City of Mandeville

"THE HEART OF THE OZONE BELT"

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 2019. 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 #2	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-002
1926 Madison Street Well #1	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-001
1050 Mandeville High Well #5	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

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 1st to December 31st, 2019. 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. 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" 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.

Level 1 Assessment – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria 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 monitoring period covered by this report, the City had no violations of drinking water regulations in the calendar year 2019.

Our water system tested a minimum of 15 monthly samples 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
Chloramines	2019	1.6	ppm	.79 -2.6	4	4

Typical Source: Water additive used to control microbes

The tables below show the regulated contaminants that were detected. 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. To determine compliance with the primary drinking water standards, the treated water is monitored when a contaminant is elevated in the source water.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Fluoride	7/17/2019	0.1	0.1	ppm	4	4

Typical Source: Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Asbestos	7/17/2019	1	0-1	MFL	7	7

Typical Source: Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Treated Water Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
No Detected Results were found in the calendar year of 2019						

Source Water Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	7/17/2019	0.23	0 - 0.23	pCi/l	5	0

Typical Source: Erosion of natural deposits

Treated Water Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2019						

Lead & Copper	Date	90th percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites over AL
Lead	2015-2017	1	0 – 5	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	800 Heavens Drive	2019	6	6 - 6	ppb	60	0
Total Haloacetic Acids/HAA5	701 Florida Street	2019	1	0.72-0.72	ppb	60	0

Typical Source: By-product of drinking water disinfection

TTHM	701 Florida Street	2019	1	0.51 – 0.51	ppb	80

Typical Source: By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Iron	7/17/2019	0.01	0-0.01	MG/L	0.3
Manganese	7/17/2019	0.01	0- 0.01	MG/L	0.05
PH	7/17/2019	8.92	8.4-8.92	PH	8.5
Sulfate	7/17/2019	17	11-17	MG/L	250

Treated Secondary Contaminants

No Detected Results were found int the calendar year of 2019.

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

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
4/24/2019	Water System	OT103	GWR Address TT45 Deficiencies	8/7/2019	Leaks in system
4/24/2019	Water System	OT103	GWR Approved Corrective Action Plan	4/1/2020	Leaks in system

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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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 Works 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.