



ASCENSION CONSOLIDATED UTILITY DISTRICT #2



2025 Water Quality Report to Consumers

Is Our Water Safe To Drink? Absolutely!

Ascension Consolidated Utilities District #2 is proud of the fine drinking water it provides. This 28th annual water quality report for the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, shows the source of our water, lists the results of the most recent test completed on our water in accordance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, and contains important information about water and health. We are pleased to inform you that the results of the most recent tests show that we have met the EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. The Source Water Assessment, for which we have a susceptibility ranking of medium, was prepared by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality and is available for review in our offices during normal business hours.



Water Source

We purchase our water from Baton Rouge Water Company. They operate 101 ground water wells completed in the various sands of the Southern Hills aquifer system which underlie our service area. Water from these sands is of excellent quality with a natural low hardness concentration and is not subject to surface water influences. Our system is backed up by elevated storage tanks and diesel engines preventing widespread service outages if electrical service is interrupted.

Public Supply ID # LA1005001
Source ID # LA1033005

Act 98 of the 2021 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature authorized the Community Drinking Water Accountability Rule. Our water system received an A grade (94%). The report card can be found at:
[Water Report Card](#)

Contact Information

*Ascension Consolidated Utilities District #2
Post Office Box 96003
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70896-6003*

*Our office location is:
8755 Goodwood Blvd
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806-7916*

*Our office hours are:
8:30 AM to 5:00 PM
Monday through Friday,
Except Holidays*

*We welcome your input into
decisions affecting your
drinking water service.*

*Please call us at:
(225) 675-5644
Or check out our website at:
www.brwater.com*

*Water quality data for community water
systems throughout the United States is also
available on the world wide web at:
www.epa.gov/safewater*

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



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EPA Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. US Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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.

As previously stated, our drinking water is drawn from wells which are not under the influence of surface water. Other sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and springs.

As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and 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:

(a) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(b) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(c) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(d) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

(e) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, 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. Baton Rouge Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in 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, 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>

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 breast fed), 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.



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What Does the Table Mean?

The tables on the following pages were prepared in strict accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR): Consumer Confidence Reports (40 CFR 141 and 142). All testing was done by the Department of Health, State of Louisiana; by the USEPA; or by EPA or State certified laboratories. Information on contaminants reported in the table include the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the highest level detected in any sample, the range of levels detected, the usual sources of such contamination as determined by EPA, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. The data in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Several important definitions are:

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

MCL = Maximum Contamination Level - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best treatment technology

TT = Treatment Technique - TT is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant helps control microbial contaminants

ppm = Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppt = Parts per trillion or ng/l

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

MCLG = Maximum Contamination Level Goal - 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.

ntu = nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).



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Regulated Contaminants	Date	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Unit ¹	Range of Detects		Major Sources ²
						Lowest	Highest	
Antimony, Total	3/25/2025	NO	6	6	ppb	ND	2	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Asbestos	7/15/2025	NO	7	7	ppb	ND	0.19	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	10/29/2025	NO	2	2	ppm	ND	0.22	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	11/19/2025	NO	4	4	ppm	ND	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate-Nitrite	11/7/2025	NO	10	10	ppm	ND	0.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Heptachlor epoxide	7/30/2023	NO	200	0	ppt	ND	4	Breakdown of heptachlor.

Regulated Contaminants Radionuclides	Date	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Unit ¹	Range of Detects		Major Sources ²
						Lowest	Highest	
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	3/25/2025	NO	5	0	pCi/L	ND	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	11/19/2025	NO	15	0	pCi/L	ND	3.29	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	10/29/2025	NO	50	0	pCi/L	ND	2.6	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.

Notes to accompany table

¹ “Units” have been modified from the traditional MCL reporting units of mg/l to units which provide detected level numbers greater than one (1). This has been done to comply with the EPA requirements for this report. Use caution when comparing detected levels in this table to MCLs listed elsewhere.

² “Major Sources” were taken verbatim from the EPA regulation. We have no data to indicate there are any local/manmade sources of these contaminants in our water.

(AL = Action Level; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; ND = Not Detected; MRL=Minimum Reporting Level; pCi/L = Pico curies per liter; ppm = parts per million = milligrams per liter; ppb = parts per billion = micrograms per liter; ppt = parts per trillion (ng/l); LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average.)



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Disinfectant	Period	Highest RAA	Unit ¹	MRDL	MRDLG	Range of Detects		Major Sources ²
						Lowest	Highest	
Chloramines	2025	1.7	ppm	4	4	0.84	2.03	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detects	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Highway 44 and Highway 942	2025	1	ppb	60	0	0 - 0.87	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Marchand School Rd at Hwy 22	2025	1	ppb	60	0	0 - 0.88	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Highway 44 and Highway 942	2025	1	ppb	80	0	0.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Marchand School Rd at Hwy 22	2025	1	ppb	80	0	0.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead	Date	Violation	Unit ¹	90th Percentile	AL	Sites		Major Sources ²
						Over AL		
Lead	2022-2024	NO	ppb	4	15	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Dates	Average Concentration	Range	Unit
Lithium	2025	19.9	19.9 - 19.9	ppb
29 PFAS Compounds	2025	ND	ND	ppb

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).

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² "Major Sources" were taken verbatim from the EPA regulation. We have no data to indicate there are any local/manmade sources of these contaminants in our water.

(AL = Action Level; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; ND = Not Detected; MRL=Minimum Reporting Level;



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Source					
Secondary Contaminants ²	Date	Highest	Range	Unit ¹	SMCL
Aluminum	3/25/2025	0.14	0 - 0.14	mg/L	0.2
Chloride	11/19/2025	304	0 - 304	mg/L	250
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	10/29/2025	52	0 - 52	mg/L	0
Iron	12/12/2025	0.29	0 - 0.29	mg/L	0.3
Manganese	11/19/2025	0.16	0 - 0.16	mg/L	0.05
pH	6/17/2025	8.88	5.19 - 8.88	pH	8.5
Potassium	11/19/2025	1.5	0.2 - 1.5	mg/L	0
Sodium	11/19/2025	269	50.9 - 269	mg/L	0
Sulfate	3/31/2025	11	6 - 11	mg/L	250

Treated					
Secondary Contaminants ²	Date	Highest	Range	Unit	SMCL
Iron	12/29/2024	0.08	0 - 0.08	mg/L	0.3
Manganese	12/29/2024	0.12	0 - 0.12	mg/L	0.05

Notes to accompany table

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²The EPA has established Secondary Contaminants as non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. These contaminants are listed due to their possible aesthetic issues related to taste, color, and odor. Source Secondary Contaminants are tested for immediately at the raw water well. Treated Secondary Contaminants are tested for after disinfection.
(SMCL=Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level)