THE WATER WE DRINK

CALCASIEU PARISH WATER DISTRICT NO. 1

Public Water Supply ID: LA1019051

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2024. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and the services we deliver to you every day. (Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien). 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. Our water sources are listed below:

Source Name	Source Type
Well # 3 - Plant A (School St.)	Ground Water
Well # 4 - Plant B (Hwy 171)	Ground Water
Well # 5 - Plant B (Trinity Church)	Ground Water
Well # 6 - Plant A (Bruce Circle)	Ground Water
Well # 7 - Plant B (Hwy 171)	Ground Water
Well # 8 – Plant A (Bruce Circle)	Ground 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 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 be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

A Source Water Assessment Plan (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 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 Source Water Assessment Plan, our water system had a susceptibility rating of "MEDIUM". If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report, want to attend any scheduled meetings, or simply want to learn more about your drinking water, please contact Gerald Hoffpauir at 337-855-7250.

Unregulated contaminants are those that do not 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

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Concentration	Range	Unit
Lithium	2024	17.2	16.5 - 17.9	ppb
533 PFAS Compounds 6:2 FTS	2025	0.0021	0.0016 - 0.0021	ppb
Lithium	2025	17.8	17.2 - 18.4	ppb

The results for these parameters are based on an estimated concentration above the adjusted method detection limit and below the adjusted reporting limit.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals – Office of Public Health routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables that follow show the results of our monitoring during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. 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 indicate that water poses a health risk.

In the tables on the following pages, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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" MCL 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 human health. MCLG's allow a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) – 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.

Level 1 Assessment – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) – 1 part per million corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or 1 penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) – 1 part per billion corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years or 1 penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT) – An enforceable procedure or level of technological performance which public water systems must follow to ensure control of a contaminant.

During the period covered by this report, we had the below noted violations of drinking water regulations:

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2024		

Our water system tested a minimum of 20 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2024	1.4	ppm	0.65 - 2.75	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. 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.

The State of Louisiana regularly monitors source water per State and Federal Regulations. Treated water samples are monitored to further evaluate compliance.

Source Water Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	2/5/2023	1.374	0 - 1.374	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2/5/2023	3.52	1.5 - 3.52	pCi/l	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-226	2/5/2023	0.662	0 - 0.662	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	2/5/2023	0.861	0 - 0.861	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Source Water Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	2/5/2023	1.2	0 - 1.2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Orchard runoff; Glass & electronics production runoff
Barium	2/5/2023	0.21	0.0 - 0.21	ppm	2	2	Drilling wastes discharge; Metal refineries discharges; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2/5/2023	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	2/9/2020	0.3	0 - 0.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2020-2023	0.4	0 - 0.6	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2020-2023	2	0 - 15	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	4562 Topsy	2023 - 2024	6	5.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	4569 Cypress Lake	2023 - 2024	9	9.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	4562 Topsy	2023 - 2024	7	6.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	4569 Cypress Lake	2023 - 2024	26	26.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Source Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Aluminum	2/5/2023	0.04	0.01 -0.04	MG/L	0.2
Chloride	2/5/2023	48	31 - 48	MG/L	250
Hardness, Total (As CaC03)	2/5/2023	55.8	41.7 - 55.8	MG/L	0
Iron	2/5/2023	6.62	2.35 - 6.62	MG/L	0.3
Manganese	2/5/2023	0.49	0.3 - 0.49	MG/L	0.05
PH	2/5/2023	8.49	6 - 8.49	PH	8.5
Potassium	2/5/2023	2.4	2.1 - 2.4	MG/L	0
Sodium	2/5/2023	55.6	30 - 55.6	MG/L	0
Sulfate	2/5/2023	5.0	3 - 5	MG/L	250

Treated Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Hardness, Total (As CaC03)	5/12/2021	52.3	44.1 - 52.3	MG/L	0
Iron	8/26/2024	0.03	0 - 0.03	MG/L	0.3
Potassium	5/12/2021	2.5	2.2 - 2.5	MG/L	0
Silver	5/12/2021	0.028	0 - 0.028	MG/L	0.1
Sodium	5/12/2021	45.7	28.3 - 45.7	MG/L	0

****************************Environmental Protection Agency Required Health Effects Language****************************

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 from 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).

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. CALCASIEU PARISH WW 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, contact CALCASIEU PARISH WW District No. 1 and Gerald Hoffpauir Business Phone: 337-855-7250. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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

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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, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers.

We at Calcasieu Parish Water Works District No.1 work around the clock to provide top quality drinking water to every tap. We ask that all our 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. The Louisiana Department of Health issued Water Works District No. 1 a grade "A" for water system quality and performance during the reporting year of 2024. Additional information on the water system can be found at www.ldh.la.gov/watergrade. Please call our office if you have questions.