



## GENERAL INFORMATION

*The Board of Commissioners conducts its public meetings twice per month in the Main Office Board Room at 8814 Main Street, Houma, Louisiana at 5:30 PM on the first and third Mondays of each month. Meetings may be rescheduled or cancelled for conflicts or holidays as the Board of Commissioners deems necessary.*

*The Environmental Protection Agency has mandated that community water systems annually inform its customers of the quality of the water delivered by the system to its customers. Consolidated Waterworks District No.1 is required to inform you of certain risks and inform you about possible contaminants that may be contained in drinking water.*

*Consolidated Waterworks District No. 1 currently operates two independent water treatment plants distributing water to separate sections of Terrebonne Parish. Under certain emergency conditions, water may come from either plant. The primary difference between the two plants is the water source. Both plants utilize the coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection process to treat the surface source water. Granular activated carbon and sand filters are utilized to filter water and adsorb many organic and some inorganic compounds. This adsorption process greatly enhances the water's taste and odor characteristics. Chlorine is the primary plant disinfectant. Chloramine disinfectant is injected prior to water entering the distribution system.*

## GENERAL INFORMATIONAL STATEMENTS and WARNINGS

1. 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 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 human activity.
2. 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
  - d. 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.
  - e. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
3. 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.
4. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.
5. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

6. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes or haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
7. 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 components. Consolidated Waterworks 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 the 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>.

## WATER SOURCES

### **SCHRIEVER WATER TREATMENT PLANT:**

Surface Water from Bayou Lafourche. The bayou runs from Donaldsonville, LA to the Gulf of Mexico. The bayou obtains most of its water from the Mississippi River @ Donaldsonville, LA.

### **HOUMA WATER TREATMENT PLANT USES TWO SOURCES OF WATER:**

**PRIMARY:** Surface Water from Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (generally flows east/west along coastal Louisiana and other Gulf states: rain water runoff, Mississippi River influence, Atchafalaya River influence, and tidal water influence)

**SECONDARY:** Bayou Black (when the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway becomes too salty: chlorides greater than 250 ppm)

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:** A source water assessment has been performed for both the Schriever & the Houma Water Treatment Plants. The reports and the area maps may be viewed at Consolidated Waterworks District No. 1's office at 8814 Main Street, Houma, LA.

**See Table on Reverse Side**

# 2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2017)

## DEFINITIONS: to assist you in understanding the Consumer Confidence Report.

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant 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.

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

**MDRLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

**N.D.:** Non Detected: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

**ppm:** Parts per Million: One part per million corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.00

**ppb:** Parts per Billion: One part per billion corresponds to 1 minute in 2000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.00

**pCi/L:** Picouries per Liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

**QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CCR:**  
Contact Ray Percle  
(985) 879-2495 or (985) 448-1576



## TABLE of CONTAMINANTS and OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

The EPA register mandates that ALL DETECTED CONTAMINANTS be included in the CCR whether or not the level detected meets or exceeds the MCL or MCLG. As such, the following

table lists the detected contaminant levels of Consolidated Waterworks District No. 1 drinking water.

CONTAMINANT	TREATMENT PLANTS PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID Nos.				UNITS	MCLG	MCL	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
	HOUMA 1109001		SCHRIEVER 1109002						
	MAXIMUM	LOW %	MAXIMUM	LOW %					
Clarity Turbidity (Plant)	0.43	95	0.32	95	NTU	N/A	0.3	No	Soil Runoff
<p>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.                      LOW % Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting requirements specified for treatment technology.</p>									
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b> Total Coliforms Houma > 30 Samples/mo. Schriever > 100 Samples/mo. Fecal Coliform and E. coli	<b>NO. of POSITIVES</b> 0	<b>HIGHEST MO. %</b> 0.00	<b>NO. of POSITIVES</b> 1	<b>HIGHEST MO. %</b> 1.0	Positive	0	See Below	No	Major Sources in Drinking Water Sewerage treatment plants; septic system runoff, livestock operations; wildlife Human and animal fecal waste
<p>The MCL: presence of coliform bacteria &gt; 5% of monthly samples.                      The MCL: a routine sample &amp; a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.</p>									
<b>VOLATILE ORGANICS</b> Stage II (latest EPA rule) Total trihalomethanes Haloacetic Acid (HAA5's)	<b>MAXIMUM LRAA</b> Data From 4 Sample Sites 74	<b>RANGE</b> 19.2-103.1	<b>MAXIMUM LRAA</b> Data From 8 Sample Sites 44	<b>RANGE</b> 17.5-100.4	ppb	0	80	No	Major Sources in Drinking Water By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<p>20 8.8-45.5 35 8.3-96.8 ppb 0 60 No By-product of drinking water chlorination.</p>									
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b> Dalapon 2,4-D	<b>MAXIMUM</b> 0.9	<b>RANGE</b> ND-0.9(two taken)	<b>MAXIMUM</b> 1.5	<b>RANGE</b> ND-1.5(two taken)	ppb	200	200	No	Major Sources in Drinking Water Chlorinated Herbicides; Runoff from weed control
<p>0.13 0.13 (two taken) Not Detected (two taken) ppb 70 70 No Chlorinated Herbicides; Runoff from weed control</p>									
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b> Lead (Lead/Copper Program) Copper (Lead/Copper Program)	<b>90<sup>th</sup> PER-CENTILE (17)</b> 1	<b>RANGE</b> 1-7	<b>90<sup>th</sup> PER-CENTILE (16)</b> 0	<b>RANGE</b> 0-8	ppb	0	AL=15	0	Major Sources in Drinking Water Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<p>0.5 0.1-0.8 0.3 0.1-1.1 ppm 1.3 AL=1.3 0 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives</p>									
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b> Arsenic	<b>MAXIMUM</b> Not Detected	<b>RANGE</b> (one taken)	<b>MAXIMUM</b> 0.5	<b>RANGE</b> 0.5 (one taken)	ppb	0	10	No	Major Sources in Drinking Water Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics' production wastes
<p>Barium 0.063 0.063 (one taken) 0.015 0.015 (one taken) ppm 2 2 No Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries</p>									
<p>Copper 0.0035 0.0035 (one taken) 0.0017 0.0017 (one taken) ppm AL=1.3 AL=1.3 No Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing</p>									
<p>Fluoride 1.1 1.1 (one taken) 0.87 0.87 (one taken) ppm 4 4 No Erosion of natural deposits; added to water supply to reduce tooth decay</p>									
<p>Nitrate-Nitrite 0.74 0.74 (one taken) 1.7 0.33-1.7(two taken) ppm 10 10 No Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tank, sewage</p>									
<p>Sodium 20.9 20.9 (one taken) 3.1 3.1 (one taken) ppm 250 250 No Erosion of natural deposits</p>									
<p>Zinc Not Detected (one taken) 0.011 0.011 (one taken) ppm 5 5 No Erosion of natural deposits</p>									
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b> Combined Radium (226-228) Gross beta particle activity	<b>MAXIMUM</b> N.D.	<b>RANGE</b> (one taken)	<b>MAXIMUM</b> 0.709	<b>RANGE</b> 0.709(one taken)	ppb	0	5	No	Major Sources in Drinking Water Erosion of natural deposits; oil and gas production; mining
<p>2.31 2.31(one taken) 2.61 2.61(one taken) pCi/L 0 50 No Erosion of natural deposits; oil and gas production, mining</p>									
<p>* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles</p>									
<b>DISINFECTANT/OXIDANTS</b> Chlorine (disinfection leaving plant)	<b>AVG.</b> 3.80		<b>AVG.</b> 3.50		ppm	4	4	No	Major Sources in Drinking Water Disinfectant added at the treatment plant; maintains at least a 0.5 ppm residual at furthestmost point of distribution system
<p>Chlorine dioxide <b>HIGH</b> 0.08 <b>RANGE</b> 0 - 0.08 <b>HIGH</b> 0.69 <b>RANGE</b> 0 - 0.69 ppm 0.8 0.8 No Strong oxidant added to oxidize organics</p>									
<p>Chlorite ion <b>HIGH MO. AVG.</b> 0.33 <b>RANGE</b> 0.01 - 0.44 <b>HIGH MO. AVG.</b> 0.13 <b>RANGE</b> 0.01 - 0.14 ppm 1 1 No Degradation of chlorine dioxide</p>									
<b>TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON REMOVAL (TOC)</b> TOC Removal	<b>LOWEST QTRLY RAA</b> 1.44	<b>QTRLY RAA RANGE</b> 1.44 - 1.55	<b>LOWEST QTRLY RAA</b> 1.63	<b>QTRLY RAA RANGE</b> 1.63 - 2.00	(ratio)	n/a	1.0**	No	Major Sources in Drinking Water Organic Carbon results from decomposed organic matter present in water sources
<p>** Ratio of the actual TOC removal compared to the required removal by regulation</p>									
<b>GENERAL CHEMISTRIES</b> Turbidity (Distribution)	<b>AVG.</b> 0.40		<b>AVG.</b> 0.48		NTU	N/A	N/A	n/a	Major Sources in Drinking Water Sediment in water distribution lines
<p>Chloramine Residual (Distribution) <b>HIGH QRAA</b> 2.75 <b>RANGE</b> 2.29 - 3.17 <b>HIGH QRAA</b> 3.07 <b>RANGE</b> 2.49 - 3.40 ppm 4 4 No QRAA, Quarterly Running Annual Average 0.5 Minimum Residual at Furthestmost Point in Distribution System</p>									
<p>Fluoride <b>YEARLY AVG.</b> 1.00 <b>RANGE</b> 0.60 - 1.58 <b>YEARLY AVG.</b> 0.94 <b>RANGE</b> 0.40 - 1.30 ppm 2 2 No Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer &amp; aluminum factories</p>									
<p>Hardness 95 62-210 148 90-204 ppm n/a n/a n/a Naturally occurring dissolved calcium and magnesium salts in the source water.</p>									
<b>Sampling Performed on Plants' Raw Water Sources</b>									
<b>LONG TERM 2 ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE</b>	<b>No. of SAMPLES</b> 24	<b>No. DETECTED</b> 2	<b>No. of SAMPLES</b> 9	<b>No. DETECTED</b> 0	Occysts/	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most common filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease.
<p>(2017 Sampling) Results Range 0.1 - 1.4 (2017 Sampling) Results None Detected</p>									

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

COMPLIANCE PERIOD	ANALYTE	TYPE
2/2017 - 6/1/2017	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR report
1/2017 - 12/7/2017	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT

The table below, we have shown the significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system that we are currently working to resolve.

Deficiency Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
14/17	Surface Water Treatment Plant	T314-A	IESWTR Address Deficiencies	4/4/18	TR1TMT-LAC 51.XII.319.D.15- Chemical Application - Floured Only - Day Tanks Required
19/17	Distribution System	CC17	IESWTR Address Deficiencies	4/4/18	LAC 51.XII.344 - LSPC - Protection of Water Supply/Containment Practices