

DONALD J. VILLERE
MAYOR

City of Mandeville

"THE HEART OF THE OZONE BELT"



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May 26, 2015

Dear Residents:

It is my pleasure to inform you that according to the US EPA Safe Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2015, the City of Mandeville's water supply is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. Earlier this year we did notify you of an isolated incident where a boil advisory was required. Our Public Works Department immediately followed EPA and DHH protocol; the water was retested and proven clear. The City of Mandeville strives to provide the cleanest water possible for our citizens and upholds a high standard of precautions necessary to attain that goal.

Our City is financially strong and we have maintained fiscal stability year after year. Last year we were extremely productive in addressing our budget and I recommended to the City Council that we lower City property tax by 22% in the May 2015 council meeting. This does not include St Tammany property taxes. The savings may be a small portion of the total tax bill, but I believe we can continue to provide the same high level of service, while benefitting a return to our residents. We will still maintain a high level of expectation in City infrastructure.

The following infrastructure projects are a demonstration of your tax dollars at work:

Completed:

West Beach Park Playground	\$ 99,998.00
Tyler Thomas Rest Rooms	\$ 80,745.00
Community Center Modifications	\$ 10,338.00
Isaac Recovery	
Pile Cap Replacement	\$ 132,350.00
Bridge Replacement	\$ 235,964.00
Sewer Lift Station Electrical Rehabilitation	\$ 215,000.00
Fire hydrant replacement	\$ 622,605.74
WWTP Headworks, Modifications & Sluice Gates	\$ 374,165.00
Mariner's Village Slope Stabilization	\$ 124,326.50
Task Order No. 2 Capital Roadway	\$1,128,000.00
Lotus Dr. Drainage	\$ 372,860.00

Under Construction:

Lift Station 21 Relocation (Beau Rivage)	\$1,064,131.90
Lift Station 19 Replacement (Weldon Park)	\$ 523,845.00
Lift Station 22-23-33 Improvements	\$ 618,000.00
Lift Station 22 located near the intersection of Heavens & Libra	
Lift Station 23 located on Cedarwood Drive	
Lift Station 33 located on St. Ann Dr. near the intersection of St. Joseph	
Task Order 3 – Capital Roadway	\$1,681,000.00
Storm Drain Check Valve Installation	\$ 218,208.94

(Current Status of Storm Drain Check Valve installation along the seawall: This project is under construction and 19 of 29 valves have been installed. All the ones that are directly inserted from the seawall are completed. The remaining 10 valves will require some excavation. Project is approximately 65% complete).

Girod St. Intersections	\$ 517,660.44
Rapatel Water Tower	\$2,853,944.00
Dew Drop Fire Suppression	\$ 32,625.00
Sewer System/Lift Station Odor Control	\$ 54,312.00

Upcoming projects:

Old Golden Shores Water Main Rehabilitation

Paul Cordes Park Playground Equipment & Tennis Courts

Task Order 4 (capital roadway program) – sidewalks connecting Mandeville High Blvd., Purple Martin and Heaven's Dr. (from Garden Ave. to Hwy 22)

In Design:

Lift Station Upgrades at 2-11-D-40-F

Lift Station 2 & 11 in Old Mandeville

Lift Station 2 is located on Atalin St. and the Tammany Trace

Lift Station 11 is located on Clausel near Livingston

Lift Station D in Mariner's Village on Antibes West, south of Mariner's Blvd.

Lift Station 40 on West Approach (Mary Queen of Peace)

Lift Station F by City Hall (Walmart)

West Pedestrian Bicycle Path

Hwy 22 @ Hwy 190 intersections

Florida St. Extension Improvements

City Hall Renovations

The GNOEC is also resurfacing West Causeway Approach this summer and we plan roadway enhancements throughout Mandeville.

A safe community continues to be our number one priority. The Mandeville Police Department provides rapid response and quick resolution to crimes. They also work with the Sheriff's Department, Causeway Police, and other agencies to provide a comprehensive approach to keeping our citizens safe.

We will continue to pursue flood control measures, elevation grant opportunities and savings for flood insurance premiums.

Our planning department has completed a rewrite of the Comprehensive Land Use Regulations to bring our codes up to date. We plan to provide on-line permitting in the coming year and improve services to the public.

Finally, we are looking ahead to a positive future with the type of growth we desire in our City to enhance our culture and quality of life. Whole Foods will be open in the fall, increasing sales tax revenues and the Pre-Stress site has been studied for new development. Our Administration, Staff, Council and City Employees work together to ensure effective productivity resulting in sustainable revenues, and a bright future for the City of Mandeville.

Sincerely,



Donald J. Villere

Mayor

DJV/mp

DONALD J. VILLERE
Mayor

DAVID deGENERES
Director of Public Works

City of Mandeville

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THE WATER WE DRINK

Mandeville Water Supply - Public Water Supply ID 1103023

In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendment enclosed is the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2014. This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of the water and services the City delivers to its consumers 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 a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The purpose of this report is to help our citizens understand the efforts the City makes to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are listed below:

Source Name	Source Location	Source Type	Source ID
3300 Monroe Street Well	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-002
1926 Madison Street Well (Previous Town Hall)	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-001
1050 Mandeville High Well	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-005
1010 Atalin Street Well #6	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-006
1876 Hwy 190 Well #7	Southern Hills Aquifer	Groundwater	1103023-007

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. If there are any questions about this report, want to attend any scheduled meetings, or simply want to learn more about your drinking water, please contact the Department of Public Works at (985) 624-3169. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The source of Mandeville's drinking water is a confined artesian aquifer located at a depth of over 1,900 feet. 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 sewerage 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 discharge, 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, and Radioactive Contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The Louisiana Department of Health/Office of Public Health routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Federal and state regulations have established maximum contaminant levels for specific constituents.

In the tables below, there are many terms and abbreviations with which you may not be familiar. The definitions provided below may provide better understanding of these terms:

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" 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 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 contamination.

During the monitoring period covered by this report, the City had violations of drinking water regulations listed below:

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2014			

Our water system tested a minimum of 15 monthly samples in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. During the monitoring period covered by this report, the following noted detections for microbiological contaminants:

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2014				

The table below shows a deficiency identified during our latest survey done by the LDHH. We are currently working to resolve this deficiency.

Date Identified	Facility	Category Code	Activity Name	Due Date	Comments
4/15/2014	Water System	MG12			LAC51:XII.105.A-Permit required for Construction/Modification

The tables below show the regulated contaminants that were detected at levels BELOW their maximum contaminant level. These samples, except for lead and copper results, were collected at raw water sources 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	
DI (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	3/10/2014	1.07	0.72-1.07	ppb	6	0	
Typical Source: Discharge from rubber and chemical factories							
Fluoride	3/10/2014	0.3	0.1-0.3	ppm	4	4	
Typical Source: Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories							
Pentachlorophenol	3/10/2014	0.123	0.02-0.123	ppb	1	0	
Discharge from wood preserving factories							
Arsenic	3/10/2014	1	1	ppm	10	0	
Typical Source: Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes							
Dalapon	9/15/2014	2.804	0.8-2.804	ppb	200	200	
Typical Source: Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way							
Lead & Copper	Date	90th percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	
Lead	2012-2014	1	1 - 4	ppb	15	0	
Typical Source: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits							
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Total Haloacetic Acids/HAA5	200 W Beach Pkwy@Center St	2014	0	0-0	ppb	60	0
Total Haloacetic Acids/HAA5	223 W Hickory St	2014	0	0-0	ppb	60	0
Total Haloacetic Acids/HAA5	800 Heavens Dr	2014	1	0-1.1	ppb	60	0
Total Haloacetic Acids/HAA5	701 Florida St	2014	1	0-1.2	ppb	60	0
Typical Source: By-product of drinking water disinfection							
TTHM	200 W Beach Pkwy@Center St	2014	0	1.4-1.4	ppb	80	0
TTHM	223 W Hickory St	2014	1	1.5-1.5	ppb	80	0
TTHM	800 Heavens Dr	2014	1	0-1.5	ppb	80	0
TTHM	701 Florida St	2014	1	0-2.1	ppb	80	0
Typical Source: By-product of drinking water chlorination							
Unregulated contaminants	Collection Date	Average Concentration	Range	Unit			
1,2,3-trichloropropane	10/1/2013	0.75	0.36-0.75	ppb			
vanadium	7/1/2014	0.1	0.1	ppb			

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard

There are no additional required health effects notices. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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. Mandeville's Water supply is responsible for providing high quality 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>.

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 for 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

A Source Water Assessment Plant (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 water source. 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, Mandeville's water system has a susceptibility rating of "MEDIUM". Please contact the Department of Public Works at the telephone number listed below if you wish to review this plan.

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 sometimes improvements need to be made that will benefit all of our customers. Please call the office of Department of Public Work at 985-624-3169 if there are any questions. We at the Mandeville Public Works Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all 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.