

**Alberta Water System  
Public Water Supply ID: LA1013002**

**Consumer Confidence Report**

**2011**

RECEIVED

APR 11 2012

Alberta Water  
System, Inc.

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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.
- Step 2: Distribute completed report to your customers as outlined on the CCR Certification of Distribution Form no later than June 30, 2012.
- 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, 2012.

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.

**2011 CCR CERTIFICATION OF DISTRIBUTION FORM**ALBERTA WATER SYSTEM  
PWS ID: LA1013002

RECORDED POPULATION: 1860

**CCRs must be distributed to your customers by 06/30/2012. Afterwards, you must submit this completed form along with a final copy of the distributed CCR to complete your annual CCR requirements no later than 09/30/2012.**

**CCRs must be distributed with "good-faith effort" based on population served by the PWS as follows:**

Population	Required Action
≤500	Notify customers of reports availability for review by hand, mail, or posting in public places.
501-9,999	Must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to every customer or publish the report in one or more local newspapers serving the area
10,000 to 99,999	Must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to every customer
≥100,000	Must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to every customer, <b>and</b> post on a publicly-accessible web site.

**Certificate of CCR Distribution**

The below noted community public water system confirms that its 2011 Consumer Confidence Report has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method based on population served. Furthermore, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency as well as fulfilling all CCR requirements of CFR Title 40, Part 141. **Certified by:**

Signature: Printed Name/Job Title: Scott Yarnell / Secretary / TreasurerDate of CCR Distribution: 05/17/2012CCR Distribution Method (s): newspaper

(Attach copy of notice to this certificate and return to the address below, even if no changes are made)

Internet address (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

**Special Note: If you publish the CCR in the newspaper or on the Internet, you should include any associated Affidavits (Proof) of Publication. If distributing by posting, mail out, or hand delivery, a copy of the pamphlet or mail out, even if no changes were made, must be attached to the returned certification form.**

You must also keep a copy of this Certification Form and the associated CCR in your records for no less than 3 years and make them available to the public upon request. Any questions or requests can be addressed to Sean Nolan by phone at 225-342-7495 or by e-mail to Sean.Nolan@la.gov.

Electronic copies of the CCRs can be found at <http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/429> or by searching for the Louisiana DHH Engineering Services website

**Mail signed and completed form and final copy of CCR (newspaper article or mail out) to:**

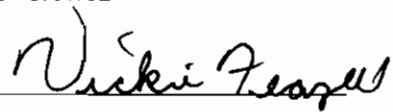
Attn: Sean Nolan, CCR Program Manager  
OPH/Center for Environmental Health Services  
P.O. Box 4489  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4489

# AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Parish of Natchitoches

Before me, a Notary Public, personally came and appeared Vickie Feazell who, being duly sworn, did depose and say that she/he is Bookkeeper of The *Bienville Democrat*, a newspaper of general circulation published within the Parish of Bienville, and that **Alberta Water System – Water We Drink LA1013002** as per copy attached hereto, was published in said newspaper in the issues of 5/17/12

(S) 

RECEIVED

MAY 23 2012

Alberta Water  
System, Inc.

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED to before me this 17<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2012.

  
Notary Public

Dianne B. Litton  
#015767

# The Water We Drink

## Alberta Water System

Public Water Supply ID: LA1013002

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2011. 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
Well #5, J.B. Lee	Ground Water	
Well #4, Hollowell	Ground Water	
Well #3, Byrd Station	Ground Water	
Well #1, Roytown	Ground Water	

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 at the

number provided in the following paragraph.

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 are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. 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 Trey Partain at 318-544-8485.

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. Alberta 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>.

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 tables that follow show the results of our monitoring during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. 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.

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.

During the period covered by this report we had below noted violations of drinking water regulations.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MCL, AVERAGE	Maximum Contaminant Level Violation	TTHM	01/01/2011 - 03/31/2011
MCL, AVERAGE	Maximum Contaminant Level Violation	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	01/01/2011 - 03/31/2011
MCL, AVERAGE	Maximum Contaminant Level Violation	TTHM	07/01/2011 - 09/30/2011
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	Failure to Monitor	TOT_TTHM/HAA5	04/01/2011 - 06/30/2011
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	Failure to Monitor	TOT_TTHM/HAA5	10/01/2011 - 12/31/2011

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 samples per month monthly sample(s) 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:

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2011				

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected at levels BELOW their maximum contaminant level. These samples, except for Lead and Copper results and surface water systems, were collected at the raw water source and represent water before any treatment, blending or distribution. As such, the consumer tap levels could be less. 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
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	8/24/2009	1.73	0.65 - 1.73	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
FLUORIDE	8/24/2009	1.5	0.9 - 1.5	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TOLUENE	8/24/2009	0.00074	0.00074	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories

Lead and Copper	Date	90 <sup>TH</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2008 - 2010	0.2	0.1 - 0.3	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2008 - 2010	1	1	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2011							

DBP Contaminants	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1/1/2011 - 12/31/2011	77.45	65 - 89.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM	1/1/2011 - 12/31/2011	110.25	109 - 111.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

+++++

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

We at the Alberta Water System 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. Please call our office if you have questions.

**ALBERTA WATER SYSTEM, INC.**

Randell Caskey  
President

Roy Perkins  
Vice-President

Scott G. Yarnell  
Secretary/Treasurer

P.O. Box 145  
871 Highway 153  
Castor, LA 71016-0145  
Office: (318) 544-8485  
Fax: (318) 544-7643  
Email: [albertaws@bellsouth.net](mailto:albertaws@bellsouth.net)  
Website: <http://www.albertawatersystem.org/>

**Board of Directors**

Lynn H. Bamburg, Sr.  
Randell Caskey  
Billy Wayne Guin  
Roy Perkins  
Scott G. Yarnell

**FAX COVER SHEET**

**TO:** Priscilla @ Bienville Democrat

**FROM:** Scott

**DATE:** 04-11-2012

**RE:** CCR publication

**REMARKS:** Please run this CCR publication in the next edition. Thanks.

**PAGE (INCLUDES COVER PAGE):** 1 OF 5

**ORIGINAL:** ~~WILL BE MAILED~~ / WILL NOT BE MAILED

The information contained in and attached to this fax is confidential and/or privileged. This fax is intended to be reviewed initially by only the addressee(s). If the reader of this fax is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, dissemination, or copying of this fax or the information contained herein is prohibited. If you have received this fax in error, please immediately notify the sender either by telephone at (318) 544-8485 or e-mail at [albertaws@bellsouth.net](mailto:albertaws@bellsouth.net).



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