The Water We Drink

NATCHITOCHES WATER SYSTEM
Public Water Supply ID: LA1069007

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2015. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo 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 source(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 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, 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.

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 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 LEE POSEY at 318-357-3850.

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. NATCHITOCHES WATER SYSTEM 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, 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 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, 2015. 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:

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.

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 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.

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

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
1/1/2015 - 3/31/2015	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
1/1/2015 - 3/31/2015	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
4/1/2015 - 6/30/2015	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
4/1/2015 - 6/30/2015	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA

4/1/2015 - 6/30/2015	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
4/1/2015 - 6/30/2015	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA

Our water system tested a minimum of 30 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:

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
E. COLI	In the month of June, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: A Routine Sample and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also Fecal Positive/E. Coli Positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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	3/9/2015	0.057	0.057	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	3/9/2015	0.44	0.44	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/9/2015	0.2	0.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2015							

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2012 - 2014	0.3	0.1 - 0.4	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2012 - 2014	2	1 - 22	ppb	15	1	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)	109 MORGAN LANE	2015	66	21.6 - 120.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	4383 HWY 1	2015	61	25.2 - 103.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	COLLEGE AVENUE	2015	70	20.7 - 127	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	WTP 24 EFFLUENT	2015	67	23.5 - 119.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	109 MORGAN LANE	2015	43	14.3 - 51.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	4383 HWY 1	2015	47	15.7 -	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking

				66.9				water chlorination
TTHM	COLLEGE AVENUE	2015	46	14.6 - 52.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	WTP 24 EFFLUENT	2015	45	13.3 - 65.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	3/9/2015	0.2	0.2	MG/L	0.05
CHLORIDE	3/9/2015	15	15	MG/L	250
MANGANESE	3/9/2015	0.0033	0.0033	MG/L	0.05
PH	4/14/2014	6.9	6.9	PH	8.5
SULFATE	3/9/2015	30.9	30.9	MG/L	250
ZINC	3/9/2015	0.55	0.55	MG/L	5

++++++++++++++++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).

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.
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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.

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 sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

Addendum to Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - Water We Drink

Turbidity Insert (Surface Water Only)

2015 Turbidity Reporting Requirements for Your CCR

*For Turbidity, which is a Treatment Technique (TT) for **Surface Water Systems** that filter and use turbidity as an indicator of filtration performance, the CCR must report the highest single monthly measurement (**see Item No. 1 of the Calculations Examples below**) for the year the CCR covers. Additionally, the CCR must report the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified for the relevant Filtration Technology used (**see Item No. 2 of the Calculations Examples below**). The CCR must also provide an explanation of the reason for measuring turbidity (**see Item No. 3 of the Calculations Examples below**) and possibly some health effects language. Provided below are the **Calculations Examples** and a **CCR Appearance Example**. Below that are the established **Regulations on Turbidity Limits** for each of the different Filtration Technologies.*

CALCULATIONS EXAMPLES

ITEM NO. 1 - Your system should have the following data available from its Monthly Operating Reports (MORs):

Month	**Highest Finished/Combined Effluent Turbidity (for the month)** – *This is example data. Your system's data should be pulled from the MORs.*
January	0.21
February	0.07
March	**0.50**
April	0.09
May	0.097
June	0.06
July	0.05
August	0.02
September	0.045
October	0.11
November	0.085
December	0.075

In this example, the Highest Single Monthly Finished/Combined Turbidity Measurement occurred in March with a reading of 0.50 NTU. Therefore, you would have to include this result (0.50 NTU) in the Contaminant Listing Table of your CCR.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TURBIDITY	**3/7/2015**	**0.50**	**0.07 - 0.50**	**NTU**	**0.3**		**Soil runoff**

[Note: Turbidity values may be pre-populated under the heading "Regulated Contaminants" in the base CCR as shown below. These values show data from the point of entry and need to be corrected to show the appropriate turbidity limits of the combined effluent.]

Addendum to Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - Water We Drink

ITEM NO. 2 -
For each month of data (see your system's Monthly Operating Reports), take each day's Finished/Combined turbidity sampling results and determine the total number of those samples collected each month (if finished water turbidity samples are collected 6 times a day, everyday of a 31-day month, then you would have a monthly total of 6 x 31 = 186 samples collected). Next count the number of samples that exceeded the turbidity limit each month for your particular Filtration Technology (see **Regulations Section** below for turbidity limits). For the example, assume the water system uses Conventional Filtration and serves a population of 9,999 people. Therefore, the turbidity limit is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time (from **Item B** in the **Regulations on Turbidity Limits** section below). After figuring out the number of samples that exceeded the turbidity limit for each month, subtract that number from the total number of samples collected for each month. This will give you the number of samples that were within the Turbidity Limits for each month. Divide this number for each month by the total number of samples collected for each month and multiply by 100 to get your Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limits. In the table below, is an example summary of this.

Month	Total # of Samples	Turb. Limit	# of Samples Above Turb. Limit	Monthly % of Samples Meeting the Turb. Limit
January	186	0.3	6	{(186 - 6)/186} x 100 = 96.8%
February	186	0.3	3	{(186 - 3)/186} x 100 = 98.4%
March	186	0.3	0	{(186 - 0)/186} x 100 = 100%
April	186	0.3	10	{(186 -10)/186} x 100 = 94.6%
May	186	0.3	6	{(186 - 6)/186} x 100 = 96.8%
June	186	0.3	15	{(186 - 15)/186} x 100 = **91.9%**
July	186	0.3	4	{(186 - 4)/186} x 100 = 97.8%
August	186	0.3	5	{(186 - 5)/186} x 100 = 97.3%
September	186	0.3	5	{(186 - 5)/186} x 100 = 97.3%
October	186	0.3	1	{(186 - 1)/186} x 100 = 99.5%
November	186	0.3	2	{(186 - 2)/186} x 100 = 98.9%
December	186	0.3	3	{(186 - 3)/186} x 100 = 98.4%

For the CCR, you must report the Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limits. According to the data above, the result for the month of June had the Lowest Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limits = 91.9%. Therefore, you would have to include this result (91.9%) in the Contaminant Listing Table of your CCR (see **CCR Appearance Example**).

ITEM NO 3 – Mandatory Turbidity Statements – The first statement listed below is required to be stated in the CCR near your Turbidity Results (see **CCR Appearance Example**):

> "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."

The following statement is additionally required, only if you did not meet your turbidity limits (TT values) for the Highest Monthly Finished/Combined Sample and/or the Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limit (see the **Regulations Section** on the last page to determine your systems TT Values):

> "Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches."

Addendum to Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - Water We Drink

CCR APPEARANCE EXAMPLE (Contaminant Listing Table)

Below is an example of how the above Calculation Example would appear in the CCR. The Turbidity Results calculated above should appear in your CCRs Contaminant Listing Table, which looks similar to the table below (the Copper result in the table below is just an example of any other contaminant that could appear in your table). Your results should appear in this format. Please note the informational language at the bottom. The first three sentences of the "NOTE:" are required in all CCRs that must present Turbidity results. The rest of the "NOTE:" is required only if a Treatment Technique (TT) Value was not met. In the Example below, the Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limit (of 0.3 NTU) was 91.9% during the month of June, which is less than the required 95% of the samples. Thus, the TT Value was not met, which required the extra Turbidity language as shown.

EXAMPLE:

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Lowest Percentage Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TURBIDITY	**6/2015**	**91.9**	**91.9 - 100**	**NTU**	**0.3**		**Soil runoff**

NOTE: 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. Its major sources include soil runoff. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

REGULATIONS ON TURBIDITY LIMITS

*From 40 CFR, Part 141.73 and 141.173 – Turbidity Requirements for Surface Water Systems that Filter by:

A. Conventional Filtration Treatment or Direct Filtration (For all size systems on or after January 14, 2005):

- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month (The Treatment Technique (TT) Value for the Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limit is **0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples**).
- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must at no time exceed 1 NTU (The TT Value for the Highest Monthly Finished/Combined Sample is **1 NTU**).

B. Slow Sand Filtration (For all size systems):

- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 1 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month (The TT Value for the Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limit is **1 NTU in 95% of the samples**).

- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must at no time exceed 5 NTU (The TT Value for the Highest Monthly Finished/Combined Sample is **5 NTU**).

C. Diatomaceous Earth Filtration (For all size systems):

- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 1 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month (The TT Value for the Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limit is **1 NTU in 95% of the samples**).
- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must at no time exceed 5 NTU (The TT Value for the Highest Monthly Finished/Combined Sample is **5 NTU**).

D. Other Filtration Technologies (For all size systems):

- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 1 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month (The TT Value for the Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limit is **1 NTU in 95% of the samples**).
- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must at no time exceed 5 NTU (The TT Value for the Highest Monthly Finished/Combined Sample is **5 NTU**).

NEED HELP? FEEL FREE TO CONTACT THE LDHH/OPH CCR PROGRAM MANAGER @ 225-342-7495 FOR ASSISTANCE WITH YOUR TURBIDITY CALCULATIONS.

Addendum to Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - Water We Drink

Insert: Disinfectants - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) and Disinfection By-products - Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

Instructions: For all systems which use either Chlorine or Chloramines, as a disinfectant: You must report the annual average disinfectant residual level result and range of individual results in a Table in your CCR as shown in the following examples. You must also add the appropriate health effects language to the report in the Health Effects Language Section if the MRDL for either disinfectant was exceeded.

For all systems which use Chlorine Dioxide as a disinfectant: You must report the highest daily chlorine dioxide disinfectant residual level result and range of results and you must report the highest arithmetic average of monthly sample sets (3 samples in distribution system) and range in a Table in your CCR as shown in the following examples. You must also add the appropriate health effects language to the report in the Health Effects Language Section if the Chlorine Dioxide MRDL or the Chlorite MCL was exceeded.

For all systems which use Ozone as a disinfectant: You must report the annual average bromate level result and range of individual results in a Table in your CCR as shown in the following examples. You must also add the appropriate health effects language to the report in the Health Effects Language Section if the bromate MCL was exceeded.

Example Table (The below data is for example only and is not real data for the water system)

Contaminants	Date	Result	Unit	Range	MRDL or MCL	MRDLG or MCLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2015	1.1	ppm	0.6-1.7	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines	2015	1.8	ppm	0.7-2.1	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	2015	778	ppb	722-778	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	2015	0.6	ppm	0.4-0.6	1	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	2015	6	ppb	2-6	10	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	Result value	Health Effects Language if exceeded
Chlorine MRDL	Highest running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of monthly samples	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Chloramines MRDL	Highest running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of monthly samples	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
Chlorine Dioxide MRDL	Highest daily value	Some infants and young children who drink water chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.
Chlorite MCL	Highest arithmetic average of monthly sample sets (3 samples in distribution system	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.
Bromate MCL	Highest running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of monthly samples	Some people who drink water of containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Addendum to Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - Water We Drink

Calculating Quarterly running annual averages (RAAs) for disinfectants (Chlorine (Free) and Chloramines (Total))
Compliance residuals are taken from monthly bacteriological samples (Lab 8 forms)

Example 1:
• System size: 25-1,000 people Samples: 1 per month

Example table (**The below data is for example only and is not real data for the water system**)

	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter		
Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Monthly Sample (ppm)	0.7	0.6	0.6	**0.5**	0.7	0.6	**0.9**	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Monthly Avg.	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Quarterly Avg.	0.6			0.6			0.8			0.8		
Quarterly RAA*	0.7			0.6			0.7			**0.7**		

***Reported RAA for 1st – 3rd quarters are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.**

Information to report in CCR
Highest Quarterly RAA Value for the year = 0.7 ppm
Range of individual values (0.5-09)

Example contaminant table to insert into CCR:

Contaminants	Date	Result	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2015	0.7	ppm	0.5-0.9	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Example 2:
• System size: 1,001-2,500 people Samples: 2 per month

Example table (**The below data is for example only and is not real data for the water system**)

	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter		
Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sample 1 (ppm)	1.0	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.6	1.4	2.9	3.7	1.8
Sample 2 (ppm)	1.4	1.9	**0.8**	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.8	1.4	2.7	2.9	1.8
Monthly Avg.	1.2	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.8	3.3	1.8
Quarterly Avg.	1.4			1.9			2.1			2.6		
Quarterly RAA*	1.7			**2.3**			1.9			2.0		

***Reported RAA for 1st – 3rd quarters are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.**

Information to report in CCR
Highest Quarterly RAA Value for the year = 2.3 ppm
Range of individual values (0.8 -3.7)

Example contaminant table to insert into CCR:

Contaminants	Date	Result	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chloramines	2015	2.3	ppm	0.8-3.7	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Calculations

- Monthly Avg. = (Sum of individual sample results collected in the month)/ total number of samples in month
  Example: For January in Example 2: (1.0 + 1.4)/2 = 1.2
- Quarterly Avg. = (Sum of monthly avgs. for a quarter)/3
  Example: For 1st Quarter in Example 2: (1.2 + 2.0 + 1.1)/3 = 1.4
- Quarterly RAA = (The Quarterly Avg. + 3 previous Quarterly Avgs.)/4
  Example: For Quarterly Avg. for 4th Quarter in Example 2: (2.6+2.1+1.9+1.4)/4 = 2.0

Quarterly RAA

1st Quarterly RAA	(1st Quarterly Avg. + Sum of 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarterly Avgs. from previous year) / 4
2nd Quarterly RAA	(2nd Quarterly Avg. + 1st Quarterly Avg. + 3rd and 4th Quarterly Avgs. from previous year) / 4
3rd Quarterly RAA	(3rd Quarterly Avg. + 2nd Quarterly Avg. + 1st Quarterly Avg. + 4th Quarterly Avg. from previous year) / 4
4th Quarterly RAA	(4th Quarterly Avg. + 3rd Quarterly Avg. + 2nd Quarterly Avg. + 1st Quarterly Avg.) / 4