PENDLETON WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply ID: LA1085046

Consumer Confidence Report

2021 CCR

Additional Information and Electronic Copies can be found at www.ldh.la.gov/ccr

What you need to do:

Step 1: Review base report (numbered pages) for errors. If you are a surface water system, you must insert the turbidity data.

UCMR 4: If you have received data pertaining to the UCMR 4 list, that data must be included in the CCR Report. Additional information can be found at: www.ldh.la.gov/ccr

Step 2: Distribute completed report to your customers as outlined on the CCR Certification of Distribution Form no later than June 30, 2022.

Step 3: A completed CCR Certification of Distribution Form including a copy of the final CCR report shall be submitted to the State at the address provided on the form no later than September 30, 2022.

Notes:
This page is not part of your CCR; it is only the instruction page. The pages that are numbered in the upper right hand corner are the report pages.

The Water We Drink

PENDLETON WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply ID: LA1085046

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2021. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo 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 source(s) are listed below:

Source Name	Source Water Type	Source Water Body Name
TOLEDO BEND INTAKE	Surface Water	TOLEDO BEND

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 'HIGH'. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office.

In order 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 ROY JOE HARRIS at 318-256-3804.

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. PENDLETON WATER ASSOCIATION 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, 2021. 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.

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.

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. MRDLGs 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 below noted violations of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type

1/1/2019 - 12/31/2021	LEAD & COPPER RULE	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)
1/1/2021 - 3/31/2021	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
1/1/2021 - 1/31/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
1/1/2021 - 1/31/2021	CHLORAMINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)
1/1/2021 - 1/31/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
2/1/2021 - 2/28/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
3/1/2021 - 3/31/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
4/1/2021 - 6/30/2021	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
4/1/2021 - 6/30/2021	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION
4/1/2021 - 4/30/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
5/1/2021 - 5/31/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
6/1/2021 - 6/30/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
7/1/2021 - 9/30/2021	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
7/1/2021 - 7/31/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
8/1/2021 - 8/31/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
9/1/2021 - 9/30/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
10/1/2021 - 12/31/2021	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
10/1/2021 - 10/31/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
11/1/2021 - 11/30/2021	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 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
CHLORAMINE	2021	3.4	ppm	0.56 - 6.6	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 back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	8/18/2021	0.06	0.028 - 0.06	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
DALAPON	8/18/2021	1.8	0 - 1.8	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	8/18/2021	0.033	0 - 0.033	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
NITRATE-NITRITE	1/20/2021	0.2	0.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	1/20/2021	3.04	3.04	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.

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2018	0.2	0 - 0.2	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2018	7	0 - 8	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 (HAA5)	HWY 6	2021	66	38.9 - 100.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	QUEENS ROAD	2021	50	29.1 - 69.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	HWY 6	2021	72	54.4 - 90.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	QUEENS ROAD	2021	52	41.7 - 64.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	1/20/2021	0.22	0.22	MG/L	0.2
CHLORIDE	1/20/2021	28	28	MG/L	250
IRON	1/20/2021	0.07	0.07	MG/L	0.3
PH	1/20/2021	6.15	6.15	PH	8.5
SILVER	1/20/2021	0.024	0.024	MG/L	0.1
SULFATE	1/20/2021	13	13	MG/L	250

Unresolved Significant Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
10/08/2019	WATER SYSTEM	OT102	IESWTR ADDRESS DEFICIENCIES	2/1/2020	Other Condition
11/03/2021	SURFACE WATER PLANT	20OT103	IESWTR ADDRESS DEFICIENCIES	2/27/2022	LAC 51:XII.319.D.25 - All potable water systems shall be designed, constructed and maintained so as to prevent leakage of water due to defective materials, improper jointing, corrosion, settling, impacts, freezing, or other causes. Valves and blow-offs shall be provided so that necessary repairs can be made with a minimum interruption of service.
11/03/2021	ELEVATED	20ST14	IESWTR ADDRESS DEFICIENCIES	2/27/2022	LAC 51:XII.319.D.14 and 337.C - Any vent, overflow, or water level control gauge provided on tanks or other structures containing water for any potable water supply shall be constructed so as to prevent the entrance of birds, insects, dust or other contaminating material. Openings or vents shall face downward and shall be not less than 2 feet above the floor of a pump room, the roof or cover of a tank, the ground surface or the surface of other water supply structures.
11/03/2021	WATER SYSTEM	20CC17B	IESWTR ADDRESS DEFICIENCIES	2/27/2022	LAC 51:XII.344.B - In order to protect its water supply from potential contamination, each water supplier shall develop and implement a written backflow prevention plan outlining the policies and procedures it will use to verify that its customers comply with mandatory containment practices.
11/03/2021	WATER SYSTEM	20CC17C	IESWTR ADDRESS DEFICIENCIES	2/27/2022	LAC 51:XII.344.B - In order to protect its water supply from potential contamination, each water supplier shall make a reasonable effort to ensure that only customers who comply with mandatory containment practices connect or remain connected to its water supply.
11/03/2021	GROUND TANK	20SE14	IESWTR ADDRESS DEFICIENCIES	2/27/2022	LAC 51:XII.319.D.9 and 315.A - All public water supply wells, treatment units, tanks, etc., shall be located inside a fenced area that is capable of being locked
11/03/2021	TOLEDO BEND INTAKE	20OT101	IESWTR ADDRESS DEFICIENCIES	2/27/2022	LAC 51:XII.319.D.24 - System shall ensure that no critical water system component is in poor condition or defective.

Addendum to Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - Water We Drink

Turbidity Insert (Surface Water Only)

2021 Turbidity Reporting Requirements for Your CCR

*For Turbidity, which is a Treatment Technique (TT) for **Surface Water Systems** that filter and use turbidity as an indicator of filtration performance, the CCR must report the highest single monthly measurement **(see Item No. 1 of the Calculations Examples below)** for the year the CCR covers. Additionally, the CCR must report the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified for the relevant Filtration Technology used **(see Item No. 2 of the Calculations Examples below).** The CCR must also provide an explanation of the reason for measuring turbidity **(see Item No. 3 of the Calculations Examples below)** and possibly some health effects language. Provided below are the **Calculations Examples** and a **CCR Appearance Example**. Below that are the established **Regulations on Turbidity Limits** for each of the different Filtration Technologies.*

CALCULATIONS EXAMPLES

ITEM NO. 1 - Your system should have the following data available from its Monthly Operating Reports (MORs):

Month	**Highest Finished/Combined Effluent Turbidity (for the month)** – *This is example data. Your system's data should be pulled from the MORs.*
January	0.21
February	0.07
March	**0.50**
April	0.09
May	0.097
June	0.06
July	0.05
August	0.02
September	0.045
October	0.11
November	0.085
December	0.075

In this example, the Highest Single Monthly Finished/Combined Turbidity Measurement occurred in March with a reading of 0.50 NTU. Therefore, you would have to include this result (0.50 NTU) in the Contaminant Listing Table of your CCR.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TURBIDITY	**3/7/2021**	**0.50**	**0.07 - 0.50**	**NTU**	**0.3**		**Soil runoff**

[Note: Turbidity values may be pre-populated under the heading "Regulated Contaminants" in the base CCR as shown below. These values show data from the point of entry and need to be corrected to show the appropriate turbidity limits of the combined effluent.]

CCR APPEARANCE EXAMPLE (Contaminant Listing Table)

Below is an example of how the above Calculation Example would appear in the CCR. The Turbidity Results calculated above should appear in your CCRs Contaminant Listing Table, which looks similar to the table below (the Copper result in the table below is just an example of any other contaminant that could appear in your table). Your results should appear in this format. Please note the informational language at the bottom. The first three sentences of the "NOTE:" are required in all CCRs that must present Turbidity results. The rest of the "NOTE:" is required only if a Treatment Technique (TT) Value was not met. In the Example below, the Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limit (of 0.3 NTU) was 91.9% during the month of June, which is less than the required 95% of the samples. Thus, the TT Value was not met, which required the extra Turbidity language as shown.

EXAMPLE:

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Lowest Percentage Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TURBIDITY	**6/2021**	**91.9**	**91.9 - 100**	**NTU**	**0.3**		**Soil runoff**

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

REGULATIONS ON TURBIDITY LIMITS

*From 40 CFR, Part 141.73 and 141.173 – Turbidity Requirements for Surface Water Systems that Filter by:

A. Conventional Filtration Treatment or Direct Filtration (For all size systems on or after January 14, 2005):

- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month (The Treatment Technique (TT) Value for the Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limit is **0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples**).
- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must at no time exceed 1 NTU (The TT Value for the Highest Monthly Finished/Combined Sample is **1 NTU**).

B. Slow Sand Filtration (For all size systems):

- The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 1 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month (The TT Value for the Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limit is **1 NTU in 95% of the samples**).