The Water We Drink

WARD II WATER DISTRICT

Public Water Supply ID: LA1063039

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2004. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and the 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 source(s) are listed below:

SOURCE NAME	SOURCE TYPE	SOURCE ID NUMBER
VERSAILLES WELL	GROUND WATER	1063039-011
TOWER WELL-USGS#6187.WARD 2	GROUND WATER	1063039-001
STAFFORD WELL	GROUND WATER	1063039-003
MYERS WELL	GROUND WATER	1063039-008
MELROSE WELL	GROUND WATER	1063039-013
MCCLURE WELL (USGS #LI229)	GROUND WATER	1063039-004
HWY 190 WELL, WARD 2 WATER DIS.	GROUND WATER	1063039-006
BURGESS WELL, WARD 2 WATER DIST.	GROUND WATER	1063039-002
BRADFORD WELL	GROUND WATER	1063039-012
BALL PARK WELL, WARD 2 WATER D.	GROUND WATER	1063039-007
ARTIE PEARSON	GROUND WATER	1063039-010
ALLEN WELL	GROUND WATER	1063039-009

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 plant, 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 medium. 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 system. 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 Ward II Water District at 225-665-5188.

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, 2004. Drinking water, including bottled drinking 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:

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

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

ppm – (parts per million) or mg/L – (milligrams per liter) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

ppb - (parts per billion) or ug/L – (micrograms per liter) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

PCi/L - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

NTU – (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person

MCL – (Maximum Contaminant Level) – 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.

MCLG – (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) – the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

Mrem/yr – (millirems per year) – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

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

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

MRDL – (Maximum residual disinfectant level) – 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.

MRDLG – (Maximum residual disinfectant level goal) – 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 the below noted violations of drinking water regulations.

There Were No Violations During the Monitoring Period of January 1st to December 31st, 2004.

Our water system tested a minimum of 40 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:

There Were No Positive Bacteriological Samples During the Monitoring Period of January 1st to December 31st, 2004.

In the table 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. The last chemical sampling of our source water was collected on Tuesday, October 12, 2004. 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.

CONTAMINANT	DATE	LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	UNIT
Arsenic					
Major Sources: Erosion of natural deposit; Runoff from orchard; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes					
	10/29/03	10.00	50	0	ppb
Cadmium					
Major Sources: Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints					
	10/29/03	1.00	5	5	ppb
	04/24/01	1.00	5	5	ppb
Copper					
Major Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives					
	08/24/04	0.30	AL=1.3	1.3	ppm
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate					
Major Sources: Discharge from rubber and chemical factories					
	06/23/04	1.22	6	0	ppb
Fluoride					
Major Sources: Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories					
	06/23/04	0.10	4	4	ppm
	10/29/03	0.30	4	4	ppm
	07/05/01	0.20	4	4	ppm
Gross Alpha Particle Activity, Total					
Major Sources: Erosion of natural deposits					
	03/27/01	5.00	15	0	pCi/l
Gross Beta Particle Activity					
Major Sources: Decay of natural and man-made deposits					
	07/05/01	3.00	50	0	pCi/l
Lead			Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL: 1		
Major Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits					
	08/24/04	3.00	AL=15	0	ppb
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)					
Major Sources: By-product of drinking water disinfection					
	Annual Average	0.75	60		ppb
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)					
Major Sources: By-product of drinking water chlorination					
	Annual Average	4.50	80		ppb

There Were No Positive Nitrate Samples During the Monitoring Period of January 1st to December 31st 2004

**********************Environmental Protection Agency Required Health Effects Language**********************

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 for 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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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 at 225-665-5188 if you have questions.

We at the WARD II WATER DISTRICT 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.