East Feliciana Rural Water System, Inc.
10270 Highway 10
Ethel, La 70730

(225) 683-9698 Office
(225) 683-9610 Fax
Eastfelicianaruralwater.com

"Quality Water on Tap"

For your convenience East Feliciana Rural Water System now offers the following new services:

Automatic Bank Drafting
(Forms are available on our website)

Online Bill Payment
(Go to our website and click the link)

THE PAYMENT GROUP

E-billing
"Paperlesss Billing" straight to your Inbox (Forms are available on our Website)

** Regular monthly payments are not accepted at the office.

Sign up today for our

"One Call Now Notification System"

Submit your current contact information, phone number, and account number, and next time you'll get a personal phone call advising you of schedule outages, disconnects, and advisories.

*** You must submit your request in writing. Be sure to include your account number.*

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East Feliciana Rural Water System
10270 Highway 10
Ethel, LA 70730

East Feliciana Rural Water System
&
East Feliciana Reeves Morgan System
Annual Water Quality Report
PWS # 1037004 / 1037011

The East Feliciana Rural Water System and the East Feliciana Reeves Morgan System have been providing clean water to the rural areas of Ethel, Clinton, Jackson, Slaughter and Greenwell Springs since 1972, helping to keep you and your family healthy. We take this mission very seriously. This annual water quality report covers the year 2013.

Our water source is groundwater from seven wells, located at 1950 Hartner Lane, 8392 Hwy. 955 East, 9923 Battle Road, 2427 Hwy. 964, 11936 Gross Road, 2202 Dawson Road and 10485 Hwy 68. Each well is individually controlled and tested monthly. All wells are chlorinated for purification. In addition, the Hwy. 964 well is also filtered to remove manganese.

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 reaches 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 ration of "MEDIUM". If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office at (225)683-9698.

FOR MORE INFORMATION about your drinking water and for opportunities to get more involved, please contact Lawrence Carr, System Manager, by calling (225) 683-9698 or by writing to EFRW, 10270 Highway 10, Ethel, LA 70730. For after hours emergencies, call (225) 683-3509. Our website is eastfelicianaruralwater.com. Also, you are welcome to attend Board meetings on the third Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the East Feliciana Rural Water System's office.

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals /Office of Public Health routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2013. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some small amounts of minerals and other constituents. It is important to remember that the mere presence of these minerals and constituents does NOT necessarily pose a health risk. Federal and State regulations have established maximum contaminants levels for specific contaminants. These contaminants are called regulated contaminants.

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 live stock operations, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by product of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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 (1-800-426-4791)

EAST FELICIANA RURAL WATER SYSTEM

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
FLUORIDE	12/3/2012	1.1	0.1 – 1.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	12/3/2012	0.68	0.6 – 0.68	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	95TH Percentile	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2009 – 2011	0.3	0.1 – 2.2	ppm	1.3	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2009 – 2011	5	1 – 8	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	1212 Highway 67	2013	22	22.3-22.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	39696 Highway 37	2013	0	0-0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	4018 Oakland	2013	28	28-28	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	4751 Highway 68	2013	0	0-0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	9027 Highway 958	2013	0	0-0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1212 Highway 67	2013	40	40.4-40.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	39696 Highway 37	2013	14	13.72-13.72	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	4018 Oakland	2013	53	53.1-53.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	4751 Highway 68	2013	0	0-0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	9027 Highway 958	2013	5	4.83-	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

EAST FELICIANA REEVES-MORGAN SYSTEM

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DI (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	11/19/12	0.67	0.67	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
FLUORIDE	11/19/12	1	1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	95TH Percentile	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2010 – 2012	0.2	0.1 – 0.3	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2010 – 2012	2	1 – 2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	Jackson ROP 4349 Hwy 952	2013	30	29.6-29.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	Lawson 1610 Hwy 952	2013	31	31.3-31.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Jackson ROP 4349 Hwy 952	2013	52	52.3-52.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Lawson 1610 Hwy 952	2013	56	56-56	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

SPECIAL NOTES:

East Feliciana Rural Water System tested a minimum of 10 monthly samples and East Feliciana Reeves-Morgan tested a minimum of 1 monthly sample in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month are allowed no more than 1 positive monthly sample. Coliforms found in more samples than allowed is a warning of potential problems. During the monitoring period covered by this report EFRW had the following noted detections for microbiological contaminants: East Feliciana Rural Water System and East Feliciana Reeves-Morgan had NO detected results in the Calendar Year 2013. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

During the monitoring period covered by this report, we had the following noted violations of the drinking water regulations: East Feliciana Rural Water System and East Feliciana Reeves Morgan had a “NO Violations.”

In the table, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected at levels BELOW their maximum contaminant level. The samples, except for Lead and Copper results and surface water systems, were collected at the raw water source 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.

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. East Feliciana Rural Water 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 step you can take to minimize exposure is available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pg/L) – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million fibers per liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) – State or EPA permission not to meet MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Treatment technique (TT) – a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

ppb or parts per billion: micrograms per liter (ug/l).

ppm or parts per million: milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Pursuant to Title 51, Part XII, Paragraph 345. – There shall be no cross-connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, inter-connection or other arrangement, including, overhead leakage, where by water from a source that does not comply with these regulations may be discharged or drawn into any potable water supply which does comply with these requirements. The use of valve, including check or back pressure valves, is not considered protection against return flow, or back-sophonage, or for the prevention of flow of water rom an unapproved source into an approved system. These requlations include private well hookups.