THE WATER WE DRINK

Sieper Area Water System, Inc.
Public Water Supply ID 1079032

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2019. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day. (Este informe continene 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 drinking quality of your water. Our water sources are listed below:

Source Name	Source Location	Source Type	Source ID Number
Well #1	Carnahan Bayou	Groundwater	1079032-001
Well #2	Carnahan Bayou	Groundwater	1079032-002

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 system, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants-such as salt and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides-which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants-which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A Source Water Protection 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 of 'LOW'. If you would like to review the Source Water Protection 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 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 Rose Ingalls at (318) 793-2889.

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. Sieper Area 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 the 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 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, 2019. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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, the following definitions are provided:

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 of level of technological performance which public water systems must follow to ensure control of a contaminant.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level- 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-The "Goal" (MCLG) 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 disinfectant 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 contaminants.

Level 1 assessment- A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria been found in our water system.

Level 2 assessment- A very detailed of the water system to identify potential problem 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.

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations of drinking water regulations.

No violations occurred in the calendar year 2019.

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 monthly sample 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	2019	1.4	ppm	0.03-1.9	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

In the table 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 standards, the treated water is monitored when a contaminant is elevated in the source water.

Source Water Regulated Contaminant	Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
FLUORIDE -	08/07/2017	0.87	0.84- 0.87	ppm	4	4
Typical Source; Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories						
BARIUM -	08/07/2017	0.89	0.034-0.089	ppm	2	2
Typical Source: Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.						
ARSENIC -	08/07/2017	1.4	0- 1.4	ppb	10	0
Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.						

Treated Water Reglulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
No detected results found in the calendar year 2019						

Source Water Radiological Contaminants Collection Date Highest Value Range Unit MCL MCLG

COMBINED RADIUM-	8/7/2017	1.01	0.55-1.01	pCi/l	5	0

Erosion of natural deposits

GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	8/7/2017	2.38	0- 2.38	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

No detected results were found in the calendar year 2019

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	Al	Sites Over AL
LEAD	2017-2019	2	0-2	ppb	15	0

Typical Source; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

DBP Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRRA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
TOTAL HALOACETIC (HAA5)	Owen Miller Rd	2019	3	2.9-2.9	ppb	60	0

Typical Source; By-product of drinking water disinfection

Source Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Iron	8/7/2017	0.03	0.034-0.3	MG/L	0.3
Manganese	8/7/2017	0.032	0.0057-0.032	MG/L	0.05

Treated Secondary Contaminants Collection Date Highest Value Range Unit SMCL

No detected results were found in the calendar year of 2019.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from 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 Hotline (800-426-4791)

There are no additional required health effects notices.
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.
No violations in the calendar year 2019.
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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, 318-793-2889 if you have questions.

We at the Sieper Area water System, Inc. 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.