

MOUNT HERMON WATER DISTRICT
Report to Consumers on Water Quality 2021

The Mount Hermon Water District of the Parish of Washington, Louisiana, is a component unit of the Washington Parish Police Jury. It is governed by a Board of Commissioners. The source of our water is ground water and our wells are located on Highway 38 near the Tangipahoa/Washington Parish line.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day (Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien). 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. Please call our office at (225)952-7602 if you have any questions about this report.

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:

1. Microbial Contaminants – such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. 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.
3. Pesticides and Herbicides – which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
4. 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.
5. 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 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 plan, our system had a medium rating.

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.

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. The table that follows shows 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 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 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).

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

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. Mount Hermon Water District 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 (800)426-4791 or website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In the table 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:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
4. 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.
5. Action level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Treatment Technique (TT) – an enforceable procedure or level of technological performance which public water systems must follow to ensure control of a contaminant.
11. 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.
12. 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.

In the table below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical sampling of our drinking water may not be required annually; therefore, we are providing the latest sampling results. Also, our water system is tested a minimum of 2 samples per month monthly samples in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants, noting any detections below. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you with clean, quality water this year.

MOUNT HERMON - PWS ID: 1117021

Contaminant or Component or Disinfection By-product Name	Date or Period	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL or AL	MCLG	Sites over AL
Fluoride	03/30/2020	0.5	0.5	ppm	4	4	n/a

Source Water Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	03/30/2020	0.399	0.399	pCi/l	5	0	No

Treated Water Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation
Nitrate-Nitrite	10/07/2021	1.2	1.2	ppm	10	10	No

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	AL	Sites over AL
Copper, free	2017 – 2019	0.1	0 – 0.2	ppm	1.3	0

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Vernon School Rd. & Thomas Cryer Rd.	2021	16	15.8 – 15.8	ppb	60	0
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Hwy 38 @ Mt. Pisgah Rd.	2021	19	18.8 – 18.8	ppb	60	0
TTHM	Vernon School Rd. & Thomas Cryer Rd.	2021	22	21.9 – 21.9	ppb	80	0
TTHM	Hwy 38 @ Mt. Pisgah Rd.	2021	24	24.3 – 24.3	ppb	80	0

Disinfectant	Date	Highest Qtr RAA Result	Unit	Range of Individual Values	MRDL	MRDLG
Chlorine	2021	1.2	ppm	0 – 1.89	4	4

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Aluminum	07/31/2019	0.01	0.01	MG/L	0.05
Iron	03/30/2020	0.05	0.05	MG/L	0.3
pH	03/30/2020	7.61	7.61	pH	8.5
Sulfate	03/30/2020	8	8	MG/L	250

Major Sources of:

1. Fluoride – Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2. DI(2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate) – Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
3. Copper, free - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
4. Lead - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
5. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) – By-product of drinking water disinfection
6. TTHM – By-product of drinking water disinfection
7. Chlorine – Water additive used to control microbes

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