2023 Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

FORT JOHNSON SOUTH
PWS ID: LA1115065

QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

AMERICAN WATER
Military Services

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™

A message from **American Water- Military Services Group's President**

Sean Wheatley

President, American Water – Military Services Group

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American Water's Military Services Group owns and operates water and wastewater utilities under the Utilities Privatization program and proudly provides water and wastewater services to military communities around the country, including yours. Our Company's Vision – "We Keep Life Flowing" - drives everything we do for you, our customers. To reinforce our vision and maintain your trust, it's important that we share with you information about our commitment to providing high-quality water service.

I am pleased to provide you with the 2023 Annual Water Quality Report with detailed information about the source and quality of your drinking water. We have prepared this report using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local water system from January through December 2023.

With equal importance, we place a strong focus on acting as stewards of our environment. In all the communities we serve, we work closely with the local directorates of public works, civil engineering squadrons, local environmental departments, and state regulatory agencies to protect environmental quality, educate customers on how to use water wisely, and ensure the high quality of your drinking water every day.

At American Water, our values – safety, trust, environmental leadership, teamwork, and high performance – mean more than simply making water available "on-demand". It means every employee working to deliver a key resource for public health, fire protection, mission assurance, the economy, and the overall quality of life we all enjoy. For more information or for additional copies of this report, visit us online at www.amwater.com.

Sean Wheatley
Military Services Group
American Water

ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.

What is a **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources. We are committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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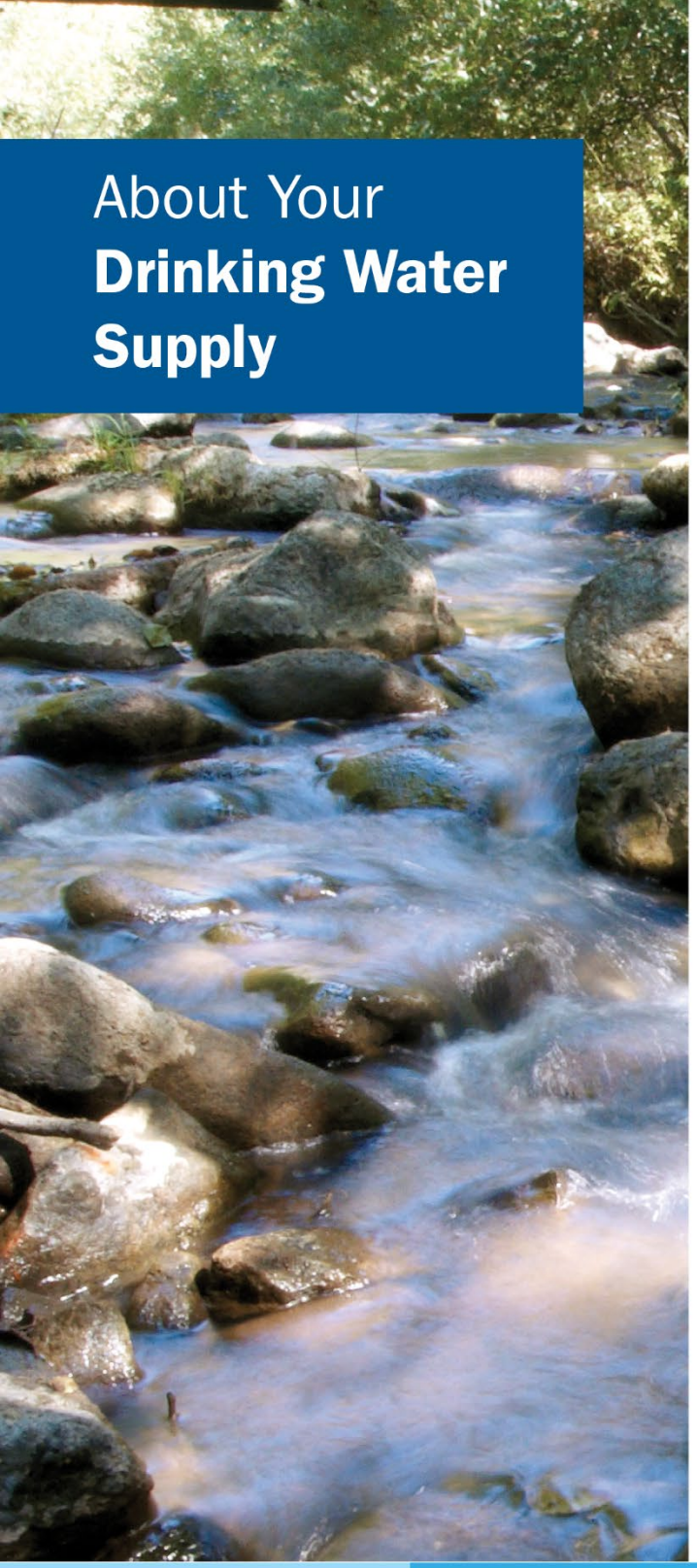


About Your **Drinking Water Supply**

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The raw drinking water supply is ground water which is served from the Williamson Creek Aquifer and the Carnahan Bayou Aquifer.
A Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) is a result of the 1996 amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Those amendments require all states to establish a program to assess the vulnerability of public water systems to potential contamination. 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'. More detailed information regarding the Source Water Assessment for Louisiana Reservoirs can be found by contacting the Louisiana Department of the Environmental Quality at (866) 896-LDEQ, or www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2986/Default.aspx.

Disinfection treatment: Current treatment processes include disinfection, addition of an inhibitor for corrosion control and fluoridation is provided for reduction of dental cavities. Throughout the process dedicated plant operations and water quality staff continuously monitor and control these plant processes to assure you, our customers, a superior quality water.

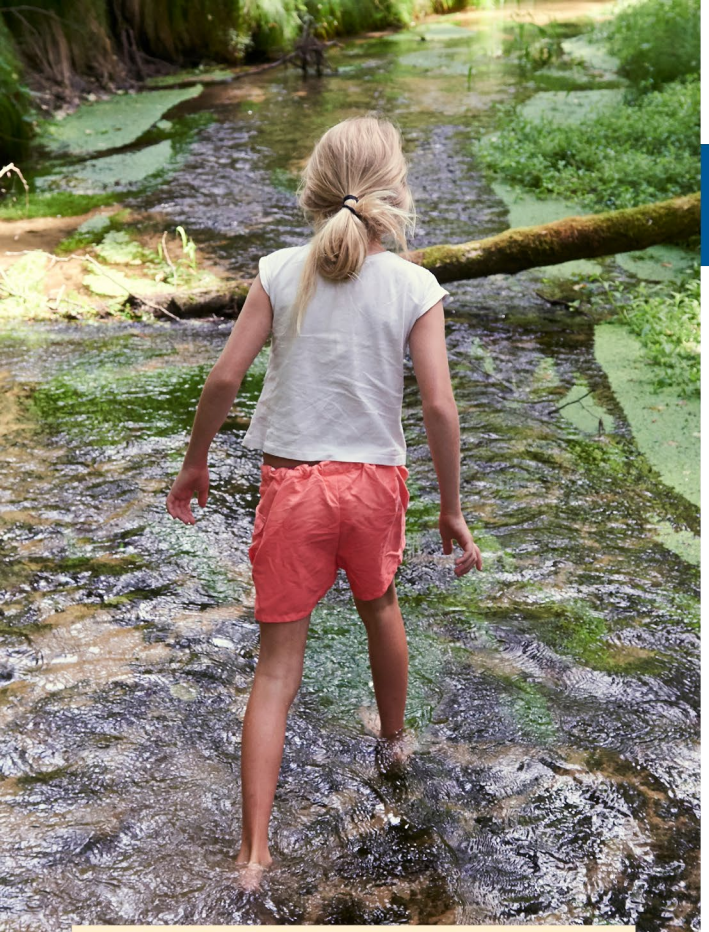
QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE FORT POLK SOUTH SYSTEM

Communities served:
Fort Polk South

Water source:

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL 7 USGS V 510	Ground Water
WELL 8 USGS V 420	Ground Water
WELL 9 USGS V 497	Ground Water
WELL 11 USGS V 518	Ground Water
WELL 12 USGS V 112	Ground Water
WELL 14 USGS V 496	Ground Water

Average amount of water supplied to customers on a daily basis:
3.5 million gallons per day



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

What are the **Sources of Contaminants**?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the 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 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Protecting **Your Drinking Water Supply**

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact waterways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.

Report any spills, illegal dumping or suspicious activity to Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at www.amwater.com

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

Our priority is to provide reliable, quality drinking water service for customers. The source of supply is an important part of that mission. We work to understand and reduce potential risks to your drinking water supply. We have developed a Source Water Protection Plan under the Pennsylvania Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program (SWPTAP). This is a voluntary program to identify and address potential threats to drinking water supplies. Stakeholder involvement is an important part of the program. We partner with DEP to host annual meetings to review progress on the plan with stakeholders. We also welcome input on the plan or local water supplies through our online feedback form.

Here are a few of the efforts underway to protect our shared water resources:

Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.

Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.

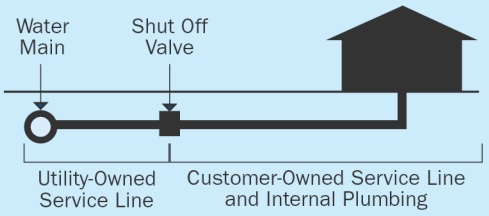
Pharmaceutical Collection: We sponsor drop box locations across the Commonwealth for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.

Protect Our Watersheds Art Contest: Open to fourth, fifth and sixth graders, the contest encourages students to use their artistic skills to express the importance of protecting our water resources.

About **Lead**

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. American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 2 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-337-537-1161

1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.

2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.

3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**

4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.

5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.

6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

1. **By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
2. **By a water purveyor** through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

The Fort Polk South System has naturally-occurring fluoride in the groundwater and also receives fluoridated water from the Water Treatment Plant. Beginning Jan, 2016, the fluoride levels at South Fort treatment plant was adjusted to achieve an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 parts per million (ppm) and a control range of 0.7 ppm to 1.2 ppm to comply with the Centers for Disease Control Water Fluoridation Standards. The naturally-occurring fluoride levels in the Fort Polk South groundwater sources are close to optimal levels (approximately 0.1 ppm) and with Fort Polk South' s fluoride addition, the fluoride levels in the entire system are consistent year-round.

If you have any questions on fluoride, please call us at (337) 537-1161.

Water Quality **Results**

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2023, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2023. The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter (µmhos/cm): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

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

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

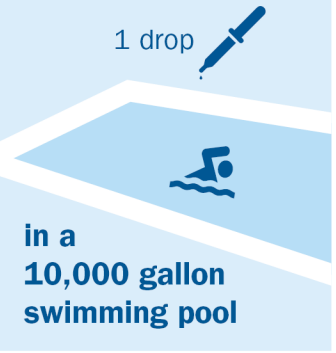
%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million

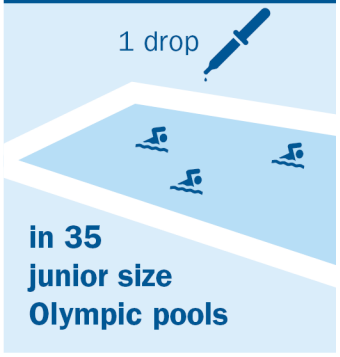
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality **Results**

American Water Military Service Group – Fort Johnson conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2023, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms Used in This Report" on the previous page.

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)

- Starting with **Substance (with units)**, read across.
- **Year Sampled** is usually in 2023, but may be a prior years.
- A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements.
- **MCLG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- **MCL/MRDL/TT/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- **Highest, Lowest or Average Compliance Result** represents the measured amount detected.
- **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 20 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every three years.

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Range	No. of Homes Sampled	Sites Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2023	Yes	0	15	0	ND	20	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	Yes	0	1.3	0.3	ND.1-0.5	20	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 10 samples collected each month in the distribution system

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Samples	Typical Source
Total Coliform[1]	2023	Yes	NA	TT = No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli[2]	2023	Yes	NA	TT = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples / highest number of positive samples in any month.

[1] The Treatment Technique for Total Coliforms requires that if the maximum percentage OR number of total coliform positive samples are exceeded, a system assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. Additional Level 1 Assessments or Level 2 Assessments are required depending on the circumstances.

[2] The Treatment Technique for E. Coli requires that for any routine sample that is positive for total coliform where either the original sample or one of the repeat check samples is also positive for E. Coli, a Level 2 Assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed.

[3] The E. Coli MCL is exceeded if routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E. coli.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Highest RAA**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2023	Yes	4	4	1.3	0.62 - 1.79	Water additive used to control microbes.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System								
Substance (with units)	**Sample Point**	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest LRAA**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	4533 Louisiana Ave	2023	Yes	0	80	3	2.4 -3.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	6927 Garber CT	2023	Yes	0	80	5	3.5 – 5.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHMs) (ppb)	BLDG 2501	2023	Yes	0	80	6	3.7 – 7.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHMs) (ppb)	Palmetto Terrace Trailer Part	2023	Yes	0	80	6	3.8 – 7.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	6927 Garber CT	2023	Yes	0	60	2	1 – 1.56	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	BLDG 2501	2023	Yes	0	60	3	2.07 – 2.59	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	Palmetto Terrace Trailer Park	2023	Yes	0	60	2	1.48 – 2.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	4533 Louisiana Ave	2023	Yes	0	60	2	0.74 – 1.96	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Source Water Regulated Contaminants						
Source Water Regulatory Contaminants	**Year Sampled**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Value**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	4	0.1	ND - 0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Source Water Secondary Contaminants				
Source Secondary Contaminants	**Year Sampled**	**SMCL[1]**	**Highest Value**	**Range Detected**
Aluminum (ppm)	2021	0.2	0.06	ND - 0.06
Chloride (ppm)	2021	250	20	17 - 20
Iron (ppm)	2021	0.3	1.51	0.16 - 1.51
Manganese (ppm)	2021	0.05	0.09	0.04 - 0.09
PH (PH)	2021	8.5	7	6.11 - 7
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	250	7	5 - 7

1- Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs and are not legally enforceable; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

Source Water Radiological Contaminants							
Source Water Radiological Contaminants (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Value**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/l)	2021	Yes	0	50	4.7	ND - 4.7	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/l)	2021	Yes	0	15	3.98	ND – 3.98	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (pCi/L)	2021	Yes	0	5	2.2	ND – 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	2021	Yes	0	5	0.553	ND – 0.553	
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	2021	Yes	0	5	2.2	ND – 2.2	

Treated Water Radiological Contaminants							
Treated Water Radiological Contaminants (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Value**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (pCi/l)	8/3/2023	Yes	0	5	4.36	0.994 – 4.36	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	3/6/2019	Yes	0	15	3.84	3.84	Erosion if natural deposits
Radium -226 (pCi/L)	5/7/2023	YES	0	5	1.07	ND – 1.07	
Radium -228 (pCi/L)	8/3/2023	Yes	0	5	4.36	0.994 - 4.36	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact American Water Fort Johnson (337)537-1161. The table below provides information on the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system under the current round of monitoring.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS - Collected from Main Reservoir POE						
Parameter	**Year Sampled**	**Average Amount Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Proposed U.S. EPA MCL**	**Hazard Index Calculation**	**Typical Source**
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023	ND	ND	4.0 ppt	NA	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023	ND	ND	4.0 ppt	NA	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals)	2023	ND	ND	1.0 ppt Hazard Index (unitless)	ND	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023	ND	ND			
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023	ND	ND			
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2023	ND	ND			
Lithium	2023	24 ppb	17-32.3	NA	NA	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses

For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit https://www.epa.gov/pfas.

PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

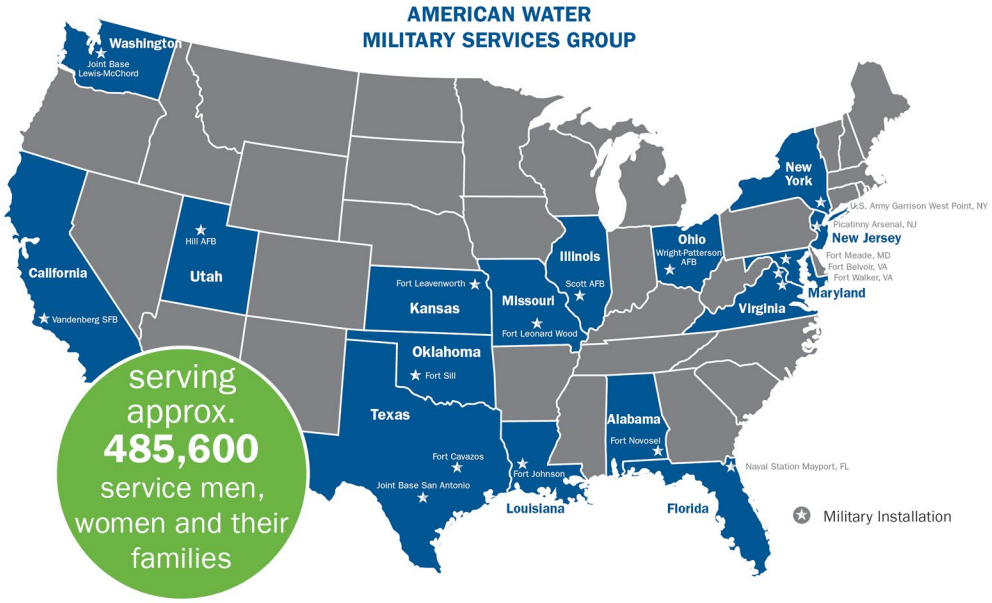
Tested for, but **Not Detected**

- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethene
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
- 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)
- 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
- 2,4,5-T
- 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
- 2,4-DB
- 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
- 3-Hydroxycarbofuran Acifluorfen Alachlor
- Aldicarb
- Aldicarb Sulfone Aldicarb Sulfoxide Aluminum - Total
- Antimony - Total Arochlor-1016
- Arochlor-1221 Arochlor-1232 Arochlor-1242
- Arochlor-1248 Arochlor-1254 Arochlor-1260 Arsenic – Total
- Barium – Total Bentazon
- Benzene
- Benzo(a)pyrene Beryllium – Total
- Boron – Total Bromoform Cadmium - Total Carbaryl (Sevin) Carbofuran
- Carbon tetrachloride Chlorobenzene Chromium - Total
- cis-1,2-Dichloroethene Cobalt - Total
- Cyanide, Total
- Dacthal
- Dalapon
- Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
- Dicamba
- Dichloroprop
- Dinoseb
- Diquat
- Endothall
- Endrin
- Ethyl Benzene
- Gamma-BHC (Lindane) Glyphosate
- Heptachlor
- Heptachlor epoxide Hexachlorobenzene
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Iron – Total
- Mercury – Total
- Methiocarb
- Methomyl
- Methoxychlor
- Methyl tert-Butyl ether (MTBE) Methylene chloride
- Molybdenum – Total Monobromoacetic Acid Nickel - Total
- Oxamyl (Vydate) Pentachlorophenol Perchlorate
- Picloram
- Silver – Total
- Simazine (Princep)
- Styrene
- Technical Chlordane Tetrachloroethene (PCE)
- Thallium - Total
- Toluene
- Total PCBs
- Toxaphene
- trans-1,2-Dichloroethene Trichloroethene (TCE)
- Vinyl chloride
- Xylene (total)
- Zinc – Total

About Us

American Water (NYSE: AWK) is the largest regulated water and wastewater utility company in the United States. With a history dating back to 1886, We Keep Life Flowing® by providing safe, clean, reliable and affordable drinking water and wastewater services to more than 14 million people with regulated operations in 14 states and on 18 military installations. American Water's 6,500 talented professionals leverage their significant expertise and the company's national size and scale to achieve excellent outcomes for the benefit of customers, employees, investors and other stakeholders.

American Water's Military Services Group, a subsidiary of American Water, owns, operates and maintains water and/or wastewater assets at 18 military installations. For more information, visit amwater.com/militaryservices.



MILITARY SERVICES SITE LOCATIONS

ALABAMA
Fort Novosel

CALIFORNIA
Vandenberg Space Force Base

FLORIDA
Naval Station Mayport

ILLINOIS
Scott Air Force Base

KANSAS
Fort Leavenworth

LOUISIANA
Fort Johnson

MARYLAND
Fort Meade

MISSOURI
Fort Leonard Wood

NEW JERSEY
Picatinny Arsenal

NEW YORK
U.S. Army Garrison West Point

OHIO
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

OKLAHOMA
Fort Sill

TEXAS
Fort Cavazos
Joint Base San Antonio

UTAH
Hill Air Force Base

VIRGINIA
Fort Walker
Fort Belvoir

WASHINGTON
Joint Base Lewis-McChord

How to **Contact Us**

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact John, Williams, General Manager, Monday to Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at 337-353-8333

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health: www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Ntawm no yog daim ntawv tshaj qhia uas muaj cov ntaub ntawv tseem ceeb hais txog koj cov dej haus. Txhais nws, los sis tham nrog ib tus neeg uas nkag siab txog nws.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。翻譯此資訊或和了解此資訊的人通話。

इस रिपोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। इसका अनुवाद करें, या इसे समझने वाले किसी व्यक्ति से बात करें।

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о Вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или обратитесь к кому-либо, кто понимает ее.

Ang ulat na ito ay may taglay na mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Isalin ito sa ibang wika, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na naiintindihan ito.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Xin quý vị dịch ra hoặc nhờ ai đó có thể hiểu được thông tin này.