



2019 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 informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hablar con alguien que lo entienda bien.) This is the City of Shreveport’s water quality report for calendar year 2019. 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-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 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.

**PPM :** parts per million, or milligrams per liter: corresponds to 1 minute in two years or a single penny in ten thousand dollars

**PPB:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter: corresponds to 1 minute in two thousand years or a single penny in ten million dollars

**ND:** Non Detect

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5.0 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is 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.

## 2019 DETECTED SUBSTANCES<sup>1</sup>

Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Major Source	Violation
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.13	0.42-1.13	Water Additive – promotes strong teeth	NONE
Turbidity <sup>2</sup>	ntu	TT	N/A	0.58	97% <sup>3</sup>	Natural lake sediments	NONE
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	0.60	0-0.60	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	NONE
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.040	0-0.040	Industrial Discharge and erosion of natural deposits	NONE
Gross Beta Particles	pCi/L	50	0	1.74	1.74	Runoff on herbicide used on rights of ways	NONE
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80 <sup>+</sup>	N/A	78.2*	29.7-218	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NONE
Chloramines (As Chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4 <sup>++</sup>	MRDLG = 4	3.19**	0.3-4.7	Water additive to control microbes	NONE
HAA-5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60 <sup>+</sup>	N/A	60.3*	16.5-188	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NONE
Chlorite	ppm	1.0 <sup>+++</sup>	0.8	0.718***	0.00- 0.920	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NONE
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	----	TT	N/A	TOC Removal Requirements		Naturally present in the environment	NONE
Lead <sup>4,5</sup>	ppb	AL = 15	0	90% Value = 1	1-11	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	NONE
Nitrate-Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.079	0.079	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	NONE
Total coliform bacteria <sup>6</sup>	--	TT	N/A	N/A	--	Naturally present in the environment	NONE
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	800	800	670	0-670	Water additive used to control microbes	NONE

- + Compliance is based on a locational running annual average
- ++ Compliance is based on a running annual average
- +++ Compliance is based on a monthly average; if resamples are triggered, compliance is based on highest average of any 3-sample set taken in a given month
- \* Highest locational running annual average
- \*\* Highest running annual average
- \*\*\* Highest average of each 3-sample set taken in a given month

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. Analyses for lead and copper are conducted every three (3) years; these results were obtained in 2019. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.
5. 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>.
6. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.  
  
During the past year, we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 Assessment. The Level 1 Assessment was completed. We were also required to take one (1) corrective action, and this corrective action has been completed.

The substances listed below are unregulated. They were monitored in 2018 and 2019 as part of EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4. 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.

Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Major Source	Violation
Haloacetic acids-9 (HAA-9)	ppb	Not regulated	Not regulated	51.736	4.48-68.11	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO
Manganese	ppb	Not regulated	Not regulated	6.37	1.25-15.3	Erosion of natural deposits	NO

<sup>9</sup>HAA9 = Bromochloroacetic Acid, Bromodichloroacetic Acid, Chlorodibromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Monochloroacetic Acid, Tribromoacetic Acid, and Trichloroacetic Acid

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.