

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:

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Source Type</u>	<u>Source ID Number</u>
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 gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants - which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas 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 1st 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

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	2/1/2017	0.045	.011-.045	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	2/1/2017	0.076	.076-	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion Of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Date	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper Free	2015-2017	0.3	0.1-0.3	Ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2015-2017	3	1-9	Ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Source
Total Haloacetic 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	20.5-20.5	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of chlorination
TTHM	Rachal Rd.	2017	14	13.8-13.8	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of chlorination

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Source
Gross Alpha Partical activity	2/13/2017	16.4	16.4	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of Natural deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	2/1/2017	0.405	0.405	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	.0052-.062	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 alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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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.