



CITY OF BOSSIER CITY

P.O. BOX 5337

BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA 71171-5337

May 6, 2016

To: Citizens of Bossier City

Subject: The Water We Drink: Bossier City Water Treatment Plant
Public Water Supply ID. 1015004

Annual Water Quality Report – Year 2015

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, improve the water treatment process and protect our natural water resources. The EPA has determined that water samples taken by the State Board of Health and Hospitals, during the 2015 calendar year, indicate that we meet or exceed all Federal and State Regulations for drinking water standards. Our drinking water is safe. There were no contaminants detected above maximum action levels and Bossier City had no water quality violations during the 2015 monitoring cycle.

Our water source is the Red River. We are fortunate that the Red River has an adequate supply of water for the needs of our community. Water quality fluctuations on the Red River can make our treatment process at times challenging. We continually monitor the treatment process and water quality tests are conducted every hour to insure the best water quality for our customers. Fluoride is added to your water supply to assist in the prevention of dental decay.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as individuals undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or 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.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control & Prevention provides guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants. Information is also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Maximum Contamination Level, as shown in the enclosed tables, is set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

We have developed a source water protection plan to eliminate or reduce potential sources of contamination. We ask that all our citizens help us protect our water resources to ensure that we continue to have an adequate, reliable and safe water supply in years to come. If you care to learn more, or if you have any questions about this report please contact the Bossier Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, Ken Bardett at 741-8370.

As a reminder, after hours emergency water or waste water repairs can be reported to 741-8371.

Sincerely,



Lorenz “Lo” Walker
Mayor

Attachments (2)

Definitions

Table 1

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are provided to help you better understand the terms and abbreviations in the attached table.

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.

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.

Fecal Coliform and E Coli- Bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some elderly and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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.

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

Maximum contamination 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 human health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

TABLE 1

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.

Our water system tested a minimum of 70 samples per month on a monthly basis, in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. During the monitoring period covered by this report, we had the following noted detections for microbiological contaminants.

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

Compliance Period	Analyze	Type
9/1/2015 -9/30/2015	COLIFORM(TCR)	MCL (TCR), MONTHLY
10/1/20– 10/31/2015	COLIFORM(TCR)	MCL (TCR), MONTHLY

Microbial	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLOIFORM (TCR)	In the month of December 7.06.% of samples returned as positive	MCL: Systems that collect 40 or more samples per month- No more than 5% positive monthly samples allowed	0	Naturally present in the environment

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In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. All levels are BELOW their maximum contaminant level. Samples were collected from our raw water source, the treatment plant and the distribution system. As such, some results could be lower at the consumer tap. This table displays the results of the highest levels of compounds detected during the monitoring period from January 1st to December 31st 2015 or the latest historical data available.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MC L	MC GL	Typical Sources
ARSENIC	3/9/2015	0.6	0.6	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
DI(2-Ethyhexyl) Phthalate	3/9/2015	0.055	0.055	ppb	2	2	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride	3/9/2015	0.51	0.51	ppm	4	4	Erosion or natural deposit; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/9/2015	0.14	0.14	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use ; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MC L	MC GL	Typical Sources
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar of 2015							

Lead and Copper	Date	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Over AL	Typical Source
Copper Free	2011-2013	0.6	0.1-1.3	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household pipe; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2011-2013	1	1 - 2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household pipe; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	3/1/2014	0.083	0.02 - 0.08	NTU	0.30	0.30	Soil runoff
Turbidity Lowest percent Of values met	N/A	100 % In Range	0.04 - 0.08	NTU			Soil runoff

No Turbidity levels exceeded the maximum contaminate level during the year 2015

DBP Contaminants	Sample point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2007 WAKEFIELD	2015	9	6.7-11.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2200 LANDAU	2015	12	6.9-19.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2223 KIRBY SMITH	2015	10	6.2-9.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3009 DONALD	2015	10	7.5-10.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	BARKSDALE @ RR WWTP	2015	10	6.9-12.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	HWY 80 @ SWEPCO POLE # 79	2015	10	8.3-11.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N WILLOW AT AIRLINE	2015	9	6.2-8.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	POE 1401 HAMLTON RD	2015	8	5.9-9.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2007 WAKEFIELD	2015	9	5.8-10.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2200 LANDAU	2015	9	6.1-11.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2223 KIRBY SMITH	2015	9	5.7-12.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3009 DONALD	2015	9	5.6-10.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	BARKSDALE @ RR WWTP	2015	9	5.5-15.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	HWY 80 @ SWEPCO POLE # 79	2015	9	5.4-13.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	N WILLOW AT AIRLINE	2015	8	5.4-12.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	POE 1401 HAMLTON RD	2015	8	6.1-8.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis for all contaminants; therefore some information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results

Contaminants	Date	Results	Unit	Range	MRDL or MCL	MRDLG or MCLG	Typical Source
Chloramines	2015	2.3	ppm	0.7 - 3.6	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromates	2015	<3.7	Ug/L	<3 - <8	10	10	Water additive used to control microbes