

**Cheniere Drew Water System
PO Box 35888
West Monroe, LA 71294-5888**

The Water We Drink

**Cheniere Drew South Water Supply
Public Water Supply ID: LA1073099**

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2007. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and the 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 drinking quality of your water. Our water source(s) are listed below:

Source Name	Source Location/Type	Source ID
Camp Road	Sparta Ground Water	CDS-WW-01
Miller/Shelby	Sparta Ground Water	CDS-WW-02

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 results from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 each of our 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'. Should you wish to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please contact our office at the number provided in the following paragraph to schedule an appointment.

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.** If you have any questions about this report, please contact John D. Nichols, Operations Manager or Doil A. Nelson Jr., Facilities Manager, at (318) 322-9516 or any of your water system board members. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The Board of Directors of Cheniere Drew Water System conducts a monthly business meeting on the second Tuesday of each month at 7 PM. The location of this business meeting is at the water office located at 646 Commercial Parkway in West Monroe.

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 illustrates the results of our monitoring during the period of January 1st to December 31st 2007. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of minerals and other constituents. It's important to remember that the mere presence of these minerals and constituents does NOT necessarily pose a health risk.

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:

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – average of test results covering the last four quarters.

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 \$10,000.00.

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 \$10,000,000.00.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Action level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment technique (TT) – a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminate in drinking water.

Maximum contaminate level (MCL) – the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is 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 (MCLG) – the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs 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 the below noted violations of drinking water regulations.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the calendar Year of 2007			

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 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 2007				

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected at levels BELOW their maximum contaminant level. These samples, except of 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 Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Fluoride	08/09/2004	0.3	0.3	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper	Date	90 th Percentile	95 th Percentile	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Sites Over AI	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2002-2004	.05	0.6	Ppm	1.3	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2002-2004	6	6	ppb	15	0	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 Calendar Year of 2007							

DBP Contaminants	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	01/01/2007-12/31/2007	15	15	Ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	01/01/2007-12/31/2007	45	45	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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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.

Please call our office at (318) 322-9516 if you have questions. You may also want to visit the Cheniere Drew web site at www.cdws.org to obtain valuable information about your water system.

We at Cheniere Drew Water System – Cheniere Drew South Water Supply work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.