)(4)) to include the total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) highest running annual average (RAA) and the range from the last monitoring year within their annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

| DBP Contaminants | Monitoring Period | RAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------|------|-----|------|---|
| Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHM) | 2008 | 20 | 15-23 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids, Total (HAA5s) | 2008 | 16 | 7-24 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |

“The NATCHITOCHEs WATER SYSTEM water system was required to conduct monitoring in 2008 under the Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) portion of the Federal Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfect By-Products (DDBP) Rule (40 CFR & 141.601) unless previously approved for a 40/30 waiver. Systems conducting IDSE monitoring are required under (40 CFR & 141.153 (C)) to include the Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) ranges for 2008 monitoring within their annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

| Contaminant | Meets Requirements | Unit | Results | EPA MCL | Ideal Goal (MCLG) | Likely Sources |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------|---------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| Trihalomethanes Total (TTHMs) | Yes | ppb | 21-22 | Avg. of 80 ppb | n/a | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids Total (HAA5s) | Yes | ppb | 6-30 | Avg. of 60 ppb | n/a | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

+++++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).

Addition Required Health Effects Language:

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.

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

Additional Required Health Effects Violation Notices:

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts (DBPs). These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increase risk of getting cancer.

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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. Please call our office if you have questions

We at the NATCHITOCHEs 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 source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.