



2023 Consumer Confidence Report
St. John Water District 1 (Reserve, Garyville, Mt. Airy)
Public Water Supply ID: LA1095003

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2023. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day...

Table with 3 columns: Source Name, Source Water Type, Source Water Body Name. Row 1: Surface Water Intake, Surface Water, Mississippi River

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.

- Microbial Contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria...
Inorganic Contaminants - such as salts and metals...
Pesticides and Herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources...
Organic Chemical Contaminants - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals...
Radioactive Contaminants - which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production...

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.

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.

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.

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, 2023.

- Parts per million (ppm) or 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 billion (ppb) or 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.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.
Treatment Technique - an enforceable procedure or level of technological performance which public water systems must follow to ensure control of a contaminant.
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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.
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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
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.

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

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2023		

Our water system tested a minimum of 10 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. During the monitoring period covered by this report, we had the following noted detections for microbiological contaminants:

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORAMINE	2023	2.1	ppm	0.06 - 3.37	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

In the table 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 to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	11/27/2023	0.088	0.08 – 0.088	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
FLUORIDE	3/19/2023	0.57	0.57	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	3/19/2023	0.085	0 – 0.085	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/19/2023	1.1	1.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Maximum Single Measurement							
TURBIDITY	January & April 2023	0.18	0.09 – 0.18	NTU	TT=0.3 NTU		Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits							
TURBIDITY	April 2023	98.0	98 - 100	NTU	0.3		Soil runoff

Note: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Its major sources include soil runoff.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	3/19/2023	2.14	2.14	pCi/l	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millierems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

Lead and Copper	Date	90 <sup>TH</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2018 - 2021	0.6	0.1 – 0.9	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2018 - 2021	2	1 - 3	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)	3772 HWY 44	2022 - 2023	38	28 – 46.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	4080 HWY 44 MT. AIRY	2022 – 2023	40	25.3 – 49.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	473 CENTRAL AVE	2022 – 2023	32	2.2 - 50.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	731 BELLE POINT	2022 – 2023	32	1.6 – 52.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3372 HWY 44	2022 – 2023	65	57.8 – 73.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	4080 HWY 44 MT. AIRY	2022 – 2023	61	46 – 73.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	473 CENTRAL AVE	2022 – 2023	50	7.5 – 73.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	731 BELLE POINT	2022 - 2023	50	7 – 68.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Treated Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	3/19/2023	0.11	0.11	mg/l	0.2
CHLORIDE	3/19/2023	22.5	22.5	mg/l	250
PH	3/19/2023	6.86	6.86	su	8.5
SULFATE	3/19/2023	24.8	24.8	mg/l	250

*Unregulated contaminants are those that don't 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. The below detected results were collected by the State to evaluate water systems for unregulated contaminants.*

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Concentration	Range	Unit
PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA)	2023	6.7	6.7-6.7	ppt

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).

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 St. John Water District 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. Please call our office if you have questions.