VILLAGE OF West Lafayette, OH

New Water Testing Results!

The Village of West Lafayette's water passed rigorous tests with flying colors. The Village conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic and volatile organic contaminants during 2010. Samples were collected for a total of 56 different contaminants, all samples met the EPA standards and most contaminants were *not even* detected. We have a current unconditional license to operate our water system.

The Village of West Lafayette has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

What is the source of your drinking water?

The Village of West Lafayette receives its drinking water from three groundwater supply wells located adjacent to the treatment plant site. A Wellhead Protection Plan and Water Source Protection Plan has been developed by West Lafayette and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency that details the susceptibility of West Lafayette's source water and the existing and potential sources of contamination in the adjacent area. A copy of this document may be examined at West Lafayette's offices at 113 E. Railroad St.

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Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2010

For emergency purposes, such as a loss of power, the West Lafayette Water Treatment Plant has an emergency generator that can furnish power to the well field and treatment plant. Water can be treated and pumped to all points of the distribution system during power failure.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water for either tap or bottled water; include surface water from rivers or lakes, or ground sources such as springs or wells. As water travels over the surface of the 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: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring as rocks or in soils or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) 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; (E) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water for West Lafayette comes from wells. The ground-water aquifer that supplies our drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures.

More information is available by contacting Mr. Dave Kadri, Village Administrator at 545-7834.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

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 infection. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of West Lafayette conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate, and volatile organic contaminants during 2010. Samples were collected for a total of 56 different contaminants, most of which were *not* detected in the Village of West Lafayette water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

In 2010, Well #2 was cleaned and a new pump was installed to improve system reliability. Also the internals of both reservoirs were cleaned to remove a sediment buildup to improve water clarity.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at the regular Council meetings of the Village of West Lafayette, which meets at 7:00 pm on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 116 North Kirk Street.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Mr. Dave Kadri, Village Administrator at 740-545-7834.

Lead Advisory

"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. The Village of West Lafayette 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 at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Suspicious Activities

If you observe anyone loitering, tampering with, or any other suspicious activities concerning your public water system call the Police Department immediately to report it at 545-6324 or 911.Your public water system consists of wells, hydrants, piping, pumps, treatment buildings and storage tanks.

The Village of West Lafayette has a current unconditional license to operate its water system.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of West Lafayette drinking water:

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	NA	0.12	NA	NO	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	0	10	0.43	NA	NO	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewerage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	2	NA	NO	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.292	NA	NO	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethanes Total (ug/l)	NA	80	6.75	NA	NO	2008	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Total (ug/l)	NA	60	1.4	NA	NO	2008	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l)	0	2	<0.5	NA	NO	2010	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Dibromo-Chloromethane (ug/l)	60	80	0.53	NA	NO	2010	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectant							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.48	0.20-0.75	NO	2010	Water additive used to control microbes

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

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 Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L: Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L: Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in a little over 31.7 years.

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

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means "less than". A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

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