January 31, 2019

MR. JEREMY HARRIS, E.I.
LDH/OPH Engineering Services
629 N. Fourth Street
P. O. Box 4489
Baton Rouge, LA 70821

RE: Response to Correspondence Dated 11/14/18
(Improving Transparency and Public Information)
Mansfield Water System –PWS ID# LA1031009
Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)

Dear Mr. Harris:

This letter is in response to the Material Evaluation Request that we received on November 19, 2018 regarding improving transparency in the implementation of the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). Below is a summary of our water main materials evaluation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>Percentage in Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ductile</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This system cannot guarantee what types of materials are used in customer’s homes; however, we estimate that _20%_ of the homes serviced by the Mansfield water system were built between 1975 and 1990 and may contain lead service lines and/or soldering in the plumbing. Other homes have used PVC, Copper, Galvanized Steel, or PEX. During the development of a Material Survey and Sampling Plan approved and implemented by the City of Mansfield in June 1992, the then Public Works Director (James W. Ruffin) interviewed a local building contractor who built most of the homes during the period between 1982-1988. In 1992, the contractor stated that to his knowledge there were no homes built during the aforementioned period using lead lines, but that lead solder was used in the homes constructed by him. Mr. Ruffin also interviewed
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a long-time waterworks employee who stated there were no known lead service lines located in the Mansfield distribution system.

With regard to routine lead and copper sampling, the City collects a total of 80 samples per year (40 during the first half of the year and 40 during the remainder of the year). The City also uses the corrosion control inhibitor zinc orthophosphate in the treatment of its water. The results of the samples taken can be found on the LA Dept. of Health’s safe drinking water website at: louisiana.gov/ldh/drinkingwaterwatch Please contact us should any additional information be required.

Sincerely,
James W. Ruffin
James W. Ruffin
Public Works Director

JWR/mj

cc: Mr. Thomas A. Vines, Jr., Manager, Water Treatment Plant
Hon. John H. Mayweather, Sr., Mayor, City of Mansfield, LA
CITY OF MANSFIELD
WATERWORKS
MATERIALS SURVEY AND SAMPLING PLAN

The purpose of this plan is to determine the location and extent of lead and copper materials in the Mansfield Water distribution system.

Sampling sites were determined by reviewing city building permits and water tap permits for the years 1982-1988. The Public Works Director interviewed a local building contractor who built most of the homes during the period 1982-1988 to determine any known lead service lines. This contractor stated that to his knowledge there were no homes built using lead lines, but that lead solder was used in the homes built by him during that period. The Public Works Director also interviewed a long time waterworks employee who stated there were no known lead service lines located in the Mansfield distribution system. A cross-section of the system will be utilized for the sampling sites.

Sampling sites will be notified by letter patterned after the suggestion from page 11 of the Monitoring Guidance for Public Water Systems explaining the purpose of this sampling and setting a date for personal contact by city employees to deliver the sampling kits and instructions for inflating the container and for proper collection of the sample. A location and time for pick-up of the sample kit will be established at this meeting.

Sixty target sites will be determined in order to provide a minimum of forty samples. All sites will be selected from the Tier I category. City personnel will collect the sample kit when completed, process the transmittal sheet, and ship the samples by UPS from a local office.

Samples will be collected by contacting ten sites at a time and completing the collection/reporting/shipping process before continuing on to the next ten sites, and so forth until forty samples have been collected and shipped. The samples will be identified by "A" as a designation of the first six-month sampling period, and by "B" as a designation of the second six-month sampling period.

James W. Ruffin, Public Works Director

APPROVED:

Harold L. Cornett, Mayor

DATE: 06-26-92
PUBLIC EDUCATION GUIDANCE FOR ELEVATED LEAD LEVELS

MANSFIELD WATER SYSTEM found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Lead is a poisonous metal that our bodies cannot use. Lead in the body stops good minerals such as iron and calcium from working right. Some of these effects may be permanent.

The most common sources of lead exposure come from paint, dust, soil, and the corrosion of household plumbing systems. Areas with soft water and water with low pH levels can cause the leaching of lead particles from household plumbing materials into the water coming from your tap.

Running water from the home tap prior to use may reduce exposure to lead coming from the water. Use cold water for drinking and cooking. Never cook or mix infant formula using hot water from the tap. Boiling water does not reduce lead levels. Use cold water boiled on the stove top if hot water is needed.

Some faucet and pitcher filters can remove lead from drinking water. If you use a filter, be sure you get one that is certified to remove lead by the NSF International.

Parents concerned about their lead levels in their child’s blood should have their child tested.

Metal water pipes which contain lead, and corrosion of household plumbing can cause elevated lead levels.

Mansfield Water System added a corrosion inhibitor to the water in December 2016, to address elevated lead levels. Lead levels should reduce when all areas of the distribution system are positively affected by this corrosion inhibitor. Additional reduction should be realized when the pH is maintained at the recommended range of 6.8 to 7.5.

Homeowners may have their water tested by contacting EPA’s Web site at http://www.epa.gov/lead