

2013 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

(for Calendar Year 2012)

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: 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.

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CCR:
Contact Ray Percle

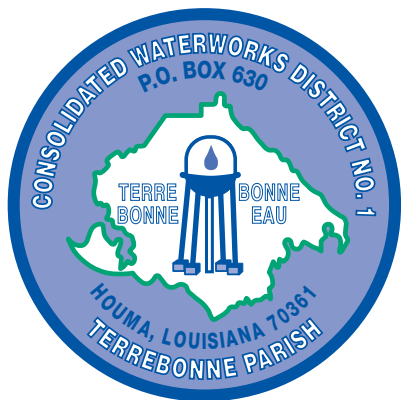
(985) 879-2495 or (985) 448-1576



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 Clarity | TREATMENT PLANTS PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID Nos. | | | | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------|------|-----------|---|
| | HOUMA 1109001 | LOW % | SCHRIEVER 1109002 | LOW % | | | | |
| Turbidity (Plant) | 0.42 | 99 | 9.99 | 97 | NTU | N/A | 0.3 | 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 % Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting requirements specified for treatment technology | | | | | | | | |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL | NO. of POSITIVES | HIGHEST MO. % | NO. of POSITIVES | HIGHEST MO. % | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Total Coliforms (>40 Samples/mo. collected from each system monthly) | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.0 | Positive | 0 | See Below | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and E. coli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Positive | 0 | See Below | 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 I | MAXIMUM | RANGE | MAXIMUM | RANGE | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Total trihalomethanes | 46 | 13 - 37 | 25 | 9 - 57 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Haloacetic Acid (HAA5's) | 13 | 6 - 20 | 11 | 6 - 36 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Stage II (latest EPA rule) | This System Is Not Yet into the EPA Stage II Rule Sampling Requirements | | 5 | 1 qtr into latest rule | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total trihalomethanes | | | 2 | 1 qtr into latest rule | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Haloacetic Acid (HAA5's) | | | | | | | | |
| SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | MAXIMUM | RANGE | MAXIMUM | RANGE | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Atrazine | 0.65 | 0.65 (one taken) | Not Detected | Not Detected | ppb | 3 | 3 | Runoff from Herbicide used on row crops |
| PAH'S--Adipates/Phthalates | MAXIMUM | RANGE | MAXIMUM | RANGE | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| BIS (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate | 0.54 | 0.54 (one taken) | 0.71 | 0.61 - 0.71 | ppb | 0 | 6 | Dishcharge from rubber & Chemical Factories |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | 90 th PER- CENTILE ('11) | # EXCEEDS ACTION LEVEL | 90 th PER- CENTILE ('10) | # EXCEEDS ACTION LEVEL | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Lead (Lead/Copper Program) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (Lead/Copper Program) | 0.4 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | MAXIMUM | RANGE | MAXIMUM | RANGE | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Aluminum | 0.09 | 0.09 (one taken) | 0.09 | 0.09 (one taken) | ppm | 10 | 10 | Aluminum Sulfate used as a coagulant in the water treatment process |
| Arsenic | 1 | 1 (one taken) | Not Detected | Not Detected | ppb | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics' production wastes |
| Antimony | 1 | 1 (one taken) | Not Detected | Not Detected | ppb | 6 | 6 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; & solder |
| Selenium | 10 | 10 (one taken) | 10 | 10 (one taken) | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS | MAXIMUM | RANGE | MAXIMUM | RANGE | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Beta/photom emitters | <4 | <4 | <4 | <4 | pCi/L | 0 | 50* | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Alpha emitters | <3 | <3 | <3 | <3 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | ND | ND | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| * EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles. | | | | | | | | |
| DISINFECTANT/OXIDANTS | AVG. | RANGE | AVG. | RANGE | UNITS | MRDL | MRDL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Chlorine (disinfection leaving plant) | 3.6 | | 3.7 | | ppm | 4 | 4.0 | Disinfectant added at the treatment plant; maintains at least a 0.4 ppm residual at furthestmost point of distribution system |
| Chlorine dioxide | 0.03 | 0 - 0.06 | 0.02 | 0 - 0.24 | ppm | 0.8 | 0.8 | Strong oxidant added to oxidize organics |
| Chlorite ion | 0.33 | .028 - 0.417 | 0.20 | 0.012 - 0.110 | ppm | 1 | 1 | Degradation of chlorine dioxide |
| TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON REMOVAL (TOC) | LOWEST QTRLY RAA | QTRLY RAA RANGE | LOWEST QTRLY RAA | QTRLY RAA RANGE | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| TOC Removal | 1.5 | 1.5 - 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 - 2.23 | (ratio) | n/a | 1.0 ** | Organic Carbon results from decomposed organic matter present in water sources |
| ** Ratio of the actual TOC removal compared to the required removal by regulation | | | | | | | | |
| GENERAL CHEMISTRIES | AVG. | | AVG. | | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Turbidity (Distribution) | 0.61 | | 0.61 | | NTU | N/A | N/A | Sediment in water distribution lines |
| Combined Chlorine Residual (Distribution) | 2.6 | | 2.3 | | ppm | | | 0.4 Minimum Residual at Furthestmost Point in Distribution System |
| Fluoride | 0.6 | | 0.7 | | ppm | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories |
| Hardness | 101 | | 149 | | ppm | | | Naturally occurring dissolved calcium and magnesium salts in the source water. |



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. We are extremely pleased to state that Consolidated Waterworks District No. 1 is currently under no violations, variances, or exemptions. We are still 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.

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