**LAFAYETTE UTILITIES SYSTEM**
**TYPICAL WATER ANALYSIS**
August 2009

## Typical Water Analysis

While producing an average of 22 million gallons per day, Lafayette Utilities System (LUS) has provided safe, clean drinking water for more than 100 years. In fact, we have never had a single violation of drinking water regulations and have always strived to plan and execute the leading strategies and technologies to bring our customers quality drinking water.

LUS goes beyond simply complying with regulations. We take extra steps to ensure that water delivered to our customers is safe, good tasting, clean and meets our higher standards.

As you read through the August 2009 Typical Water Analysis, if you need additional information, or would like something clarified, please call Don Broussard, LUS Water Operations Manager, at (337) 291-5901 or email askus@lus.org. You can also obtain a copy of the LUS 2008 Water Quality Report at http://www.lus.org/site26.php.

## Where Does LUS Water Come From?

The LUS water source is the Chicot Aquifer, a large, natural underground "lake" in southwest Louisiana. It is a stable, plentiful, and protected fresh water supply. Once water reaches the plants, it is cleaned through a three-stage process that includes (1) softening, (2) filtering and (3) disinfecting before it reaches our customers' taps.

## Definitions

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

*Parts per million (ppm):* equivalent to one inch in 15.78 miles; equivalent to one second in 11.57 days.

**National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs or primary standards)* are legally enforceable standards that apply to public water systems. Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.

| *Lafayette Utilities System Treated Water August 2009* | | |
|---|---|---|
| ***Substance*** | ***LUS Average*** | ***MCL*** |
| Aluminum** | 0.102 ppm | 0.2 ppm |
| Calcium*** | 33 ppm | *** |
| Free Chlorine Residual* | 1.08 ppm | 4.0 ppm |
| Copper* | not detected | 1.3 ppb |
| Fluoride** | not detected | 4 ppm |
| Iron** | 0.006 ppm | 0.3 ppm |
| Lead* | not detected | 0.001 ppm |
| Magnesium*** | 11 ppm | *** |
| Manganese** | not detected | 0.05 ppm |
| Methyl tertbutyl ether (MTBE)*** | not detected | *** |
| Nitrate | not detected | 10 ppm |
| Nitrite* | not detected | 1 ppm |
| pH** | 8.34 SU | 6.5-8.5 pH Units |
| Silica*** | 30.3 ppm | *** |
| Sodium*** | 20.6 ppm | *** |
| Total Alkalinity*** | 134 ppm | *** |
| Total Dissolved Solids** | 249 ppm | 500 ppm |
| Total Hardness*** | 117 ppm (~7 grains) | *** |
| Total Organic Carbon*** | 0.09 ppm | *** |
| Total Phosphate*** | 0.39 ppm | *** |
| Total Trihalomethanes* | 0.012 ppm | 0.060 ppm |
| Turbidity*** | 0.33 NTU | *** |

***National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs or secondary standards)* are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, states may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.

****Unregulated Contaminants* are contaminants which, at the time of publication, are not subject to any proposed or promulgated national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR), are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems, and may require regulations under SDWA.