The Water We Drink

RAPIDES ISLAND WATER ASSOCIATION INC

Public Water Supply ID: LA1079020

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2022. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day (Este informe contiene informaciân muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradüzcalo 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 quality of your water.

Our water system grade is an A (97%). Our water system report card can be found at https://rapidesislandwater.com/documents/717/2022_Water_Grade.pdf

Our water source(s) are listed below:

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL 3	Ground Water
WELL 5	Ground Water
WELL 4	Ground Water
WELL 7	Ground Water
WELL NO. 8	Ground Water
WELL 6 SHULER RD	Ground Water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
RAPIDES ISLAND WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM

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 Source Water Assessment Plan, our

water system had a susceptibility rating of 'MEDIUM'. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office.

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 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 Tracy Breithaupt 318-793-4812.

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. RAPIDES ISLAND WATER ASSOCIATION INC 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 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 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, 2022. 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 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, we've provided the following 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) —an enforceable procedure or level of technological performance which public water systems must follow to ensure control of a contaminant.

Action level (AL) — the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 human 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 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.

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

Level 2 Assessment —A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an 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.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2022		

Our water system tested a minimum of 7 samples per month 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	2022	1.4	Ppm	0.06 - 2.83	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

In the tables 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 to the latest year of chemical sampling results. To determine compliance with the primary drinking water standards, the treated water is monitored when a contaminant is elevated in the source water.

Source Water Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
FLUORIDE	10/26/2022	2.3	0.7 – 2.3	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Treated Water Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
FLUORIDE	06/8/2022	2.3	0.9 - 2.3	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRITE	10/26/2022	0.9	0.2 - 0.9	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Source Water Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	10/26/2022	0.953	0 – 0.953	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	10/26/2022	1.73	0 – 1.73	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	10/26/2022	1.42	0 – 1.42	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	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022							

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2019 - 2021	0.2	0 - 0.2	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2019 - 2021	1	0 - 4	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)	428 BELGARD BEND	2022	13	12.7 - 12.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	HWY 1 & HWY 121	2022	7	6.7 - 6.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	428 BELGARD BEND	2022	31	30.8 30.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	HWY 1 & HWY 121	2022	20	19.8 - 19.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Source Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
CHLORIDE	10/26/2022	17	12 – 17	MG/L	250
IRON	10/26/2022	0.09	0 – 0.09	MG/L	0.03
MANGANESE	10/26/2022	0.02	0 – 0.02	MG/L	0.05
PH	10/26/2022	7.98	7.51 – 7.98	PH	8.5
SULFATE	10/26/2022	11	0 – 11	MG/L	250

Treated Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
IRON	3/17/2022	0.05	0 – 0.05	MG/L	0.3
MANGANESE	3/17/2022	0.02	0 – 0.02	MG/L	0.05

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	2/23/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	0.03	0 - 0.03	MG/L	0.2
CHLORIDE	3/9/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	523	0 – 523	MG/L	250
IRON	9/13/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	1.82	0 – 1.82	MG/L	0.3
MANGANESE	7/18/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	0.11	0 – 0.11	MG/L	0.05
PH	2/2/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	8.34	5.06 – 8.34	PH	8.5
SULFATE	2/23/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	11	0 – 11	MG/L	250

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	2/2/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	2.8	0 -2.8	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC	7/18/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	3.2	0 – 3.2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	2/2/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	1.386	0 – 1.386	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
DICHLOROMETHANE	7/18/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	0.53	0 – 0.53	ppb	5	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
DIQUAT	7/18/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	0.26	0 – 0.26	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
FLUORIDE	4/28/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	2.4	0 – 2.4	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
GROSS BETA , PARTICLE ACTIVITY	3/16/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	3	0 - 3	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.
LASSO	7/18/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	0.036	0 – 0.036	ppb	2	0	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
NITRATE - NITRITE	9/6/2022	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA WATER SYSTEM	0.2	0 – 0.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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

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, 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 (800-426-4791).

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine (9) years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than two (2) milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride concentration greater than 2.0 mg/L. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine (9) should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride (the maximum contaminant level for fluoride) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water DOES NOT contain more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed two (2) mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call at the phone number located under the heading "How might I become actively involved?" on page 1 of this report. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers.

We at RAPIDES ISLAND WATER ASSOCIATION, 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. Additional information on the water system can be found at www.ldh.la.gov/watergrade. Please call our office if you have questions.

A COPY OF THIS REPORT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE RAPIDES ISLAND WATER ASSOCIATION'S OFFICE AT 500-B ULSTER AVENUE, BOYCE, LA OR BY CALLING 318-793-4812.