



## 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.*

*Water quality is tested throughout the year to adhere to strict guidelines and regulations set forth by Consolidated Waterworks District 1, the State of Louisiana Department of Health and the Federal EPA. Consolidated Waterworks is committed to serving safe clean water to all of its customers. The Environmental Protection Agency has mandated that community water systems annually inform their customers of the quality of water delivered by the system. Consolidated Waterworks District No. 1 is also required to inform you of certain risks and 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.*

## 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**

# 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2018)

## 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.

**MRDLG:** 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:** Picocuries 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  
rpercle@tpcg.org



## 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. The following table lists the detected contaminant levels of Consolidated Waterworks District No. 1 drinking water for samples collected and analyzed in calendar year 2018.

CONTAMINANT	TREATMENT PLANTS PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID Numbers				UNITS	MCLG	MCL	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
	HOUMA 1109001		SCHRIEVER 1109002						
Clarity Turbidity (Plant)	MAXIMUM 0.38	LOW % 99	MAXIMUM 0.26	LOW % 100	NTU	N/A	0.3	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. LOW % is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting requirements specified for treatment technology									
MICROBIOLOGICAL Total Coliforms Houma ≥ 30 Samples/mo. Schriever ≥ 100 Samples/mo. Fecal Coliform and E. coli	NO. of POSITIVES 0	HIGHEST MO. % 0.00	NO. of POSITIVES 1	HIGHEST MO. % 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
The MCL: presence of coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples. The MCL: a routine sample & a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.									
VOLATILE ORGANICS Stage II (latest EPA rule) Total trihalomethanes <sup>1</sup> Haloacetic Acid (HAA5's)	MAXIMUM LRAA Data From 4 Sample Sites 81	RANGE 14-89	MAXIMUM LRAA Data From 8 Sample Sites 44	RANGE 15-34	ppb	0	80	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Major Sources in Drinking Water By-product of drinking water chlorination.
By-product of drinking water chlorination.									
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS Dalapon Atrazine	MAXIMUM 1.9	RANGE ND-1.9(two taken)	MAXIMUM Not Detected	RANGE ND(two taken)	ppb	200	200	No	Major Sources in Drinking Water Chlorinated Herbicides; Runoff from weed control
Chlorinated Herbicides; Runoff from weed control									
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS Lead (Lead/Copper Program) Copper (Lead/Copper Program)	90 <sup>th</sup> PER- CENTILE (*17) 1	RANGE 1-7	90 <sup>th</sup> PER- CENTILE (*16) 0	RANGE 0-8	ppb	0	AL=15	0	Major Sources in Drinking Water Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives									
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS Arsenic	MAXIMUM 0.0009	RANGE 0.0009(one taken)	MAXIMUM Not Detected	RANGE ND (one taken)	ppm	0	0.001	No	Major Sources in Drinking Water Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics' production wastes
Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries									
Barium	0.068	0.068 (one taken)	0.059	0.059 (one taken)	ppm	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	0.0042	0.0042 (one taken)	0.0014	0.0014 (one taken)	ppm	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; added to water supply to reduce tooth decay
Fluoride	N.D.	(none taken)	0.8	0.8 (one taken)	ppm	4	4	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tank, sewage
Nitrate-Nitrite	N.D.	(none taken)	0.92	0.92 (one taken)	ppm	10 / 1	10 / 1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	31.1	31.1 (one taken)	23.4	23.4 (one taken)	ppm	250	250	No	Erosion of natural deposits/Secondary drinking water regulation)
Manganese	0.018	0.018(one taken)	0.017	0.017 (one taken)	ppm	0.05	SDWR	No	
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS Combined Radium (226-228) Gross beta particle activity	MAXIMUM N.D. 3.73	RANGE (one taken) 3.73(one taken)	MAXIMUM 0.729 2.8	RANGE (one taken) 2.8(one taken)	UNITS pCi/L pCi/L	MCLG 0 0	MCL 5 50*	No No	Major Sources in Drinking Water Erosion of natural deposits;oil and gas production; mining Erosion of natural deposits;oil and gas production; mining
* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.									
DISINFECTANT/OXIDANTS Chlorine (disinfection leaving plant)	AVG. 3.60		AVG. 3.41		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
Strong oxidant added to oxidize organics									
Chlorine dioxide <sup>2</sup>	HIGH 0.07	RANGE 0-0.07	HIGH 0.57	RANGE 0-0.57	ppm	0.8	0.8	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Degradation of chlorine dioxide
Chlorite ion	HIGH MO. AVG. 0.21	RANGE 0.01-0.42	HIGH MO. AVG. 0.12	RANGE 0.01-0.14	ppm	1	1	No	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON REMOVAL (TOC) TOC Removal	LOWEST QTRLY RAA 1.31	QTRLY RAA RANGE 1.31-1.61	LOWEST QTRLY RAA 1.72	QTRLY RAA RANGE 1.72-1.88	UNITS (ratio)	MCLG n/a	MCL 1.0**	No	Major Sources in Drinking Water Organic Carbon results from decomposed organic matter present in water sources to avoid violation)
** Ratio of the actual TOC removal compared to the required removal by regulation (lowest quarterly running annual average must be above 1.0									
GENERAL CHEMISTRIES Turbidity (Distribution)	AVG. 0.38		AVG. 0.47		UNITS NTU	MCLG N/A	MCL N/A	n/a	Major Sources in Drinking Water Sediment in water distribution lines QRAA; Quarterly Running Annual Average 0.5 Minimum Residual at Furthestmost Point in Distribution System
Naturally occurring dissolved calcium and magnesium salts in the source water.									
Chloramine Residual (Distribution)	HIGH QRAA 3.05	RANGE 1.96-3.05	HIGH QRAA 3.29	RANGE 2.13-3.29	ppm	4	4	No	
Fluoride	YEARLY AVG. 0.77	0.50-1.35	0.92	0.73-1.03	ppm	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Hardness	107	76-140	143	100-396	ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a	
UCMR4 RESULTS Manganese (Entry Point to System) HAA9 (Haloacetic Acid) Distribution System Raw/Unprocessed Source Water	AVG. 1.55 31.40	Range 1.1-2.23 17.91-52.07	AVG. 0.47	Range	UNITS ppb ppb	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL 0.400 0.2-0.5		n/a n/a	UCMR4 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act requires that the EPA establish criteria to monitor unregulated contaminants. Up to 30 contaminants may be monitored every five years. The UCMR4 is the fourth effort of this monitoring. There are currently no MCLG's for these contaminants. The contaminants tested are NOT currently regulated. UCMR testing monitors for contaminants in drinking water and untreated source water.
Bromide	247.1	47.4-1220	UCMR4 Sampling for the SWTP System begins in 2019		ppb	20.0		n/a	
Total Organic Carbon	8368	4950-10800			ppb	1000		n/a	
LONG TERM 2 ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE Sampling Performed on Plants' Raw Water Sources	No. of SAMPLES 46	No. DETECTED 2	No. of SAMPLES 24	No. DETECTED 1	UNITS Oocysts/liter	MCLG zero	Action level 12 month LRAA>0.075		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. Monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in some of our source water. Current test methods do not determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Based on Cryptosporidium results, the Houma system is required to provide an additional 1-log treatment for Cryptosporidium no later than 4/1/2022.
Sampling period (2016-2018) Results Range 0.1-1.4									
Sampling Period (2015-2017) Results Range 0-0.1									

During the period covered by this report, the noted violations of drinking water regulations occurred.

COMPLIANCE PERIOD	ANALYTE	TYPE	Notification	Notification
Houma Water Treatment System 1/1/2018 - 3/31/2018	TTHM	MCL/LRAA	Newspaper 3-16-2018	Mail 3-26-2018
Schriever Water Treatment System 2/1/2018 - 2/28/2018	Chlorine Dioxide	Monitoring,DBP,Chlorine Dioxide	Newspaper 3-30-2018	Mail 4-05-2018