with the primary drinking	water standards, i	ne treateu	water is mo	intorcu	WHOH G		Agree 1		
Source Water Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	<u>Unit</u>	MCL		Typical Source Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants;		
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	11/19/2019	1.5	0-4:5	ppb		. 6	paramics: electronics: solder		
BARIUM	2/5/2019	0.028	0 - 0.028	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits		
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE FLUORIDE	11/19/2019	0.7	0 - 0.7	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories		
	11/19/2019	0.3	0 - 0.3	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Treated Water			70						
Regulated Contaminants NITRATE-NITRITE	Collection Date 6/30/2020	Highest Value 0,11.	Range 0 - 0.11	Unit ppm	MCL 10	MCLG 40	Typical Source Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Source Water						i de la compansa de l			
Radiological Contaminants COMBINED RADIUM	Collection <u>Date</u> 11/19/2019	Highest Value 1.07	Range 0 - 1.07	Unit pCi/l	MCL 5	MCLG 0	Typical Source Erosion of natural deposits		
(-226 & -228) GROSS ALPHA	11/19/2019	2.27	0 - 2.27	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits		
PARTICLE ACTIVITY GROSS ALPHA,	11/19/2019	1.06	0 - 1.06	pCi/l	95	0	Erosion of natural deposits		
EXCL. RADON & U GROSS BETA	11/19/2019	3.52	0 - 3.52	pCi/l	50 -	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is		
PARTICLE ACTIVITY							4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ.		
Treated Water Radiological Contaminants No Detected Results w	Gollection 4- Date vere Found in the 6	Value	" Range	<u>Unif</u>	MCL	MCLG			
Lead and Copper COPPER, FREE 20	<u>Date</u> <u>P</u> 16 - 2018	90TH ercentile 0.2	Range 0 - 0.5	<u>Ur</u>		Site Over 0	r AL Typical Source Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits;		
LEAD 20	16 - 2018	2	0 - 15	bt	ob 15	0	Leaching from wood preservatives		
Disinfection Byprodu TOTAL HALOACETIC	ucts Sample Po		Period 2020	Hig	hest LR/	AA Rar 0.3 2.3	1 - ppb 60 0 By-product of drinking		
ACIDS (HAA5) TOTAL HALOACETIC	469 MUND	YLOOP	2020		1	0	- ppb 60 0 By-product of drinking		
ACIDS (HAA5) TTHM	100 IRENE	DRIVE	2020		2	0	- ppb 80 0 By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Source Secondary C	Contaminants		lection Dat	e	, E	lighest Va 0.06			
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE		1	1719/2019 1/19/2019	, il	X	20	0 - 20 MG/L 250 0 - 0.95 MG/L 0.3		
IRON MANGANESE		. 1	2/26/2019 2/26/2019		• .	0.95 0.04	0-0.04 = MG/L 0.05		
PH			2/5/2019 1/19/2019		A. S.	7.9 0.012	5.4 - 7.9 PH 8.5 0 - 0.012 MG/L 0.1		
SILVER SULFATE		1	1/19/2019		V	10 0.036	* 0 - 10 · MG/L 250		
ZINC	0		2/5/2019 llection Da	fo		Highest V			
Treated Secondary No Detected Results	were Found in the	Calendar	Year of 202	0		it			

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 (800–426–4791).

There are no additional required health effects notices.

We at the SOUTH GRANT WATER CORPORATION 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 if you have questions, 318-899-5726.

The Water We Drink

SOUTH GRANT WATER CORPORATION-Public Water Supply ID: LA1043008

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2020. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien). 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 quality of your water.

Our water source(s) are listed below:

Source Name
WELL 3 BENTLEY
WELL AT PAUL STREET PROSPECT 3
EAST WELL #9 WELL 1 AT PROSPECT WELL 2 AT BENTLEY WELL 1 AT BENTLEY
WELL AT STEWART NURSERY
WELL 2 AT PROSPECT PROSPECT WELL 4

Source Water Type Ground Water Ground Water Ground Water Ground Water **Ground Water** Ground Water Ground Water **Ground Water Ground Water**

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 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.

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 'MEDIUM'. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 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 WILLIAM SMITH at 318-899-5726.

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. SOUTH GRANT WATER CORPORATION 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 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, 2020. 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.

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

In the tables below, you will find many terms and appreviations 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 (ug/L) — 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 (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) – the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) – the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's 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.

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.

Compliance Period

<u>Analyte</u>

Type DEDORT