St. Bernard Parish Government- Water & Sewer Division

Public Water Supply ID: LA1087001

Consumer Confidence Report

2024 CCR

In 2024 our water system earned an “A” grade by the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH). The LDH assigned points for set standards; Please see the below chart for a breakdown of the Standards, Maximum Score and our Score.

Standard	Maximum Score	St. Bernard Parish Water & Sewer Score
Federal Water Quality	30	30
State Water Quality	10	10
Financial Sustainability	10	5
Operations & Maintenance	15	15
Infrastructure	20	20
Customer Satisfaction	10	8
Secondary Contaminants	5	5
Total Points:	100	93

Our complete water system report card can be found at: https://ldh.la.gov/assets/oph/Center-EH/drinkingwater/Watergrade/WaterGrade-2024/StBernard/LA1087001_WaterGrade_2024.pdf

The Water We Drink

ST BERNARD PARISH WATERWORKS

Public Water Supply ID: LA1087001

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
SURFACE RAW WATER INTAKE- Mississippi River	Surface 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 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 'HIGH'. 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 Ralph Hosch, Jr. Superintendent of Quality Control & Compliance at 504-271-1681.

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 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 small amounts of some 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:

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) – one part per trillion corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

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

Our water system tested a minimum of 50 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	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORAMINE	2024	3	ppm	0.5 - 4.07	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

The tables below show the regulated contaminants that were detected in our system. 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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	12/11/2024	0.07	0.046 - 0.07	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
FLUORIDE	2/28/2024	0.1	0.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRITE	2/28/2024	1.6	1.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	2/28/2024	0.022	0 - 0.022	ppb	1	0	Discharge from wood preserving factories
SIMAZINE	2/28/2024	0.083	0.051 - 0.083	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff

Our water plant continuously tests the turbidity level in the water being pumped to the distribution system, below is the average for 2024**.** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The major sources of turbidity include soil runoff.

Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Turbidity- Highest Single Sample	02/17/2024	0.13	0.04-0.13	NTU	0.15	0	Soil Runoff
Regulated Contaminant	**Collection Date**	**Lowest Percentage Value**	**Range**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits	6 times daily	100%	100	NTU	0.15	0	Soil Runoff

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	2/28/2024	2.6	2.6	pCi/l	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2019 - 2022	0.4	0 - 1.2	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2019 - 2022	2	0 - 7	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)	300 FLORRISANT HWY	2023 - 2024	42	26.7 - 61.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	5401 PARIS ROAD	2023 - 2024	43	26.6 - 69.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	SOUTHLAKE FOOD STORE	2023 - 2024	53	26.9 - 88.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	WATER TREATMENT PLANT	2023 - 2024	43	24.7 - 70.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	300 FLORRISANT HWY	2023 - 2024	66	40.4 - 95.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	5401 PARIS ROAD	2023 - 2024	60	41.5 - 68	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	SOUTHLAKE FOOD STORE	2023 - 2024	65	39.2 - 98.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	WATER TREATMENT PLANT	2023 - 2024	63	38.1 - 92.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Treated Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	2/28/2024	0.09	0.09	MG/L	0.2
BROMIDE	10/22/2023	0.066	0.066	MG/L	0
CHLORIDE	2/28/2024	32	32	MG/L	250
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	2/28/2024	90.4	90.4	MG/L	0
PH	2/28/2024	6.8	6.8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	2/28/2024	2.9	2.9	MG/L	0
SODIUM	2/28/2024	20.6	20.6	MG/L	0
SULFATE	2/28/2024	38	38	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)	12/07/2023	7.4 ng	7.4-7.4	ppt

The below results were collected by St. Bernard Parish Water & Sewer Laboratory Technicians for analysis at an independent laboratory.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Concentration	Range	Unit
PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA)	08/14/2024	<4.63 ng	5.2-5.2	ppt

Perfluorobutanoic Acid or PFBA is a type of perfluoroalkyl substance. Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances are commonly referred to as PFAS. PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that have been widely used in various industries because of their ability to repel water and resist heat, oil, stains and grease. Products such as non-stick cookware, water-proof clothing, firefighting foams and food packaging can contain PFAS. PFAS have been associated with various health and environmental concerns due to their persistence in the environment and potential toxicity.

++++++++++++++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. St. Bernard Parish Water & Sewer 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 St. Bernard Parish Water & Sewer and Ralph Hosch, Jr at 504-271-1681. 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.

To Learn about our efforts to identify lead service lines in our distribution system, please go to our "Lead Service Line Inventory" page at SBPG.net, type or click on the link: https://www.sbpg.net/369/Lead-Service-Line

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

++

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 St. Bernard Parish Water & Sewer 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. Additional information on the water system can be found at www.ldh.la.gov/watergrade. Please call our office if you have questions.