ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022

Presented By

Lafourche Parish Water District No. 1

PWS ID#: 1057001

Lafourche Parish Water District No. 1
5753 Highway 308
Lockport, LA 70374

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring 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;

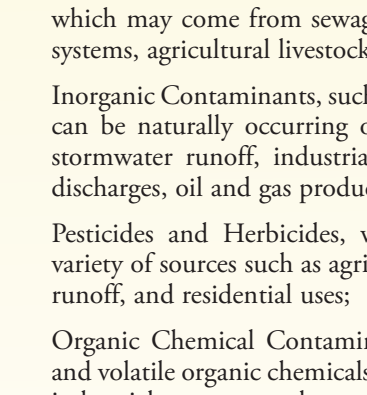
Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Our Report Card

The Louisiana Department of Health issues letter grades reflective of community water system quality and performance; they 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 www.ldh.la.gov/watergrade.



The District received a final grade of A for 2022. It is available for viewing on our website, www.lpwdla.org.

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.

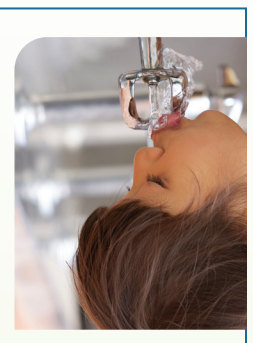
Quality First

Once again, Lafourche Parish Water District No. 1 is pleased to present our annual water quality report, covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. We remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, and water conservation, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family. Please remember we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your drinking water.

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 had a susceptibility rating of high. 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.

Public Meetings



We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You are invited to attend 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

In 2022, our water department distributed approximately 3.6 billion gallons of clean drinking water to our customers. Our water source is surface water taken 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 potable 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 plant 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.

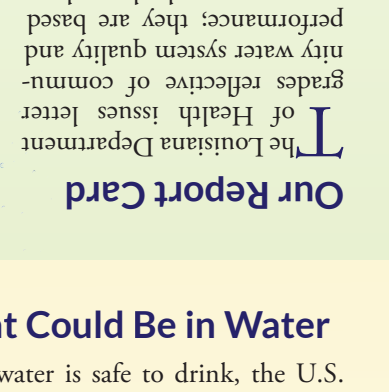
> **"Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."**
> —W.H. Auden

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



Test Results

In 2022, our water was monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The water we deliver must meet specific health standards. The information in the data tables shows only those substances that were DETECTED in our water between January 1 and December 31, 2022. 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. Although *E. coli* was detected, the water system is not in violation of the *E. coli* maximum contaminant level (MCL). We are happy to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

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 are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

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)	2022	70	70	ND	NA	0.37	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	2022	3	3	ND	NA	0.17	ND–0.17	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Beta/Photon Emitters[1] (pCi/L)	2022	50	0	1.93	NA	2.95	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Chloramines[2] (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	3.31	1.14–5.80	3.31	1.43–4.70	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide [3] (ppb)	2022	[800]	[800]	560	ND–560	370	ND–370	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite [4] (ppm)	2022	1	0.8	0.520	0.310–0.630	0.61	0.420–0.630	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
E. coli [5] (# positive samples)	2022	TT	0	1	NA	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	0.5	NA	0.5	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 [8] (ppb)	2022	60	NA	35	23–47	35	23–47	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	1.0	NA	1.1	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon [6,7] (removal ratio)	2022	TT	NA	1.33	0.790–2.28	1.25	0.740–2.57	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2[8] (ppb)	2022	80	NA	23	13–32	23	13–32	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[9] (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	0.15	NA	0.14	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2022	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	100	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)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.2	0/30	0.2	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	ND	0/30	ND	0/30	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

[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] Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either are E. coli-positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample, or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.
[6] The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio of percentage of TOC actually removed to percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.
[7] 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.
[8] 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.
[9] 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.

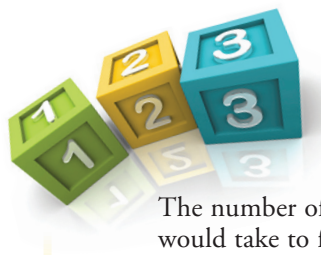
Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



BY THE NUMBERS

800 TRILLION — The number of Olympic-sized swimming pools it would take to fill up all of Earth's water.

1 — The average cost in cents for about 5 gallons of water supplied to a home in the U.S.

99 — The percent of Earth's water that is salty or otherwise undrinkable, or locked away and unavailable in ice caps and glaciers.

50 — The average daily number of gallons of total home water use for each person in the U.S.

71 — The percent of Earth's surface that is covered by water.

330 MILLION — The amount of water on Earth in cubic miles.

75 — The percent of the human brain that contains water.

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.

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 (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (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.