ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

Presented By

Lafourche Parish
Water District No. 1

PWS ID#: 1057001

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. 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 and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

In 2024, our water department distributed approximately 3.7 billion gallons of clean drinking water to our customers. Our source is surface water from Bayou Lafourche. The District has two water treatment plants. The South Plant, located in Lockport, has been in operation since 1955. It is capable of producing 12 million gallons of drinking water per day and furnishes water primarily to the central and south Lafourche areas. The North Plant, located in Thibodaux, has been in operation since 1989. Its maximum production is six million gallons per day, and it supplies water to the northern portion of the parish. Both treatment facilities purify your water through disinfection and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water.

Think Before You Flush!

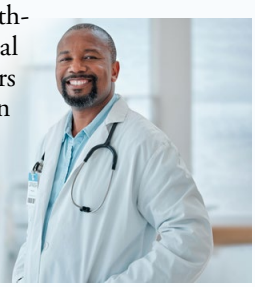
Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy.

Public Meetings

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You are invited to attend our regular water district board meetings on the third Thursday of each month, at 6:00 p.m., in the District's distribution office, 5753 Highway 308, Lockport.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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) or epa.gov/safewater.



Our Report Card

The Louisiana Department of Health (LDH) issues letter grades reflective of community water system quality and performance. These grades are based on seven standards evaluating the infrastructure, accountability, and overall health risk of drinking water to consumers. More information on these grades can be found at ldh.la.gov/watergrade.

The District received a final grade of an "A" for 2024. It is available for viewing on the District's website at www.lpwdla.org.

Safeguard Your Drinking Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain it to reduce leaching to water sources, or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with others in your neighborhood. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Questions?

If you have any questions concerning your water utility or about this report, please contact Jenny Robichaux by calling (985) 532-6924 or (800) 344-1580, or by writing to P.O. Box 399, Lockport, LA 70374.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 the 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may 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 occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. 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.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Level 1 Assessment

Coliforms are bacteria that occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in our water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take zero (0) corrective actions, and we completed zero (0) of these actions.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed 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 SWAP, our water system has a high susceptibility rating. It is important to understand that this susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. If you would like to review the SWAP report, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours at (985) 532-6924 or (800) 344-1580.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. In the tables below, we only show those substances that were DETECTED in our water. Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				South Plant		North Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
2,4-D (ppb)	2024	70	70	0.27	ND–0.27	0.37	ND–0.37	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	2024	3	3	ND	NA	0.94	ND–0.94	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)[1]	2024	50	0	2.08	NA	2.04	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Chloramines (ppm)[2]	2024	[4]	[4]	3.23	1.30–4.70	3.23	1.69–4.80	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)[3]	2024	[800]	[800]	440	ND–440	480	ND–480	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)[4]	2024	1	0.8	0.59	0.30–0.69	0.69	0.37–0.73	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.6	NA	0.7	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)[5]	2024	60	NA	39[5]	18–72	39	18–72	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	0.9	NA	1.0	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (removal ratio)[6]	2024	TT	NA	1.18	0.77–2.88	1.14	0.61–2.03	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)[5]	2024	80	NA	26	14–40	26	14–40	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)[7]	2024	TT	NA	0.12	NA	1.22	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	99.5	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

				South Plant			North Plant				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.2	NA	0/30	0.2	NA	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	ND	NA	0/30	ND	NA	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		South Plant		North Plant		Schriever Connection		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lithium (ppb)	2024	10.5	ND–10.5	12.5	ND–12.5	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppb)	2024	0.0063	ND–0.0063	0.0067	ND–0.0067	0.0055	ND–0.0055	NA

[1] The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[2] The amount detected value is the highest annual running average.
[3] The amount detected value is the highest level obtained throughout the year.
[4] The amount detected value is the highest monthly average.
[5] The amount detected value is the highest locational running annual average.
[6] The amount detected value is the lowest running annual average (LRAA) throughout the year. A water system is in compliance with the treatment technique (TT) if this value is equal to or greater than 1.00.
[7] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. A water system is in compliance with the TT when the maximum level found is less than 1 NTU and less than or equal to 0.3 NTU 95% of the time.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (mg/L) (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

Removal Ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Lafourche Parish Water District No. 1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, you can contact an independent laboratory for assistance. A list of independent laboratories can be found by visiting the Water Districts website at www.lpwdla.org. Once on the homepage, click on the "Water Quality" tab at the top of the page and then click the "Lead & Copper Information" link in the list provided. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. If further assistance is needed, feel free to contact the Lafourche Parish Water District No. 1 at 985-532-6924.

Lafourche Parish Water District No. 1 has prepared and maintains a Service Line Inventory in accordance with 141.84(a) of the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements, dated October 30, 2024. A service line is defined as the entire portion of pipe that connects the water main to the building inlet. This Service Line Inventory describes the material composition of each service line and the connector material used in the District's system. A statement regarding the LSL Inventory can be accessed by visiting the Water District's website at www.lpwdla.org. Once on the homepage, click on the "Water Quality" tab at the top of the page and then click the "Lead & Copper Information" link in the list provided. Alternatively, you can go directly to https://lpwdla.org/documents/1834/Lead_Service_Line_Inventory_Statement__9-24-24_.pdf .

Lafourche Parish Water District No. 1 maintains results of all Lead and Copper sample results. These results can be accessed by visiting the Water District's website at lpwdla.org. Once on the homepage, click on the "Water Quality" tab at the top of the page and then click the "Lead & Copper Information" link in the list provided. Alternatively, you can go directly to https://lpwdla.myruralwater.com/documents/1834/Historical_Lead___Copper_Results.pdf.