The Water We Drink

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM

Public Water Supply ID:
LA1079001

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2020. 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 R 1430	Ground Water
WELL R 1210	Ground Water
1542 HAROLD MILES PARK WELL	Ground Water
WELL R 923	Ground Water
WELL R 1357 JONES STREET WELL	Ground Water
WELL R 909	Ground Water
WELL R 1432	Ground Water
1329 WELL @ GOLF COURSE NEAR AIRPORT	Ground Water
WELL R 907	Ground Water
WELL R 1292	Ground Water
1566 HIGHWAY 1 N WELL	Ground Water
1642 STERKX WELL (EAST)	Ground Water
HWY 1 SOUTH	Ground Water
1202 BEECH AND HICKORY WELL	Ground Water
WELL R 912	Ground Water
WELL R 910	Ground Water
WELL R 936	Ground Water
WELL R 924	Ground Water
WELL R 906	Ground Water
464 HWY 1 WELL (BY RAILROAD TRACKS)	Ground Water
WELL R 927	Ground Water
WELL R 921	Ground Water
WELL R 918	Ground Water
WELL R 914	Ground Water
WELL R 925	Ground Water
WELL R 930	Ground Water
WELL R 929	Ground Water
WELL R 920	Ground Water
WELL R 1475	Ground Water
1406 LEE AND MASONIC WEST WELL	Ground Water
425 WELL @ GOLF CLUB 1ST WELL PAST BRIDGE	Ground Water
WELL R 937	Ground Water
1543 STERKX WELL (WEST)	Ground Water
HAMILTON STREET WELL	Ground Water
1209 WELL ON CALVIN GORDY ROAD	Ground Water
875 BETTY STREET WELL	Ground Water
748 LEE AND MASONIC EAST WELL	Ground Water

WELL R 1431	Ground Water
612 WELL @ LANNY DRIVE AND KATHY STREET	Ground Water
WELL R 916	Ground Water
WELL R 932	Ground Water
WELL R 922	Ground Water
WELL R 933	Ground Water
WELL R 905	Ground Water
WELL R 915	Ground Water
WELL R 928	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.

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.

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 JEFFREY W. HALL at 318-449-5000.

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 ALEXANDRIA 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 routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables that follow show the results our monitoring during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount 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.

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 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 contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacterial have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. Coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2020		

Our water system tested a minimum of 70 samples per month in accordance with the Total

Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2020	1.7	ppm	0 – 2.43	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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. To determine compliance with the primary drinking water standards, the treated water is monitored when a contaminant is elevated in the source water.

Source Water Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	11/09/2020	1.8	0 – 1.8	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
CHROMIUM	11/09/2020	5.4	0 – 5.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	12/11/2020	2.1	0.5 – 2.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Treated Water Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
NITRATE-NITRITE	06/17/2020	0.4	0 – 0.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Source Water Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	03/26/2020	1.57	0 – 1.57	pCi/l	5	0	Erosions of natural deposits.
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	06/17/2020	1.96	0 – 1.96	pCi/l	15	0	Erosions of natural deposits.
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	11/09/2020	2.29	0 – 2.29	pCi/l	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/l is used as a screening level.

Treated Water Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	8/3/2020	13.2	3.63 – 13.2	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020	1.2	0 – 1.4	ppm	1.3	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020	2	0 – 9	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2125 AIRBASE ROAD	2020	5	4.7 – 4.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2125 AIRBASE ROAD	2020	23	22.5 – 22.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Source Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	10/1/2020	0.01	0 – 0.01	MG/L	0.2
CHLORIDE	11/9/2020	57	14 - 57	MG/L	250
IRON	10/1/2020	0.36	0.03 – 0.36	MG/L	0.3
MANGANESE	10/1/2020	0.03	0 – 0.03	MG/L	0.05
PH	11/9/2020	7.89	6.1 – 7.89	PH	8.5
SULFATE	10/1/2020	11	0 -11	MG/L	250

Treated Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2020					

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
11/10/2020	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	CC11	GWR APPROVED CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN	11/5/2021	LAC 51:X11.343.A – No Physical Connection with Non-Potable Source
11/10/2020	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	CC11	GWR ADDRESS TT45 DEFICIENCIES	2/21/2021	LAC 51:XII.343.A – No Physical Connection with Non-Potable Source
11/10/2020	612 WELL @ LANNY DRIVE AND KATHY STREET	S038	GWR ADDRESS TT45 DEFICIENCIES	02/21/2021	SRC WL – LAC 51.XII.319.D.7 – Pathway for Contamination
11/10/2020	WELL R 1431	S038	GWR ADDRESS TT45 DEFCIENCIES	02/21/2021	SRC WL- LAC 51.XII.319.D.7 – Pathway for Contamination
11/10/2021	612 WELL @ LANNY DRIVE AND KATHY STREET	S038	GWR APPROVED CORRECTIVE ACTION	09/30/2021	SRC WL – LAC 51.XII.319.D.7 – Pathway for Contamination
11/10/2020	WELL R 1431	S038	GWR APPROVED CORRECTOVE ACTION	09/30/2021	SRC WL – LAC 51.XII.319.D.7 – Pathway for Contamination

++++++++++ 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:

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine (9) years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than two (2) milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride concentration greater than 2.0 mg/L. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine (9) should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride, (the maximum contaminant level for fluoride) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed two (2) mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call at the phone number located under the heading “How might I become actively involved?” on page 1 of this report. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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.
We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment(s), one Level 1 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take zero corrective actions and we completed zero of these actions.

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UCMR4

The City of Alexandria participates in the EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program to collect nationally representative data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have regulatory standards. UCMR 4 requires monitoring for 30 chemicals between 2018 and 2020. This monitoring is used by EPA to understand the frequency and level of occurrence of unregulated contaminants in the nation’s public water systems (PWSs). Every five years EPA develops a new list of UCMR contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) calls for EPA to store analytical results in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD).

State and local officials may also use UCMR data to assess the need for actions to protect public health.
The detection of a UCMR 4 contaminant does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself.

EPA has established UCMR 4 Minimum Reporting Levels (MRLs) based on the capability of laboratories to perform the analytical method and reliably report the results. MRLs are not based on a level established as “significant” or “harmful.”

For some of the chemicals, the EPA provides Reference Concentrations (RCs) that are health-based and provide context for the detection of a UCMR contaminant. They do not represent regulatory limits or action levels but may indicate a level to be concerned.

The samples from throughout the City’s water system were tested during September 2019 and March 2020 for specific metals (germanium and manganese) and organic compounds (which include pesticides, alcohols, and disinfectant byproducts). The majority of samples (80%) had levels below the Minimum Reporting Levels. Of the remaining samples, all were far below the established Reference Concentrations.

You may view the entire UCMR4 data set for the City of Alexandria here
https://www.cityofalexandriala.com/sites/default/files/UCMR4-Data-for-City-of-Alexandria.xlsx
and read the EPA’s summary and guidance for interpreting the data here
https://www.cityofalexandriala.com/sites/default/files/UCMR4-Data-Summary-Guidance-EPA.pdf

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 ALEXANDRIA 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 any questions.