CITY OF BROUSSARD HWY 90 WATER SYSTEM
Public Water Supply ID: LA1055194

Consumer Confidence Report

2013 CCR

What you need to do:

Step 1: Review base report (numbered pages) for errors. If you are a surface water system, you must insert the turbidity data.

UCMR 3: If you have received data pertaining to the UCMR 3 list, that data must be included in the CCR Report. Additional information can be found at: http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/1521.

Step 2: Distribute completed report to your customers as outlined on the CCR Certification of Distribution Form no later than June 30, 2014.

Step 3: A completed CCR Certification of Distribution Form including a copy of the final CCR report shall be submitted to the State at the address provided on the form no later than September 30, 2014.

Notes:
This page is not part of your CCR; it is only the instruction page. The pages that are numbered in the upper right hand corner are the report pages.

The Water We Drink

CITY OF BROUSSARD HWY 90 WATER SYSTEM
Public Water Supply ID: LA1055194

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2013. 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
WELL #4	Ground Water
WELL #3	Ground Water

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.

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 CHARLES LANGLINAIS at 337-837-6681.

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. CITY OF BROUSSARD HWY 90 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, 2013. 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.

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.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	TOT_TTHM/HAA5	1/1/2013 - 6/30/2013

Our water system tested a minimum of 1 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
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2013				

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
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	12/4/2013	12.19	4.58 - 12.19	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
ARSENIC	10/15/2012	1	1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	10/15/2012	0.49	0.49	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DICHLOROMETHANE	2/25/2013	0.76	0.76	ppb	5	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
FLUORIDE	10/15/2012	0.2	0.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRITE	5/28/2013	1	1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2013	3.7	0.1 - 4	ppm	1.3	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2013	1	1 - 2	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)	1225 HWY 90 - MEL'S DINER	2013	0	0 - 0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	FABRE RD	2013	0	0 - 0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1225 HWY 90 - MEL'S DINER	2013	1	0.56 - 0.56	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	FABRE RD	2013	3	3.1 - 3.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

++++++++++++++++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 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson¿s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

95th Percentile Health Effects Language

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 CITY OF BROUSSARD HWY 90 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.

2013 CCR CERTIFICATION OF DISTRIBUTION FORM

WATER SYSTEM NAME: City of Broussard Hwy 90

PWS ID: LA 1055194 **RECORDED POPULATION:** _____

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) must be delivered to your consumers by 06/30/2014 and certification must be submitted to the State no later than 09/30/2014.

CCR reports must be distributed based on the population served by the public water system(PWS) as shown above:	
Population	**Required Action**
≤500	Notify customers of reports availability for review by hand, mail, or posting in public places.
501-9,999	Must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to every customer or publish the report in one **or** more local newspapers serving the area (if publishing in newspaper, the CWS must notify the customers that the report will not be mailed (include in newspaper or in bill)
10,000 to 99,999	Must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to every customer.
≥100,000	Must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to every customer, and post on a publicly–accessible web site. Website Address: _____

As an alternative to mailing the CCR, the CWS has the option of choosing an **electronic delivery method**. On the reverse side of this page, you will find options for electronic delivery that meet the "mail or otherwise directly deliver" requirement of the CCR Rule. If choosing to distribute the report electronically, you must check the option(s) used on the reverse side of this page and complete all required elements. You may also use a combination of the above delivery method and electronic delivery to reach all consumers.

The below noted community public water system confirms that its 2013 Consumer Confidence Report has been prepared and delivered to its consumers in accordance with the appropriate delivery method based on population served. Furthermore, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency as well as fulfilling all CCR requirements of CFR Title 40, Part 141.

Certified by: Signature: Elmer Girouard

Printed Name/Job Title: Elmer Girouard, Supervisor

Date of CCR Report Delivery: 12/24/14

☑ **(I have attached a copy of the report and notification provided to consumers)**

Direct URL (Electronic delivery only): _____

If the CCR is delivered by posting, mail out, or by hand, a copy of the pamphlet or mail out, even if no changes were made, must be attached to the returned certification form. Copies of the report must be kept for three years and made available to the public or the State upon request. Any questions or requests can be addressed to Sean Nolan by phone at 225-342-7495 or by e-mail to sean.nolan@la.gov. Electronic copies of the reports can be found in the Consumer Confidence Reports section at http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/ccr.

Mail signed and completed form and final copy of CCR to:

Attn: Sean Nolan, CCR Compliance Engineer
OPH/Center for Environmental Health Services
P.O. Box 4489
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4489

This page is for submission to the State with a final copy of the CCR report. This sheet is not part of the report.

2013 CCR CERTIFICATION OF DISTRIBUTION FORM

Electronic delivery of the CCR for bill-paying consumers

You may use a combination of electronic delivery and paper delivery methods to best ensure delivery to all consumers served by the water system. (check all that apply to your delivery method)

☑ Option 1: Mail Notice[1] – notification that the CCR is on a publically available website[2] via a direct URL

CWS mails to each bill-paying consumer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a **direct** URL to the CCR on a publically available site[1] on the internet where it can be viewed. A URL that navigates to a webpage that requires a consumer to search for the CCR or enter other information **does not** meet the "directly deliver" requirement. The mail method for the notification may be, but is not limited to, a water bill insert, statement on the water bill or community newsletter. Notices should be repeated to ensure awareness by consumers.

☐ Option 2: Email Notice[1] – notification that the CCR is on a publically available website[2] via a direct URL

CWS emails to each bill paying consumer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publically available site[1] on the internet. A URL that navigates to a webpage that requires a consumer to search for the CCR or enter other information **does not** meet the "directly deliver" requirement.

☐ Option 3: Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email

CWS emails the CCR as an electronic file email attachment (*e.g.* portable document format (PDF), word document, *etc.*)

☐ Option 4: Email – CCR sent as an embedded image in an email

CWS delivers CCR text and tables inserted into the body of an email

[1]The following must be included in the paper/email notice

1. The direct URL to the CCR
2. A short description indicating what the CCR report provides. (see memo for an example on EPA website URL given at the bottom of this page)
3. A means in providing consumers the ability to request a paper copy of the report (*e.g.* return mailer, phone number, *etc.*)

[2]The water system must have control of the publically available website where the CCR is located to ensure continuous display and the ability to make changes as needed. The current CCR must be posted continuously until an updated CCR becomes available.

Additional Requirements:

Option 2-4: If a consumer does not have an e-mail or an email is returned as undeliverable, the water system must send a paper copy of the CCR to the consumer.

Additional information and examples of are available for review at
http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ccr/regulations.cfm
Direct Link: water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ccr/upload/ccrdeliveryoptionsmemo.pdf