

**CECILIA WATER CORP.**  
**P.O. BOX 11 CECILIA LA. 70521**

**Important Additional Information about Lead and Copper in Drinking Water:**

In the early 1990's, community and non-transient non-community water systems were required to complete a materials evaluation of their distribution system in order to identify a pool of targeted sampling sites to be used in the water system's lead and copper sampling plan (40 CFR §141.86(a) and LAC 51:XII.1703).

The intent of the materials evaluation was to identify high-risk locations by determining the materials of construction present in the water system's distribution system including the piping, solder, caulking, and interior lining of distribution mains, alloys and home plumbing. In addition, the materials evaluation was required to include locations served by a lead service line and/or other lead plumbing served by the water system.

Concentrations of lead found in drinking water are not typically derive from natural sources. Instead, the most common cause of lead and copper concentrations in potable water is from the gradual corrosion of water supply pipes and plumbing fixtures as well as the solder, or flux, used for installation and repair. Most current regulatory efforts to control lead in drinking water focus primarily on reducing the lead content of these system components.

The **CECILIA WATER CORP.** distribution system is composed of about **95% PVC, and 2% AC mains with CTS tubing used for service lines (main to meter)**. Our system was installed in **1965 and expanded ever since** and there are **NO LEAD SERVICE LINES** according to distribution maps and records of installation.

All community and non-transient non-community water systems are required to sample for lead from consumers taps in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule. Compliance is based off of a calculated 90th percentile value. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled. The current lead action level is 15 ppb. The Public Health goal for lead is 0.

Lead and Copper	Date	*90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit	**AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2012-2014	0.9	0.1 - 1.2	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2012-2014	2	1 - 4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded,



triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is 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.

\*\* Under the authority of the Safe drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb.

The results from the latest Lead and Copper Samples are found in the table above, our next required monitoring period will be in 2017. THE CECILIA WATER SYSTEM is on **reduced** monitoring following the EPA Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). We take **30** samples from a predetermined pool of homes every 3 years. These **30** homes are from the following EPA LCR classifications;

- Tier 1 - Single Family Structures Homes with copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 (but before 1988)
- Tier 2 - Building, Including Multiple Family Residences Locations with copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 (but before 1988)
- Tier 3 - Locations with copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1982

#### **These Are Some Important Tips To Reduce Exposure To Lead And Copper Found In Your Home Plumbing System.**

**The CECILIA WATER CORP. System** has no jurisdiction over private plumbing materials in its distribution system. Piping and fixtures inside the home are the responsibility of the homeowner. If you are concerned that your home is plumbed with lead materials, the following precautions can be taken:

1. Run your water to flush any potential contaminants out. 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 to flush interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using water for drinking or cooking.
2. Remove and clean you strainer/aerator screen on your faucet on a regular basis.
3. Use cold water for cooking, drinking and preparing baby formula.
4. Boiling water will not remove lead or copper.
5. Identify if your plumbing fixtures may contain lead.

For More Information you can contact us at **337-667-6358**.

Visit EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.