## THE WATER WE DRINK

## Gardner Community Water Association, Inc. Public Water Supply ID: LA1079010

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2017. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the drinking quality of your water.

Our water sources are listed below:

Source Name	Source Type	Source ID Number			
Well #2 Hwy 28/NW well	Ground Water	1079010-002			
Well #1 Hwy 28/SE well	Ground Water	1079010-001			
Well #3 Hwy 1200	Ground Water	1079010-003			
Well #4 St. Clair Rd.	Ground Water	1079010-004			

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 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 from 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 as stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants - which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas adioacti production and mining activities.

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available from our office. This plan is an assessment of a delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, our water system had a susceptibility rating of "High". If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office at the number provided in the following paragraph.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report, want to attend any scheduled meetings, or simply want to learn more about your drinking water, please contact Harlis Bass at 318-793-4568.

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. Gardner Community Water System 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 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.

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals/Office of Public Health routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables that follow show the results of our monitoring during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31st, 2017. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)--one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter--one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-- picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT)-an enforceable procedure or level of technological performance which public water

systems must follow to ensure control of a contaminant.

Action Level--the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level-(mandatory Language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-(mandatory language)--The "Goal" (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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment- A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total Coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment- A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if Possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our Water system on multiple occasions.

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations of drinking water regulations.

## Compliance Period Analyte Type

## No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2017

Our water system tested a minimum of 5 monthly samples in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2017	1.20	ppm	.7-1.92	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of the chemical sampling results.

Regulated Contaminants	Co	llection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLO	Typical Source
Barium	2/	1/2017	0.045	.01104	5 ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2/	1/2017	.1	.55-1	ppm	. 4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	2/1	1/2017	0.076	.076-	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion Of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	Date	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over		Typical Source
Copper Free	2015- 2017	0.3	0.1-0.3	Ppm	1.3	0	Ho sys nat lea	rrosion of house- ld plumbing tems; Erosion of ural deposits; ching from wood
Lead	2015- 2017	3	1-9	Ppb	15	0	Con hou sys	servatives. rosion of usehold plumbing tems; erosion of ural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point		Highest LRAA	Range Unit MCL M	ICLG Source
Total Haloaceti acids (HAA5)	10793 Hwy 28	2017	10.1	10.1-10.1- ppb 60	0 Byproduct of disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	Rachal Rd.	2017	9	9.1-9.1 ppb 60	0 Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	10793 Hwy 28	2017	21	20.5 ppb 80 20.5	0 Byproduct of chlorination
TTHM	Rachal Rd.	2017	14	13.8 ppb 80 13.8	0 Byproduct of chlorination

Radionuclides	Collection	Highest	Range	Unit MCL	MCLG	Source
	Date	Value				
Gross Alpha Partical activity	213/2017	16.4	16.4	pCi/l 15	0	Erosion of Natural deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	2/1/2017	0.405	0.405	5 pCi/l 5		Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Chloride	2/3/2014	15.1	10.1—15.1	MG/L	250
Iron	2/1/2017	1.8	.046-1.8	MG/L	0.3
PH	2/3/2014	8.09	7.96—8.09	PH	8.5
Sulfate	2/3/2014	14	10—14	MG/L	250
Manganese	2/1/2017	0.062	.0052062	MG/L	0.05
Zinc	2/1/2017	0.59	0.59	MG/L	5

++++++Environmental Protection Agency Required Health Effects Language+++++++

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 (300-426-4791).

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpa radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excel of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers.

We at the Gardner Community Water Association, Inc. work around the clock to provide top quality drinking water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect and conserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please call our office (318-793-4568) if you have questions.