

# COAST WATERWORKS, INC.

Lakeside Utilities Division

142 W. Howze Beach Road

Slidell, LA 70458

(985) 641-7932

## **a. Distribution Materials Inventory**

Materials inventory information was gathered from various resources including distribution system maps, meter applications records, meter inventory reports, and conversations with senior personnel and retirees. In some cases the figures provided below are estimates due to the limited availability of specific records. However, collectively, the resources used support the accuracy of this information to the best of our knowledge. Coast Waterworks, Inc. updated materials inventory evaluation revealed the following:

### **i. Distribution System Piping:**

As of March, 2018 Coast Waterworks, Inc. has an estimated 51.45 miles of water lines in its distribution system. Most of those lines are asbestos cement (AC) or polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Together these two pipe materials account for approximately 99% of the total piping in our system. The remaining 1% consist of various types of pipe materials. Our maps indicate that we have the following amounts of each pipe material in use: 42.47 miles of polyvinyl (PVC), 8.73 miles of asbestos cement (AC) and 0.02 miles of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE).

### **ii. Service Lines:**

The water system has Polyethylene (Plastic) service lines throughout its distribution system. Although our distribution maps do not provide specific information regarding service lines, we were able to estimate the percentage of each based on the quantities of those materials purchased. Additional resources such as past meter applications, and conversations with senior and retirees were used to confirm the following:

a. Polyethylene (Plastic) Services Lines - From past materials and supplies bid documents, we've established that approximately 100% of the service tubing material purchased from 1978 through 2000 was polyethylene (plastic). Since 2001, plastic has been used exclusively for all new and replaced services.

b. Lead Service Lines - There are **ZERO LEAD SERVICE LINES** in the District's distribution system as confirmed by past meter application records and verified by senior personnel and retirees.

### **iii. Water Meters:**

As of March, 2018 Coast Waterworks, Inc. had approximately 2,925 water meters in its distribution system constructed of Brass. Information found in meter inventory reports revealed the following:

a. Brass Meters - Using the same meter inventory records, we estimate that there are 2,925 brass meters in our distribution system. This figure equates to approximately 100% of the total meters in our service area. Of those meters, approximately 788 were purchased before January 1, 2013, and comply with the standards of House Bill 471 of the State of Louisiana regarding Lead Free materials used in drinking water systems. All new or replaced brass meters installed after January 1, 2013 carry this low lead certification. Although the remaining 2,141 brass meters conformed to the industry standards of their time, they do not meet the low level guidelines of HB 471.

**iv. Private Plumbing Material:**

Coast Waterworks, Inc. has no jurisdiction over private plumbing materials in its distribution system. Piping and fixtures inside the home are the responsibility of the homeowner. If you are concerned that your home is plumbed with lead materials, the following precautions can be taken:

- a. Use only cold water for cooking and drinking.
- b. Flush your taps by running the cold water for 30-60 seconds or until the water reaches a steady temperature to flush potential lead-containing water from your plumbing.
- c. Remove and clean the strainer/aerator screen on your faucet on a regular basis.

**COAST WATERWORKS, INC.**  
**142 WEST HOWZE BEACH ROAD**  
**SLIDELL, LOUISIANA 70458**  
**PWS ID #LA1103013**

**Important Additional Information about Lead & Copper in Drinking Water:**

In the early 1990's community and non-transient non-community water systems were required to complete a materials evaluation of their distribution system in order to identify a pool of targeted sampling sites to be used in the water system's lead and copper sampling plan (40 CFR S141.86(a) and LAC 51:XII.1703).

The intent of the materials evaluation was to identify high-risk locations by determining the materials of construction present in the water system's distribution system including the piping, solder, caulking and interior lining of distribution mains, alloys and home plumbing. In addition, the materials evaluation was required to include locations served by a lead service line and/or other lead plumbing served by the water system.

Concentrations of lead found in drinking water are not typically derive from natural sources. Instead, the most common cause of lead and copper concentrations in potable water is from the gradual corrosion of water supply pipes and plumbing fixtures as well as the solder, or flux used for installation and repair. Most current regulatory efforts to control lead in drinking water focus primarily on reducing the lead content of these system components.

**Coast Waterworks, Inc.'s** distribution system is composed of about 83% PVC, 17% AC mains with CTS tubing used for service lines (main to meter). Our system was installed in 1973 and expanded in 1998 and there are **NO LEAD SERVICE LINES** according to distribution maps and records of installation.

All community and non-transient non-community water systems are required to sample for lead from consumer taps in accordance with the Lead & Copper Rule. Compliance is based off of a calculated 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in a least 90 percent of the homes sampled. The current lead action level is 15 ppb. The Public Health goal for lead is 0.

Lead And Copper	Date	*90 Percentile	Range	Unit	**AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2017	0.3	0.0-0.5	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2017	3	0.0-0.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90<sup>th</sup> percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is 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.

\*\*Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb.

The results from the latest Lead and Copper Samples are found in the table above, our next required monitoring period will be in 2020. **Coast Waterworks, Inc.** is on reduced monitoring following the EPA Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). We take **30** samples from a predetermined pool of homes every 3 years. These **30** homes are from the following EPA LCR classifications:

Tier 1 - Single Family Structures Homes with copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 (but before 1988)

Tier 2 - Building, including Multiple Family Residences locations with copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 (but before 1988)

Tier 3 - Locations with copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1982

**These are some important tips to reduce exposure to Lead and Copper found in your home plumbing system.**

**Coast Waterworks, Inc.** has no jurisdiction over private plumbing materials in its distribution system. Piping and fixtures inside the home are the responsibility of the homeowner. If you are concerned that your home is plumbed with lead materials, the following precautions can be taken:

1. Run your water to flush any potential contaminants out. 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 to flush interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using water for drinking or cooking.
2. Remove and clean your strainer/aerator screen on your faucet on a regular basis.
3. Use cold water for cooking, drinking and preparing baby formula.
4. Boiling water will not remove lead and copper.
5. Identify if your plumbing fixtures may contain lead.

For More Information you can contact us at (985)641-7932. Visit EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

## WHAT IS LEAD?

- Lead is a toxic metal that is harmful if inhaled or swallowed.
- Lead can be found in air, soil, dust, food, and water.

## HOW CAN I BE EXPOSED TO LEAD?

- The greatest exposure to lead is swallowing or breathing in lead paint chips and dust.
- Lead also can be found in some household plumbing materials and water service lines.

## WHO IS AT RISK?

- Children ages 6 and under are at the greatest risk. Pregnant women and nursing mothers should avoid exposure to lead to protect their children.
- Exposure to lead can result in delays in physical and mental development. Your child is also at risk if:
  - your home or a home that your child spends a lot of time in was built before lead paint was banned in 1978.
  - renovation work is being done in such a home.
  - the adults in the home work with lead.

## HOTLINES & INFORMATION

**EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:**  
**800-426-4791**

**National Lead Information Center:**  
**800-424-LEAD**  
[www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead)

**NSF International:**  
[www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org)

**Lead in Drinking Water Web Site:**  
[www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

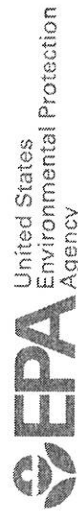
### Additional Information:

Read the annual report you get from your water utility to find out about how they are working to reduce levels of lead in drinking water and other information about your drinking water. Call them if you have any questions.

Contact your local public health department or talk to your doctor about reducing your family's exposure to lead.

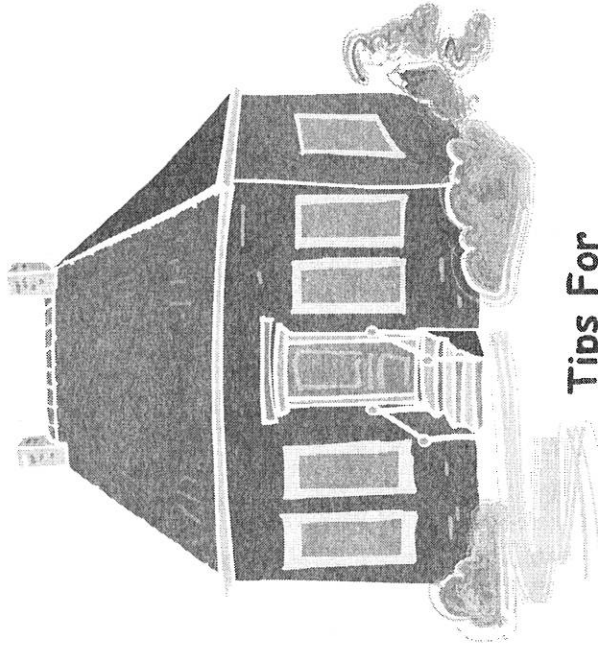
Office of Water (4606 M)  
EPA 816-F-05-001  
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# IS THERE LEAD IN MY DRINKING WATER?

You can reduce the risk  
of lead exposure  
from drinking water  
in your home.



**Tips For  
Protecting  
Your Family's  
Health**

## HOW DOES LEAD GET INTO WATER?

Lead enters the water ("leaches") through contact with the plumbing.

Lead leaches into water through:

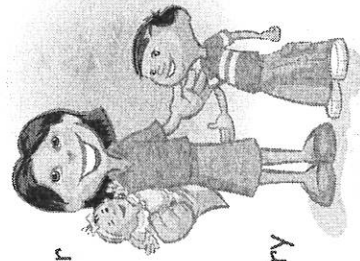
- Corrosion\* of
  - Pipes
  - Solder
  - Fixtures and Faucets (brass)
  - Fittings

\*Corrosion is a dissolving or wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and your plumbing.

The amount of lead in your water also depends on the types and amounts of minerals in the water, how long the water stays in the pipes, the amount of wear in the pipes, the water's acidity and its temperature.

## HEALTH TIP

To help block the storage of lead in your child's body, serve your family meals that are low in fat and high in calcium and iron, including dairy products and green vegetables.



What should I do if I suspect that my water contains high lead levels?

- If you want to know if your home's drinking water contains unsafe levels of lead, have your water tested.
- Testing is the only way to confirm if lead is present or absent.
- Most water systems test for lead as a regular part of water monitoring. These tests give a system-wide picture and do not reflect conditions at a specific drinking water outlet.
- For more information on testing your water, call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Should I test my children for exposure to lead?

- Children at risk of exposure to lead should be tested.
- Your doctor or local health center can perform a simple blood test to determine your child's blood-lead level.
- If your child has a blood lead level at or above 10ug/dl, should take preventive measures.

## QUICK TIPS TO REDUCE YOUR FAMILY'S EXPOSURE TO LEAD



Boiling your water will not get rid of lead.

- Use cold water for drinking or cooking. Never cook or mix infant formula using hot water from the tap.
- Make it a practice to **run the water at each tap** before use.
- Do not consume water that has sat in your home's plumbing for more than six hours. First, make sure to **run the water** until you feel the temperature change before cooking, drinking, or brushing your teeth, unless otherwise instructed by your utility.
- Some faucet and pitcher filters can remove lead from drinking water. If you use a filter, be sure you get one that is certified to remove lead by the NSF International.