

If present, elevated levels of lead 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. St. Charles Water Dist No 2 Wb 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, 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>.

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.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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.

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 (SWAP), our water system had a susceptibility rating of 'HIGH'. If you would like to review the (SWAP), please feel free to contact our office at the number provided in the following paragraph.

West Bank Treated Water Quality Roundup - LA1089002

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, 2011. Drinking water, including bottled 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.

SUBSTANCE VOLITILE ORGANICS	DATE	HIGHEST RRA	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	UNITS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Total Trihalomethanes	9/30/11	63.18333	31 - 92.5	80.0	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic acid	9/30/11	39.06875	16.3 - 58.1	60.0	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SUBSTANCE VOLITILE ORGANICS	DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	UNITS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Xylenes, Total	5/31/11	0.0005	0.0005	10	10	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
SUBSTANCE RADIOACTIVE	DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	RANGE	MCL	IDEAL GOALS MCLG	UNITS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Combined Uranium	5/31/11	1	1	30	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
SUBSTANCE INORGANIC	DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	RANGE	MCL	IDEAL GOALS MCLG	UNITS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Nitrate-N	5/31/11	1	1	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewerage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	5/31/11	0.7	0.7	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Arsenic	5/31/11	2	2	10	N/A	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Turbidity	2/7/11	0.24	0.06 - 0.24	0.3	N/A	NTU	Soil runoff.
SUBSTANCE PAH'S	DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	RANGE	MCL	IDEAL GOALS MCLG	UNITS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5/31/11	1.48	0.91 - 1.48	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
SUBSTANCE INORGANIC	DATE	LOWEST % VALUE	RANGE	MCL	MONTHLY % MEETING LIMIT	UNITS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Turbidity	2011	100.00%	100.00%	<95%	100.00%	%	Soil runoff.
SUBSTANCE INORGANIC	DATE	90TH PERCENTILE	RANGE	AL	SITES OVER AL	UNITS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper	2008 - 2010	0.3	0.1 - 0.4	1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2008 - 2010	1.0	1 - 2	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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

TYPE	CATEGORY	ANALYTE	COMPLIANCE PERIOD
No violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2011			

MICROBIOLOGICAL NOTE: Our water system tested a minimum of 30 sample per month throughout the distribution system in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule (TCR) for microbiological contaminants. During the monitoring period covered by this report, we had no detects for microbiological contaminants:

MICROBIOLOGICAL	RESULTS	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of August, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: Systems that collect (<) less than 40 samples per month. No more than 1 positive monthly sample.	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Note: Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The major sources of turbidity include soil runoff.

LISTED ABOVE are contaminants detected in St. Charles Parish drinking water. All are below allowed levels. Not listed are the hundreds of other contaminants for which we tested that were not detected. 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.

* 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.
- 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.
- 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 (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 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 the 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 contaminants.

SPECIAL INFO AVAILABLE

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 persons and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare 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 (1-800-426-4791).

CUSTOMER VIEWS WELCOME

If you are interested in learning more about the water department and water quality, call our Customer Service office at (985) 783-5110. Contact Rickey Robert for individual or group guided water treatment plant tours. School groups are welcomed. The St. Charles Parish Council meets at 6:00 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month at the Parish Courthouse in Hahnville. All sessions are open to the public.