

DONALD J. VILLERE  
Mayor

DAVID deGENERES  
Director of Public Works

# City of Mandeville

"THE HEART OF THE OZONE BELT"



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## THE WATER WE DRINK

Mandeville Water Supply - Public Water Supply ID 1103023

In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendment enclosed is the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2014. This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of the water and services the City delivers to its consumers 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 a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The purpose of this report is to help our citizens understand the efforts the City makes 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 are listed below:

Source Name	Source Location	Source Type	Source ID
3300 Monroe Street Well	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-002
1926 Madison Street Well (Previous Town Hall)	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-001
1050 Mandeville High Well	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-005
1010 Atalin Street Well #6	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-006
1876 Hwy 190 Well #7	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-007

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. If there are any questions about this report, want to attend any scheduled meetings, or simply want to learn more about your drinking water, please contact the Department of Public Works at (985) 624-3169. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The source of Mandeville's drinking water is a confined artesian aquifer located at a depth of over 1,900 feet. 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 sewerage 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 discharge, 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, and Radioactive Contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The Louisiana Department of Health/Office of Public Health routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Federal and state regulations have established maximum contaminant levels for specific constituents.

In the tables below, there are many terms and abbreviations with which you may not be familiar. The definitions provided below may provide better understanding of these terms:

*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" 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 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

During the monitoring period covered by this report, the City had violations of drinking water regulations listed below:

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2014			

Our water system tested a minimum of 15 monthly samples in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. During the monitoring period covered by this report, the following noted detections for microbiological contaminants:

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2014				

The table below shows a deficiency identified during our latest survey done by the LDHH. We are currently working to resolve this deficiency.

Date Identified	Facility	Category Code	Activity Name	Due Date	Comments
4/15/2014	Water System	MG12			LAC51:XII.105.A-Permit required for Construction/Modification

The tables below show the regulated contaminants that were detected at levels BELOW their maximum contaminant level. These samples, except for lead and copper results, were collected at raw water sources 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
DI (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	3/10/2014	1.07	0.72-1.07	ppb	6	0
Typical Source: Discharge from rubber and chemical factories						
Fluoride	3/10/2014	0.3	0.1-0.3	ppm	4	4
Typical Source: Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories						
Pentachlorophenol	3/10/2014	0.123	0.02-0.123	ppb	1	0
Discharge from wood preserving factories						
Arsenic	3/10/2014	1	1	ppm	10	0
Typical Source: Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes						
Dalapon	9/15/2014	2.804	0.8-2.804	ppb	200	200
Typical Source: Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way						
Lead & Copper	Date	90th percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites over AL
Lead	2012-2014	1	1 - 4	ppb	15	0

Typical Source: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Total Haloacetic Acids/HAA5	200 W Beach Pkwy@Center St	2014	0	0-0	ppb	60	0
Total Haloacetic Acids/HAA5	223 W Hickory St	2014	0	0-0	ppb	60	0
Total Haloacetic Acids/HAA5	800 Heavens Dr	2014	1	0-1.1	ppb	60	0
Total Haloacetic Acids/HAA5	701 Florida St	2014	1	0-1.2	ppb	60	0
Typical Source: By-product of drinking water disinfection							
TTHM	200 W Beach Pkwy@Center St	2014	0	1.4-1.4	ppb	80	0
TTHM	223 W Hickory St	2014	1	1.5-1.5	ppb	80	0
TTHM	800 Heavens Dr	2014	1	0-1.5	ppb	80	0
TTHM	701 Florida St	2014	1	0-2.1	ppb	80	0

Typical Source: By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unregulated contaminants	Collection Date	Average Concentration	Range	Unit
1,2,3-trichloropropane	10/1/2013	0.75	0.36-0.75	ppb
vanadium	7/1/2014	0.1	0.1	ppb

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard

There are no additional required health effects notices. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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. Mandeville's Water supply is responsible for providing high quality 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>.

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).

A Source Water Assessment Plant (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 each our water source. 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, Mandeville's water system has a susceptibility rating of "MEDIUM". Please contact the Department of Public Works at the telephone number listed below if you wish to review this plan.

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 sometimes improvements need to be made that will benefit all of our customers. Please call the office of Department of Public Work at 985-624-3169 if there are any questions. We at the Mandeville Public Works Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all 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.