

“The Water We Drink...”
H²O Systems, Inc.
159 MOBILE HOME PARK
Public Water Supply Id 1103179

We're pleased to present to you the 2017 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 provide our customers with the best quality water available. Our water source(s) are listed below:

Source Name: 159 MHP WELL 001

Source Water Type: GROUNDWATER

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 materials, 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at (985)626-5132. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. It is important to remember that the mere presence of these contaminants does NOT necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Required Health Information about Lead & Copper

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. H₂O Systems, Inc., 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>.

Additional Required Health Effects Language by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

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

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES

The Louisiana Dept 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, 2017**.

In the table below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected at levels BELOW their maximum contaminant level. 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 results

Monitoring Violations										
Compliance Period		Analyte	Type			Compliance Period				
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2017										
Microbiological Contaminants										
Microbiological		Result	MCL		MCLG	Typical Source				
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2017										
<i>This water system is tested a minimum of 1 sample 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.</i>										
Regulated Contaminants										
Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Typical Source			
FLUORIDE	9/5/2017	0.2	0.2	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories			
Lead & Copper Results										
Lead and Copper	Date	90 th Percentile	Range	AL	Sites Over AL	Unit	Typical Source			
LEAD	2013-2015	1	1	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Disinfection Byproducts										
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source		
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	101 COMMERCIAL DR	2017	2	2.3-2.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	CONCORD LOOP 4 TH HYDRANT	2017	1	.96-.96	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
TTHM	101 COMMERCIAL DR	2017	1	1.2-1.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
TTHM	CONCORD LOOP 4 TH HYDRANT	2017	0	0-0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Radioactive Contaminants										
Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source			
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2017										
Secondary Contaminants										
Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL					
ALUMINUM	9/5/2017	0.02	0.02	MG/L	0.05					
IRON	9/5/2017	0.01	0.01	MG/L	0.3					
MANGANESE	9/5/2017	0.01	0.01	MG/L	0.05					
PH	9/5/2017	8.22	8.22	PH	8.5					
SULFATE	9/5/2017	10	10	MG/L	250					
Addendum to Consumer Confidence Report										
Contaminants	Date	Results	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source			
Chlorine	2017	1.39	ppm	0.96-1.61	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes			

Definitions

In the tables above, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand the terms used in the drinking water industry, 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 - 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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs 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 Disinfection 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 contamination.

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 and E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality drinking water this year. Please call our office at (985)626-5132 if you have questions.

We at H²O Systems, Inc., work around the clock to provide top quality 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.

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I59 MHP Water Supply
PWS ID# LA1103179

2017

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Report

