

GENERAL INFORMATIONAL STATEMENTS and WARNINGS

- 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.
- Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
 - Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
 - 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.
 - Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
 - 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.
 - 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

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.

Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR), Consolidated Waterworks was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct (total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) concentrations. The IDSE monitoring results are not used for compliance with the TTHM and HAA5 maximum contaminant levels under the Stage 1 DBPR, but will be used to determine the locations for Stage 2 DBPR compliance monitoring, beginning in 2012 for some water systems. See the CCR's results table for those values. The Houma Water Treatment Plant's monitoring period straddled two calendar years and as such some data was included in the 2010 CCR.

WATER SOURCES

SCHRIEVER WATER TREATMENT PLANT:

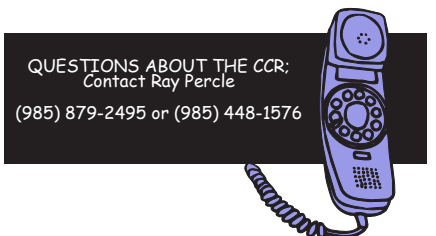
Surface Water from Bayou Lafourche. The bayou runs from Donaldsonville, LA to the Gulf of Mexico. The bayou obtains most of its water from the Mississippi River @ Donaldsonville, LA.

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.



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.			
	HOUMA 1109001		SCHRIEVER 1109002		UNITS	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Clarity	MAXIMUM	LOW %	MAXIMUM	LOW %	NTU	N/A	0.3	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (Plant)	0.31	100	0.55	97				
	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	3	2.91	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	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAXIMUM	RANGE	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total trihalomethanes	39	21 - 57	24	9 - 43	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5's)	8	3 - 12	15	6 - 26	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Atrazine	ND	ND	0.6	0 - 0.6	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.60	ppb	0	5	Discharge from Chemical plants & other industrial activities
Sampling results below (next two categories) are investigative samples required by EPA Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) & will be used to select monitoring locations for future compliance with the Stage 2 DBPR.								
VOLATILE ORGANICS (IDSE Stage 2)	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAXIMUM	RANGE	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total trihalomethanes	62	3 - 62	n/a	n/a	ppb	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5's)	17	3 - 17	n/a	n/a	ppb	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
PAH'S--Adipates/Phthalates	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAXIMUM	RANGE	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DI (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	1.39	0 - 1.4	1.79	0 - 1.8	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber & Chemical Factories
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	90th PER-CENTILE ('08)	# EXCEEDS ACTION LEVEL	90th 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	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	ppm	10	10	Aluminum Sulfate used as a coagulant in the water treatment process
Arsenic	1	1	1	1	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics' production wastes
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAXIMUM	RANGE	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Beta/photon emitters	4	4	<4	<4	pCi/L	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	<3	<3	0.67	0 - 0.67	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ND	ND	1	1	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
	* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.							
DISINFECTANT/OXIDANTS	AVG.		AVG.		UNITS	MRDL	MRDL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (disinfection leaving plant)	3.9		3.5		ppm	4	4.0	Disinfectant added at the treatment plant; maintains at least a 0.4 ppm residual at furthestmost point of distribution system
		RANGE		RANGE				
Chlorine dioxide	0.03	0 - 0.20	0.03	0.01 - 0.05	ppm	0.8	0.8	Strong oxidant added to oxidize organics
Chlorite ion	0.13	0.01 - 0.43	0.36	0.27 - 0.51	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	1.3	1.3 - 1.78	1.82	1.82 - 2.03	(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)	0.5		0.5		NTU	N/A	N/A	Sediment in water distribution lines
Combined Chlorine Residual (Distribution)	2.4		2.2		ppm			0.4 Minimum Residual at Furthestmost Point in Distribution System
Fluoride	0.8		1.0		ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Hardness	86		123		ppm			Naturally occurring dissolved calcium and magnesium salts in the source water.