THE WATER WE DRINK

TOWN & COUNTRY SERVICE
Public Water Supply ID: LA 1073054

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 informacion muy importante sobre su agna potable. Traduzcalo 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 system purchases water as listed below:

Buyer Name	**Seller Name**
TOWN & COUNTRY SERVICE	MONROE CITY WATER SYSTEM

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.

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, to learn more about your drinking water, please contact Peter Dispenza or Jerry Arrant at 318-323-3183.

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. Town & Country Service 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, 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 2000 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. MRDLG's 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.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period

NO VIOLATIONS OCCURRED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 2021

Our water system tested a minimum of 6 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	1.8	ppm	0.27 – 2.83	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	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	9/23/2021	MONROE WATER SYSTEM	0.15	0.13-0.15	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
NITRATE-NITRITE	2/02/2021	MONROE WATER SYSTEM	0.2	0.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SIMAZINE	2/02/2021	MONROE WATER SYSTEM	0.17	0.078-0.17	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source

NO DETECTED RESULTS WERE FOUND IN THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 2021

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	132 SHADY LANE	2021	49	26 - 89.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	41 LESLIE LANE	2021	27	11.6 - 52.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	132 SHADY LANE	2021	32	19.1 -	ppb	80	0	

By-product of drinking water chlorination					47.2			
TTHM By-product of drinking water chlorination	41 LESLIE LANE	2021	26	17.3 - 34.7	ppb	80	0	

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	2/02/2021	MONROE WATER SYSTEM	0.56	0.56	MG/L	0.2
MANGANESE	2/02/2021	MONROE WATER SYSTEM	0.01	0.01	MG/L	0.05
PH	2/02/2021	MONROE WATER SYSTEM	5.46	5.46	PH	8.5
SULFATE	2/02/2021	MONROE WATER SYSTEM	22	22	MG/L	250

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

We at TOWN & COUNTRY SERVICE strive 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. 318-323-3183