

The Water We Drink
CITY OF DENHAM SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM
Public Water Supply ID: LA1063004

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 services we deliver to you 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 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 source(s) are listed below:

| Source Name | Source Water Type |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 4-H CLUB ROAD WELL | Ground water |
| BRIGNAC WELL | Ground water |
| CAROLYN WELL | Ground water |
| EASTOVER WELL | Ground water |
| RODEO WELL | Ground water |
| RUSHING WELL | Ground water |

The source of drinking water (tap water) is ground water wells. The ground water originates from surface water sources that may include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and springs that infiltrate into the ground. 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 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 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, 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 GERARD LANDRY at 225-667-8304.

| | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| <i>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.</i> | | | | |
| Unregulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Average Concentration | Range | Unit |
| Lithium | 2024 | 11.5 | 10.2-12.7 | ppb |

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 people who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk 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 some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

In the tables below, 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:

| Terms | Abbreviation | Description |
|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| 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 million | ppm | One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000. |
| Parts per billion | ppb | One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. |
| 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. |
| Treatment Technique | TT | An enforceable procedure or level of technological performance which public water systems must follow to ensure control of a contaminant. |
| 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 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. 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. |

Our water system tested a minimum of 30 sample(s) 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 | HighestRAA | Unit | Range | MRDL | MRDLG | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|-------|---|
| CHLORINE | 2024 | 1.4 | ppm | 0.0 - 2.2 | 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.

| Source Water Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|------|---|
| ANTIMONY, TOTAL | 5/20/2024 | 2.4 | 2.4 | ppb | 6 | 6 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |

| Treated Water Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|------|-----|------|---|
| NITRATE-NITRITE | 11/17/2024 | 0.1 | 0 - 0.1 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Source Water Radiological Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-----|------|-----------------------------|
| COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) | 5/20/2024 | 0.672 | 0.672 | pCi/l | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM-228 | 5/20/2024 | 0.672 | 0.672 | PCI/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Lead and Copper | Date | 90 th Percentile | Range | Unit | AL | Sites Over AL | Typical Source |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------|------|-----|---------------|--|
| COPPER, FREE | 2020 - 2023 | 0 | 0 - 0.1 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD | 2020 - 2023 | 1 | 0 - 13 | 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) | 10000 DAVIS LANE | 2023 - 2024 | 7 | 4.9 - 9 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 11400 LA HWY 1033 | 2023 - 2024 | 10 | 8.7 - 12.3 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 30593 FAIRWAY VIEW | 2023 - 2024 | 2 | 1.26 - 2.49 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | JOHNSON ROAD | 2023 - 2024 | 10 | 8.2 - 11.7 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 10000 DAVIS LANE | 2023 - 2024 | 21 | 16.1 - 22.5 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | 11400 LA HWY 1033 | 2023 - 2024 | 26 | 21.2 - 30.2 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | 30593 FAIRWAY VIEW | 2023 - 2024 | 6 | 4.4 - 7.2 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | JOHNSON ROAD | 2023 - 2024 | 28 | 18.1 - 33.8 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Source Secondary Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | SMCL |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------|------|
| ALUMINUM | 5/20/2024 | 0.01 | 0.01 | MG/L | 0.2 |
| HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3) | 5/20/2024 | 6.4 | 6.4 | MG/L | 0 |
| IRON | 5/20/2024 | 0.01 | 0.01 | MG/L | 0.3 |
| MANGANESE | 5/20/2024 | 0.01 | 0.01 | MG/L | 0.05 |
| PH | 5/20/2024 | 7.28 | 7.28 | PH | 8.5 |
| POTASSIUM | 5/20/2024 | 0.6 | 0.6 | MG/L | 0 |
| SODIUM | 5/20/2024 | 64.2 | 64.2 | MG/L | 0 |
| SULFATE | 5/20/2024 | 8 | 8 | MG/L | 250 |

| Treated Secondary Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | SMCL |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------|------|
| ALUMINUM | 7/30/2023 | 0.02 | 0 - 0.02 | MG/L | 0.2 |
| HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3) | 7/30/2023 | 9.7 | 2.4 - 9.7 | MG/L | 0 |
| IRON | 11/17/2024 | 0.08 | 0 - 0.08 | MG/L | 0.3 |
| MANGANESE | 11/17/2024 | 0.1 | 0 - 0.1 | MG/L | 0.05 |
| POTASSIUM | 7/30/2023 | 0.6 | 0.3 - 0.6 | MG/L | 0 |
| SODIUM | 7/30/2023 | 79.5 | 56.8 - 79.5 | 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 microbial 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. CITY OF DENHAM SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM 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 CITY OF DENHAM SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM using phone number (225) 667-8304. Further information on lead data and lead service lines can be found on the city of Denham Springs website (<https://www.cityofdenhamsprings.com/dept-water>). 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>.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

In the event that coliform is found during testing, we are required to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. The investigation involves various assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct a Level 1 Assessment (L1A). One L1A was completed. In conclusion, no corrective action was required. A L1A is a systematic evaluation conducted by a PWS to identify the potential presence of sanitary defects and problems with coliform monitoring practices. It's primary purpose is to help the PWS identify and correct issues that could lead to contamination.

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 the CITY OF DENHAM SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM work around the clock to provide top quality drinking water to every tap. Our PWS achieved an "A" for 2024 Water Grade with points that exceeds 100%. Additional information on the water system can be found at www.ldh.la.gov/watergrade.

Finally, 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. Please call our office if you have questions.