KNOW WHEN TO WATER
SO THERE'S ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE

LUS LAWN WATERING SCHEDULE

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
DAY							
ADDRESS	even		odd	even	odd	even	odd
TIME	Watering permitted between the hours of midnight & 2 PM						

Schedule applies only to automated watering systems and sprinklers, not handheld hose watering.

Water Conservation Ordinance is in effect
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The Lafayette Utilities System (LUS) water source is the Chicot Aquifer, a large, natural underground "lake" in Southwest Louisiana. It is a stable and plentiful freshwater 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 your tap.

As part of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality conducted an assessment of LUS's water sources. The purpose of the assessment was to determine what sources, if any, are vulnerable to contamination from surface sources. The program considered well age and construction, location of the well in relation to potential sources of contamination, and actual test data. According to the report, the LUS water system had a susceptibility rating of "medium." This analysis was used in comparison with other water systems in the state to establish priorities and protection activities. LUS's SWAP report is available for review by contacting Craig Gautreaux, Water/Wastewater Operations Manager, at 337-291-5921.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CHICOT AQUIFER

1 WHERE IS THE CHICOT AQUIFER?
The Chicot Aquifer is located under all or parts of 15 parishes in Southwestern Louisiana and parts of East Texas.

2 HOW MUCH WATER IS USED DAILY?
Recent data from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) indicates that more than 800 million gallons of water are withdrawn from the aquifer on an average day.

3 WHO USES THE AQUIFER?
The aquifer is the source of drinking water for virtually every person living in Southwest Louisiana. It also serves as the primary water supply for most commercial, industrial, institutional, and agricultural uses.

OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU

Producing an average of 22 million gallons per day, Lafayette Utilities System (LUS) has provided safe, clean drinking water for almost 125 years. We have always strived to plan and execute 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 all water delivered to you is safe, good tasting, clean, and meets our highest standards. LUS has planned carefully to provide continuous water service during emergencies. Although not every contingency can be anticipated, we have prepared well to ensure the water utility's survival. We recognize that with a continuous water supply during emergencies, critical services, such as fire suppression and public health, can be maintained.

This Water Quality Report is a mandate of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in compliance with the 1996 amended Safe Drinking Water Act, which requires all community water systems to deliver a brief annual water quality report. This report includes required language that is not suggestive of a problem for LUS customers. We believe this is a great tool for educating and communicating with our customers. As you read through this report, if you need additional information or would like something clarified, please call Craig Gautreaux, Water/Wastewater Operations Manager, at 337-291-5921.

The Lafayette City Council oversees all LUS operations and meets at 5:30 PM on the first and third Tuesday of each month at City Hall, located at 705 W. University Avenue.

LUS
LAFAYETTE UTILITIES SYSTEM

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2020

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2020

No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2020

MONITORED BEFORE ANY TREATMENT

Substance	Major Source in Drinking Water	MCL	MCLG	LUS Max	LUS Range
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	10 ppb	0 ppb	1.1 ppb	<RL-1.1 ppb
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.63 ppm	<RL-0.63 ppm
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	6 ppb	0 ppb	15 ppb*	<RL-15 ppb
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm
P -Dichlorobenzene	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	75 ppb	75 ppb	0.26 ppb	0.16-0.26 ppb
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	Erosion of natural deposits	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.516 pCi/L	<RL-0.516 pCi/L
Gross Beta Particle Activity	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	4.58 pCi/L	<RL-4.58 pCi/L

*Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate was detected only once in source water before any treatment and not within the distribution system. It was subsequently retested the same quarter, at the same sample point, with no detectable level. Sampling from the following quarter also yielded no detectable levels.

MONITORED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT

Substance	Major Source in Drinking Water	MCL	MCLG	LUS Max	LUS Range
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	Erosion of natural deposits	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.934 pCi/L	<RL-0.934 pCi/L

MONITORED IN THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Disinfection By-Products	Typical Source	Period	MCL	MCLG	Highest LRAA	LUS Range	Location
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	60 ppb	0 ppb	3 ppb	1.6-4.0 ppb	Ambassador Caffery & W. Congress
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	60 ppb	0 ppb	4 ppb	2.2-4.8 ppb	Gloria Switch Rd. & Arbor
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	60 ppb	0 ppb	6 ppb	1.4-3.9 ppb	Kaliste Saloom & E. Broussard
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	60 ppb	0 ppb	6 ppb	2.6-6.3 ppb	Thomas Nolan & Brigante
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	60 ppb	0 ppb	2 ppb	1.4-3.2 ppb	Vennard & Valley View
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	60 ppb	0 ppb	2 ppb	1.2-2.8 ppb	Walker & Doc Bonin
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	80 ppb	0 ppb	8 ppb	7.6-9.3 ppb	Ambassador Caffery & W. Congress
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	80 ppb	0 ppb	11 ppb	9.2-10.5 ppb	Gloria Switch Rd. & Arbor
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	80 ppb	0 ppb	11 ppb	7.6-19.2 ppb	Kaliste Saloom & E. Broussard
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	80 ppb	0 ppb	19 ppb	11.2-19.1 ppb	Thomas Nolan & Brigante
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	80 ppb	0 ppb	8 ppb	6.5-9.3 ppb	Vennard & Valley View
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2020	80 ppb	0 ppb	6 ppb	5.6-7.1 ppb	Walker & Doc Bonin

Disinfectant	Typical Source	Period	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest RAA	LUS Range
Chlorine	Water additive used to control microbes	2020	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.57 ppm	0.50-2.68 ppm

Microbiologicals	Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	Result
No detected results were found in the calendar year of 2020.				

MONITORED AT CUSTOMER'S TAP

Substance	Typical Source	EPA Designated Action Level (Requires Treatment) at 90th Percentile	LUS Range	Sites over Action Level	LUS Results at 90th Percentile
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	15 ppb	<RL-4.0 ppb	0	<RL ppb

Lead is sampled triennially. Results are from 2019 testing. Lead has not been detected in LUS's source water, records do not show any lead pipes in the distribution system.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, but their presence does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's, Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 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). Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. LAFAYETTE UTILITIES 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.

WHAT ARE CONTAMINANTS ANYWAY?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity, as well as radioactive materials. Contaminants that may be present in water before any treatment 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 may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil or gas production, mining, or farming.

ORGANIC 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.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

DEFINITIONS

ACTION LEVEL (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

LOCATIONAL/RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE (LRAA/RAA)
The average of testing results for the last four quarters at a specific location or systemwide.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)
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 (MCLG)
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 DISINFECTION LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG)
The amount of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL)
Highest level of disinfectant allowed. EPA cites convincing evidence of the need for disinfectant for controlling microbial contaminants.

PARTS PER BILLION (PPB)
Equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000

PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)
Equivalent to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000

PICOCURIES PER LITER (PCI/L)
A measure of radioactivity.

REPORTING LIMIT (RL)
The lowest concentration of a chemical that can be reported by a laboratory.

LOOKING AHEAD **LUS is excited about this opportunity to reach our customers and is always staying abreast of new technologies to better serve you. We urge you to call us at 337-291-5921 or visit us online at lus.org/contact-us if you have any questions concerning water quality.**

LUS
LAFAYETTE UTILITIES SYSTEM