



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY - 2007
PWSID: KY0560258

PURE TAP REPORT

The Pure Tap Report is the "message in the bottle." Each day babies, children and adults depend on Louisville Water Company (LWC) for superior water quality. We supply drinking water to over 830,000 people in Louisville Metro, Bullitt and Oldham Counties.

QUALITY FROM OUR TAP TO YOURS

On average, LWC produces 122 million gallons of drinking water each day. There can never be any doubt as to the water's quality. Each day our scientists perform 300 tests on the drinking water. In 2006, LWC met the water quality health standards set by the EPA. The organization also honored the company with its Five-Year Director's Award for outstanding water quality.

LWC continually works to maintain quality. In 2006, we began projects to make our treatment plants more efficient. Work will begin in 2007 to increase the amount of water drawn from the aquifer at our B.E. Payne Plant in Prospect. Riverbank filtration draws water from the ground that has been naturally filtered by sand and gravel. The process provides a much cleaner source.

LWC maintains 3,900 miles of pipe to deliver drinking water. By the end of 2006 we nearly completed a 15-year program to replace or rehabilitate 500 miles of old mains. The program was a resounding success, reducing main breaks by nearly 30-percent system wide. In 2006, we continued improvements in Bullitt County, upgrading and installing new water mains. We also constructed new tanks and booster stations throughout Jefferson, Oldham and Bullitt Counties to meet the demands of a growing service area.

Ironically, LWC's service area expands as water sales decrease. 2006 produced the lowest water sales since 1993. It was an extremely wet year with almost no outdoor watering; consumer water use is down due to low-flow fixtures and fewer persons per household. Despite the lagging sales, LWC continues its mission to enhance water quality, customer satisfaction and value. Customers consistently give LWC high marks for reliability, service, quality and information.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

Our Customer Service Center can help with questions about water service.

- Call at least two days before starting or discontinuing water service.
- Use the automated system to check your balance or pay by credit card.
- Save time by paying your bill with automatic bank draft. The money is automatically deducted from a checking or savings account on the due date you select. Visit www.louisvillewater.com/efactm for more information.



Customers help us improve our service

A Customer Advisory Council meets every eight weeks. The Board of Water Works meets the second Tuesday of each month at 12:30pm at 550 South Third Street.

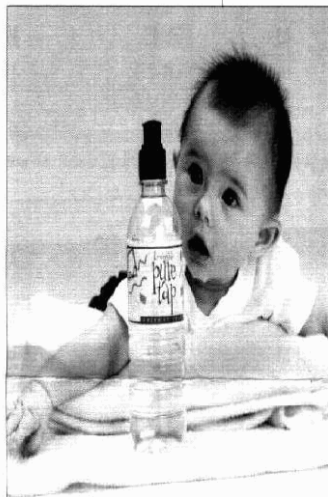
THE SOURCE

LWC is the public water supplier in Jefferson County and parts of Bullitt and Oldham Counties. The Ohio River is the source for your drinking water. LWC operates two surface water treatment plants with intakes on the Ohio River. LWC also draws water through the aquifer next to the river at the B.E. Payne Plant.

In October 2003, the Kentucky Division of Water approved a Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan for Jefferson County. The plan looks at LWC's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The plan identified spills of hazardous materials on the Ohio River and permitted discharges of sanitary sewers as the highest contamination risks. In Jefferson County, land use in the protection area is primarily zoned for residential and commercial use, with only a few industrial sites. In Oldham and Trimble Counties (areas bordering the Ohio River to the north of our intakes) land use is primarily zoned for residential and agricultural use. Therefore source water contaminant risks are relatively low. LWC maintains an Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Services Plan to address potential contaminant risks. To view the entire Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan contact Jim Smith at 569-3600.

Wellhead Protection Plan

In 2004, the Kentucky Division of Water approved LWC's Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP). The plan's goal is to protect groundwater feeding into the riverbank filtration wells from contamination within the Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) in Prospect. LWC continuously updates the plan. New residents and businesses in the protection area receive information about the WHPP and educational materials. The information is also on our web site. LWC has submitted a grant application to the EPA for groundwater monitoring; the program would begin upon receipt of funding.

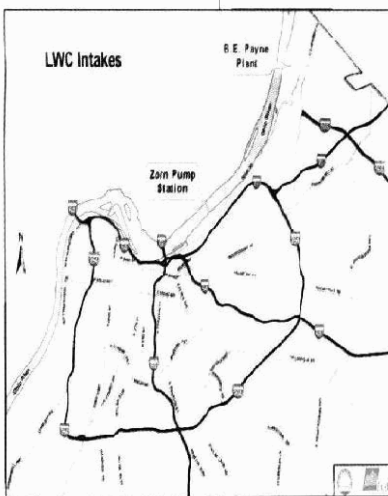


CUSTOMER SERVICE

CALL CENTER

(502) 583-6610
custsvc@lwcky.com
Monday - Friday 8am - 8pm
Saturday 8:30am - 12:30pm
Bullitt County Customers
Call: 1-888-535-6262

LWC draws surface water from the Ohio River at the Zorn Avenue Pump Station and the B.E. Payne Plant. LWC also draws water from a Riverbank Filtration well at the Payne Plant.



Dear Louisville Water Company Customer,

I'm pleased to provide you with Louisville Water Company's (LWC) annual water quality report. The Pure Tap report gives you detailed information about the quality of your drinking water. LWC prepared this report to meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendment.

The "message in the bottle" is drinking water that is safe and reliable. Your drinking water meets and in most cases exceeds the strict health standards the EPA sets. Quality is at the core

of the drinking water we produce every day; our community's public health and safety is dependent upon our product.

In August of 2007 I will retire from LWC. I have been blessed to have spent nearly 40 years in the water industry and at LWC. It has been an immensely challenging and rewarding experience. It has been my pleasure to serve this company and community.

John L. Huber

John L. Huber
President, Louisville Water Company

PURE TAP TURNS 10!



In 1997, LWC launched a campaign to promote the health benefits, convenience and value of tap water. LWC gave its water a name, Pure Tap and offered an empty bottle to fill anywhere in Louisville! Since 1997 we've provided over one million empty bottles to use at home, school, civic meetings and sporting events. Today, Pure Tap is more than a bottle! The program includes education programs for children and adults. We've also created community partnerships that promote healthy lifestyles and the value of good dental health. Learn more about our education programs at www.tapperszone.com or email ksmith@lwcky.com



CONSIDER A MORE EFFECTIVE WAY OF WATERING THIS SUMMER

LWC can install an irrigation meter and service on an existing water service. This allows you to separate irrigation water usage from residential use. There are no sewer charges on irrigation services. Contact New Service Applications at 569-3600 x2162.



LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY

550 South Third Street
Louisville, KY 40202

GET THE MESSAGE AND THE BOTTLE

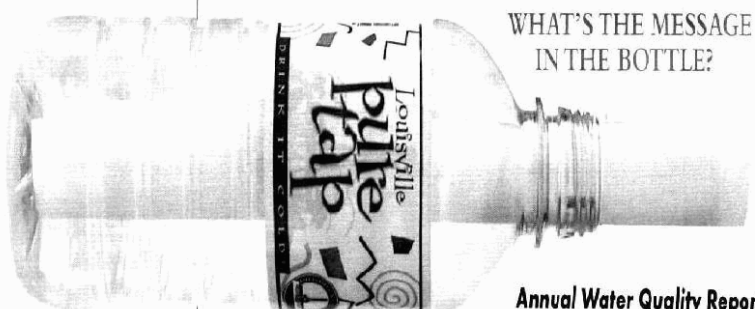
LWC provides Pure Tap bottles to use at home, school, church, civic meetings and sporting events.

GET FREE PURE TAP BOTTLES

Call 569-3600 and ask for public information or email puretapbottles@lwcky.com

QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT?

Barbara Crow
Public Information Officer
569-3695
bcrow@lwcky.com



WHAT'S THE MESSAGE IN THE BOTTLE?

Annual Water Quality Report

2006 WATER QUALITY DATA

Data is from testing done in 2006, unless otherwise noted, in accordance with 401 KAR Chapter 8. All figures are well below EPA guidelines. Your drinking water meets and in most cases exceeds the strict health standards set by the EPA.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - TREATMENT PLANTS

Water Quality Data 2006 Substance (units)	Crescent Hill Filter Plant (CHFP)			B. E. Parke Water Treatment Plant (BEP)			MCL	MCLG	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source of Contamination
	CHFP Average	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	BEP Average	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections				
Inorganic										
Barium (ppm)	0.03	0.03	one measurement	0.02	0.02	one measurement	2	2	Yes	Drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	0.99	1.15	0.91 - 1.15	0.98	1.06	0.90 - 1.06	4	4	Yes	Additive that promotes strong teeth. Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	1.2	1.5	0.84 - 1.5	0.8	1.0	0.56 - 1.0	10	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer & leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	BDL	0.009	BDL - 0.016	BDL	BDL	BDL	1	1	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer & leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.05	0.21 100% ≤ 0.3	0.02 - 0.21	0.05	0.03 100% ≤ 0.3	0.04 - 0.08	TT 100% ≤ 1.0 and 95% ≤ 0.3	n/a	Yes	Soil runoff
Organic										
Atrazine (ppb)	0.1	0.2	BDL - 0.2	BDL	0.1	BDL - 0.1	3	3	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	1.32	Lowest RAA Removal Ratio 1.18	0.94 - 2.03	1.62	Lowest RAA Removal Ratio 1.17	1.90 - 2.90	TT (≥ 1.00)	n/a	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Total Organic Carbon occurs in source waters from natural substances such as decayed leaves and animal wastes. It can combine with chlorine used in disinfection to form disinfection byproducts. TOC is measured in parts per million (ppm) but compliance with the treatment technique (TT) is based on a running annual average of the monthly ratios of the percent TOC treatment removal compared to the required removal. A minimum annual average ratio of 1.00 is required. In 2006, LWC met the TOC treatment technique requirement.

Radionuclides

Substance (units)	Annual Average	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source of Contamination			
Combined Radium (pCi/l) (2003) (Reported as Radium 226 & 228)	0.1	0.2	BDL - 0.2	0.1	0.3	BDL - 0.3	5	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/l) (2003)	0.2	0.3	BDL - 0.3	0.3	1.0	BDL - 1.0	15	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta photon emitters (pCi/l) (2003)	2.3	3.7	1.4 - 3.7	1.8	3.1	BDL - 3.1	50	0	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Radionuclide results are from 2003 and the most recent required testing done in accordance with the regulation. The MCL for Beta emitters is 4 units/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta emitters.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance (units)	Annual Average	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihaloethane (ppb)	22.8 (RAA)	24.2 (RAA)	11.3 - 47.3	80	n/a	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halooxetic Acid 5 (ppb)	12.0 (RAA)	13.7 (RAA)	5.0 - 35.0	60	n/a	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramine (ppm)	2.6 (RAA)	2.6 (RAA)	1.1 - 3.4	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform (% positive)	0.1%	0.3%	0 - 0.3%	≤ 5% positive samples/month	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Substances - At Customer's Tap

Substance (units)	Highest single result	# Results Exceeding AL	90th percentile	Range of Detections	AL	MCLG	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (2005)	0.32	0	0.12	0.01 - 0.32	AL 90% ≤ 1.3	1.3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (2005)	17.0	1	6.5	BDL - 17.0	AL 90% ≤ 15	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and copper results are from 2005 and the most recent required testing done in accordance with the regulation. All samples were taken at customer's taps meeting lead and copper plumbing and water holding time criteria. 60 sites were tested, one (1) sample exceeded the Action Level for lead, none exceeded the Action Level for copper.

Cryptosporidium: LWC monitors for Cryptosporidium, a tiny intestinal parasite often found in surface waters like the Ohio River. Cryptosporidium can cause flu-like symptoms if ingested. In 2006, LWC analyzed 34 Ohio River samples. We detected low levels of Cryptosporidium in six samples. These detections were within ranges typically measured in the Ohio River. LWC optimizes its treatment processes to help ensure removal.

View this report on-line at www.louisvillewater.com. Click on "water quality."

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA

- pH - 8.2 SU
- Calcium (as Ca) - 45 mg/L
- Hardness (as CaCO3) - 161 mg/L (9.4 grains/gallon)
- Sodium (as Na) - 17 mg/L
- Magnesium (as Mg) - 12 mg/L
- Alkalinity (as CaCO3) - 79 mg/L

mg/L - milligrams per liter
su - standard units
Data is an average of Crescent Hill and B.E. Parke Treatment Plants

TABLE DEFINITIONS

- MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.
- MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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.
- MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.
- MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. 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.
- BDL:** Below Detection Levels. Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- n/a:** Not Applicable. Does not apply.
- ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter, mg/L.
- ppb:** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter, µg/L.
- pCi/L:** Picouries per liter. A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- mrem/yr:** Millirems per year. A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. A measure of the clearness or clarity of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
- AL:** Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.
- RAA:** Running Annual Average.
- TT:** Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Spanish (Español): Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcala o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This pamphlet contains important information about your drinking water. Please have this information translated.)

A MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Immuno-compromised Persons

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 healthcare 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 1-800-426-4791.

Both tap and bottled water can come from 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 may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The following contaminants may be present in source water:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria from sewage, livestock and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals. These occur naturally or come from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides from agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential areas.
- 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 naturally occur or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that shall provide the same protection for public health.

