DEPARTMENT OF WATER & SEWERAGE

March 2014

2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency requires that drinking water suppliers throughout the country provide a water quality report to their customers on an annual basis. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hablar con alguien que lo entiende bien.) This is the City of Shreveport's water quality report for calendar year 2013. If you have questions about the report or need more information, please contact plant management at (318) 673-7650.

City of Shreveport Water Source

Cross Lake is the primary source of the city's water. The Cross Lake Watershed (the area which is drained by streams flowing to the lake) consists of about 260 square miles of land, roughly 2/3 of which is located in Caddo Parish and 1/3 of which is located in Harrison County, Texas. Most of the watershed is undeveloped timberland, but a significant portion is urban or suburban land, within the city limits. During dry periods, Cross Lake is supplemented with water pumped from Twelve Mile Bayou.

A source water assessment of the City's raw water supply by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality was completed in September, 2002. The assessment gives the water supply a high susceptibility rating. The report is available for review by contacting the number shown above, or the Department of Engineering and Environmental Services at (318) 673-6000.

HEALTH INFORMATION	
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandates that all public water systems include language substantially similar to the following in their water quality reports:	
■	The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and other materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
■	Contaminants that can be expected in untreated source water include biological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; and organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use.
■	To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.
■	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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
■	Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

DEFINITIONS FOR TABLES:

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.

***Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

***Treatment Technique (TT)*:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

2013 DETECTED SUBSTANCES[1]

Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Major Source	Violation
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.8	0.8	Water additive – promotes strong teeth	NONE
Turbidity[2]	NTU	TT	N/A	0.27	100%[3]	Natural lake sediment	NONE
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	1	1	Erosion of natural deposits	NONE
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80+	N/A	70.25**	3.4-205.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NONE
Chloramines (As Chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4*	MRDLG = 4	2.56***	0.2-5.2	Water additive to control microbes	NONE
HAA-5 Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60+	N/A	35.4**	3.8-98.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NONE
Chlorite	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.590****	ND-0.770	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NONE
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	----	TT	N/A	TOC Removal Requirements		Naturally present in the environment	NONE
Lead[4]	ppb	AL = 15	0	90% Value = 2; 1>AL	ND-6	Corrosion of household plumbing	NONE
Di (2-etheylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	6	0	0.65	0.6-0.65	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	NONE
Dalapon	ppb	200	200	1.75	1.75	Runoff from herbicides used in rights of way	NONE

+	Compliance is based on a locational running annual average
*	Compliance is based on a running annual average
**	Highest locational running annual average
***	Highest running annual average computed quarterly
****	Highest monthly average

KEY TO TABLES

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ND = Non Detect

1	Tests were run on numerous regulated substances. Only those listed were detected at any level.
2	Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
3	The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity levels specified in 40 CFR 141.73 for the filtration technology being used.
4	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. The City of Shreveport's Water System 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*. Analyses are conducted every three (3) years; these results were obtained in 2013. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Monitoring Violation. We informed you last year of a failure to perform the required daily monitoring test for chlorite and chlorine dioxide on one day during the year (January 24, 2013). This resulted in the assessment of a violation against our system. Health effects are unknown when there is an omission of a monitoring requirement; however, as we reported to you, follow-up sampling was performed which confirmed safe levels in the distribution system. All other required monitoring, including daily monitoring for chlorite and chlorine dioxide, was performed throughout the year as required. Procedures have been reviewed in an effort to prevent this violation from recurring.

Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Major Source	Violation
Nitrosodimethylamine*	ppb	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	0.0029	Range N.D. – 0.0029	Disinfection By-product	NO
*Unregulated. Monitored in 2008 as part of EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.							
Strontium**	ppb	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	220	220	Naturally occuring element	NO
Vanadium**	ppb	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	1.6	1.6	Naturally occuring element	NO
Chromium (Hexavalent)**	ppb	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	0.1	0.09-0.10	Naturally occuring element	NO
Chlorate**	ppb	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	260	260	Disinfection By-product	NO
**Unregulated. Monitored in 2013 as part of EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.							

Shreveport's City Council generally meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. City Council Meetings are held in the Council Chambers of the first floor of the Government Plaza located at 505 Travis Street. Public comment on city matters and participation in the decision making process, including matters pertaining to drinking water quality, are welcome at these meetings ---- please contact the City Council Office at 673-5262 for more information.