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 re-scheduled 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 No. 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Access TPCW lead data and lead service line inventory at https://tpcw.org/our-water/service-line-inventory/ .

WATER SOURCES

SCHRIEVER WATER TREATMENT PLANT:

PRIMARY: 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 at Donaldsonville, LA.

HOUMA WATER TREATMENT PLANT:

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 Intracoastal Canal 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

2025
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
(FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2024)

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 Disinfectand 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 level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

N.D.: Non Detected: An analytical sample where the contaminant could not be detected by the method used by the laboratory.

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

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 2024.

CONTAMINANT	TREATMENT PLANTS: PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID Numbers — HOUMA PWS ID 1109001		SCHRIEVER PWS ID 1109002		Violation				
Clarity	**MAXIMUM**	**LOW %**	**MAXIMUM**	**LOW %**	**UNITS**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Yes/No**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Turbidity (Plant)	0.89	98	0.30	100	NTU	N/A	0.3	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity measures cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Low% is lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting requirements specified for treatment technology. Value without violation >95%									
MICROBIOLOGICAL	Houma 10 Samples/mo. **NO. of POSITIVES**	**HIGHEST Positive MO. %**	Schriever 100 Samples/mo. **NO. of POSITIVES**	**HIGHEST Positive MO. %**	**UNITS**	**MCLG**	**MCL**		**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Total Coliforms	0	0	0	0	Positive	0	See Below	No	Sewerage treatment plants; septic system runoff; livestock operations; wildlife
The MCL: presence of coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples.									
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	0	0	0	Positive	0	See Below	No	Human and animal fecal waste
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)	Data From 4 Sample Sites **MAXIMUM LRAA**	**QTRLY RANGE**	Data From 8 Sample Sites **MAXIMUM LRAA**	**QTRLY RANGE**	**UNITS**	**MCLG**	**MCL**		**Range from individual samples LRAA: Local Running Annual Average Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Total trihalomethanes (THM's)	59.4	19.7 - 89.0	54.7	19.1 - 81.0	ppb	0	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5's)	31.4	18.5 - 31.4	30.2	11.7 - 41.2	ppb	0	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	**MAXIMUM**	**RANGE**	**MAXIMUM**	**RANGE**	**UNITS**	**MCLG**	**MCL**		**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Dalapon	1.2	ND - 1.2 (2 taken)	ND	ND (2 taken)	ppb	200	200	No	Chlorinated Herbicides; Runoff from weed control
Atrazine	0.089	0.089 - 0.69 (2 taken)	0.15	0.11 - 0.15 (2 taken)	ppb	3	3	No	Chlorinated Herbicides; Runoff from weed control
2,4-D	0.18	ND - 0.18 (2 taken)	0.19	ND - 0.19 (2 taken)	ppb	70	70	No	Chlorinated Herbicides; Runoff from weed control
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	**90th PERCENTILE (2023)**	**RANGE 30 Samples**	**90th PERCENTILE (2022)**	**RANGE 30 Samples**	**UNITS**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Sites Over AL**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Lead (Lead/Copper Program)	0	0-5	0	1 - 3	ppb	0	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (Lead/Copper Program)	0.1	0.1 - 0.3	0.3	0.1 - 0.5	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	**MAXIMUM**	**RANGE**	**MAXIMUM**	**RANGE**	**UNITS**	**MCLG**	**MCL**		
Alkalinity	49	49 (one taken)	61	61 (one taken)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	3.4	3.4 (one taken)	3.3	3.3 (one taken)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	55	55 (one taken)	50	50 (one taken)	ppm	250	250	No	Erosion of natural deposits(Secondary drinking water regulation)
Fluoride	0.7	0.70 (one taken)	0.6	0.6 (one taken)	ppm	1.2	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; added to water supply to reduce tooth decay
Nitrate-Nitrite	0.7	0.70 (one taken)	1.1	1.1 (one taken)	ppm	10 / 1	10 / 1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaking from septic tank, sewage
Sodium	27.8	27.8 (one taken)	19.8	19.8 (one taken)	ppm	250	250	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	47	47 (one taken)	31	31 (one taken)	ppm	250	250	No	Erosion of natural deposits(Secondary drinking water regulation)
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	**MAXIMUM**	**RANGE**	**MAXIMUM**	**RANGE**	**UNITS**	**MCLG**	**MCL**		**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Combined Radium (226+228)	ND	(one taken)	ND	(one taken)	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits;oil and gas production; mining
Radium 226	ND	(one taken)	ND	(one taken)	pCi/L	0	15*	No	Erosion of natural deposits;oil and gas production; mining
Gross beta particle activity	2.43	2.01 - 2.43	1.84	1.84	pCi/L	0	50*	No	Erosion of natural deposits;oil and gas production; mining
* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles and 15 pCi/L for Alpha particles.									
DISINFECTANT/OXIDANTS	**AVG.**	**RANGE**	**AVG.**	**RANGE**	**UNITS**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**		**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Chlorine (disinfection leaving plant)	3.40	2.90 - 3.80	3.74	1.9 - 5.1	ppm	4	4	No	Disinfectant added at the treatment plant; maintains at least a 0.5 ppm residual at furthermost point of distribution system
	Max. Daily	**RANGE**	**Max. Daily**	**RANGE**					
Chlorine dioxide	0.65	0.01 - 0.65	0.69	0.01 - 0.69	ppm	0.8	0.8	No	Strong oxidant added to oxidize organics
	Monthly AVG.		**Monthly AVG.**						
	0.03	0.02 - 0.05	0.07	0.03 - 0.15					
	HIGH MO. AVG.	**RANGE**	**HIGH MO. AVG.**	**RANGE**					
Chlorite ion	0.320	0.010 - 0.690	0.117	0.010 - 0.14	ppm	1	1	No	Degradation of chlorine dioxide
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON REMOVAL (TOC)	**LOWEST QTRLY RAA**	**MONTHLY RANGE**	**LOWEST QTRLY RAA**	**MONTHLY RANGE**	**UNITS**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Yes/No**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
TOC Removal	1.70	1.29 - 2.01	1.23	0.85 - 2.25	(ratio)	n/a	1.0**	No	Organic Carbon results from decomposed organic matter present in water sources
** Ratio of the actual TOC removal compared to the required removal by regulation (lowest quarterly running annual average must be above 1.0 to avoid violation)									
GENERAL CHEMISTRIES	**YEARLY AVG.**		**YEARLY AVG.**		**UNITS**	**MCLG**	**MCL**		**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Turbidity (Distribution)	0.82		0.63		NTU	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sediment in water distribution lines
	HIGH QRAA	**QTRLY RANGE**	**HIGH QRAA**	**QTRLY RANGE**					QRAA; Quarterly Running Annual Average
Chloramine Residual (Distribution)	2.94	1.33 - 2.94	3.22	2.10 - 3.22	ppm	4	4	No	0.5 Minimum Chloramine Residual at Furthermost Point in Distribution System
	YEARLY AVG.	**RANGE**	**YEARLY AVG.**	**RANGE**					
Fluoride	0.71	0.50 - 0.83	0.74	0.39 - 1.14	ppm	1.2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
	YEARLY AVG.	**RANGE**	**YEARLY AVG.**	**RANGE**					
Hardness	130	88 - 186	145	96 - 220	ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring dissolved calcium and magnesium salts in the source water.
UCMR5 RESULTS	**HWTP June 2023 - March 2024 AVG.**	**RANGE**	**SWTP April 2023 - January 2024 AVG.**	**RANGE**	**UNITS**	**MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL**			**UCMR5 -** The 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. UCMR5 is the fifth effort of this monitoring. There are currently no MCLG's for these contaminants. Contaminants tested are **NOT** currently regulated. UCMR testing monitors contaminants in drinking water and untreated source water. PFBA, PFPeA, and PFHxA are a group of related chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This group of chemicals is commonly used in non-stick and stain-resistant consumer products, food packaging, fire-fighting foam, and industrial processes. Naturally occurring mineral, lithum carbonate from batteries and recycling, mining runoff and pharmaceuticals.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.0060	0.0052 - 0.0080	0.0063	0.0056 - 0.0068	ppb	0.0050		n/a	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.0032	<0.0030 - 0.0037	N/D	N/D	ppb	0.0030		n/a	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N/D	N/D	0.0031	<0.0030 - 0.0032	ppb	0.0030		n/a	
Lithium	9.25	<9.00 - 9.98	9.07	<9.00 - 9.28	ppb	9.00		n/a	
(LT2) LONG TERM 2 ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE Sampling Performed on Plants' Raw Water Sources	**No. of SAMPLES** 48 **Sampling Period** (2016 - 2018)	**No. DETECTED** 2 **Results Range** 0.1 - 1.4	**No. of SAMPLES** 24 **Sampling Period** (2015 - 2017)	**No. DETECTED** 1 **Results Range** ND - 0.1	**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 sample results, the Houma system was required to provide an additional 1-log treatment for Cryptosporidium by 4/1/2024. **The Houma system has made the required adjustments to acheive the additional 1-log treatment.**

WATER SYSTEM GRADES - PRELIMINARY	FINAL GRADES
WATER SYSTEM LOCATION	**January 1, 2024- December 31, 2024**
HOUMA WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	**Score 100%** **Grade A**
SCHRIEVER WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	**Score 100%** **Grade A**

FINAL GRADES **AVAILBLE ON THE LOUISIANA.GOV COMMUNITY DRINKING WATER ACCOUNTABILITY RULE PAGE AT: www.ldh.la.gov/watergrade**
Click Terrbonne Parish on the map and choose the Houma or Schriever System to see the final updated grades.