Office of the Mayor
BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA

LORENZ "LO" WALKER
MAYOR

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May 18, 2009

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 2008

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 during the 2008 calendar year by the State Board of Health and Hospitals, this facility and other independent laboratories, indicate that we meet or exceed all Federal and State Regulations for drinking water standards. Our drinking water is safe. There were no contaminates detected above maximum action levels and Bossier City had no water quality violations during the 2008 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.

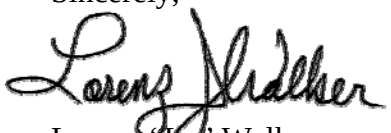
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control & Prevention provides guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants. Information is also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 everyday 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, Jim Barnett at 741-8370.

As a reminder, any after-hours water or waste water issues 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.

Turbidity (NTU) – Turbidity has no health effects. However turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches."

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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. ***There Were No Violations During the Monitoring Period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008***

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.

Contaminant	Title	Month	Samples	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform	Highest month	Oct	1.37%	5	0	Naturally present in the environment

MCL Coliform violation: For systems that collect more than 40 + samples per month, if 5 percent are positive for Coliform.

In the table 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 2008 or the latest historical data available.

Contaminant	Date	Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit
Turbidity					
Major Sources: Soil erosion and run off. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Monitoring data provides us a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system.					
	12/10/2008	0 .11	1		ppm
Lowest Monthly Percentage of Turbidity Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits: Requirement – at least 95% of all samples must be below .3 ppm. No samples exceeded the MCL of .3 ppm. 100% of all samples were below the MCL.					
	Monthly Sampling	100%	.3		ppm
Barium					
Major Sources: Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.					
	2/11/2008	0	2		ppm
Copper					
Major Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.					
	Oct 2007	1	AL = 1.3	1.3	ppm
Lead					
Major Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.					
	Oct 2007	2	AL = 15	0	ppb
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)					
Major Sources: By-product of drinking water disinfection					
	Running Annual Average 2008	6	60		ppb
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]					
Major Sources: By-product of drinking water chlorination					
	Running Annual Average 2008	12	80		ppb
Total Nitrate and Nitrite					
Major Sources: Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits					
	3/14/2008	0.30	10	10	ppm

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.