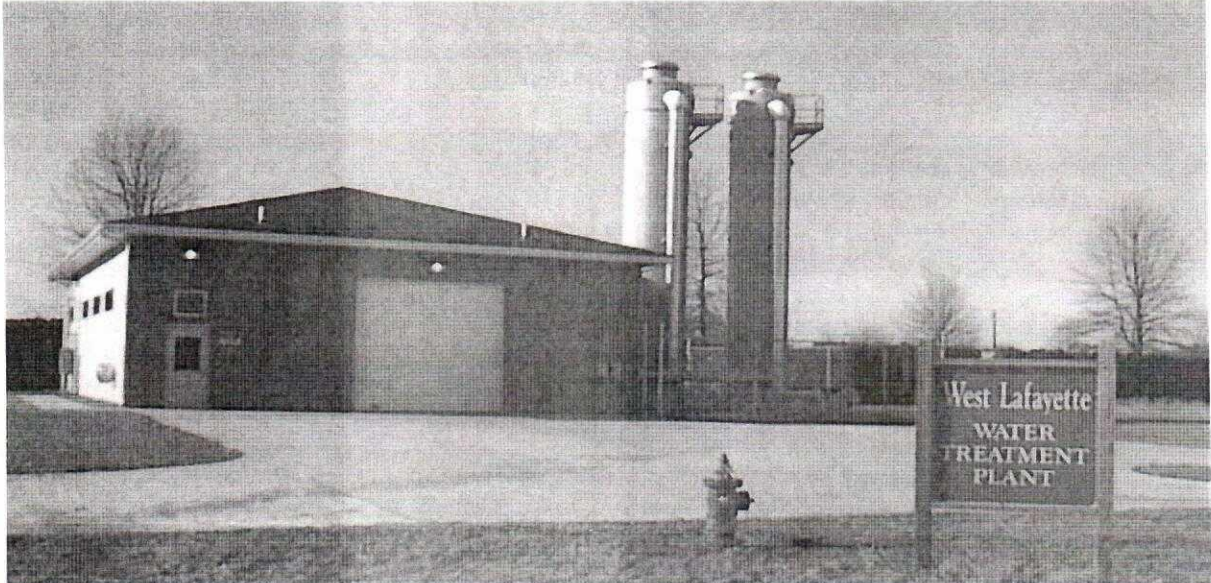


Village of West Lafayette 2015 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report



New Water Testing Results!

The Village of West Lafayette sampled the water it provides to you for bacteria, inorganic and volatile organic contaminants during 2015. Samples were collected for over 32 different contaminants including lead and copper. All lead and copper samples collected were below the required EPA levels. Currently, the Village of West Lafayette has a valid unconditional license to operate its water system.

Village of West Lafayette

2015 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

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. 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.

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. Immune-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. In 2015, the Village of West Lafayette conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate, disinfection byproducts, and volatile organic contaminants. Samples were collected for over 32 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.

The Village of West Lafayette had an action level exceedance on May 20, 2015 for a Total Coliform Bacteria sample. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in one sample and this was a warning of potential problems. The Village of West Lafayette took five follow-up samples which all tested negative. Based upon the five follow-up samples no additional testing or actions are required. The Village of West Lafayette routinely takes three Total Coliform Bacteria samples per month.

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 115 East Railroad Street.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Mr. Tom Grier, 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 740-545-6324 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's drinking water:

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination; Effects
Total Coliform Bacteria	All of 2015	1 sample of 36 failed	Pass/Fail	Pass	Pass	NA	N	Indicator potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Five follow-up samples all passed
Chlorine (Disinfectant)	All of 2015	0.59	0.29-0.79	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes: Eye/Noise Irritation. Stomach Discomfort
DS201: Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	July 2015	6	NA	0	60	ppb	N	Location DS201 East End of Town: By-product of drinking water disinfection. A Cancer Risk
DS201: TTHM (Trihalomethanes)	July 2015	24.6	NA	0	80	ppb	N	
DS202: Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	July 2015	6	NA	0	60	ppb	N	Location DS202 West End of Town: By-product of drinking water disinfection. ; Cancer Risk
DS202: TTHM (Trihalomethanes)	July 2015	6.7	NA	0	80	ppb	N	
Nitrate	January 2015	0.35	NA	10	10	ppm	N	Agricultural Fertilizer Runoff. Blue Baby Syndrome.
Volatile Organic Chemicals - Xyenes	June 2015	< 0.5	NA	10,000	10,000	ppb	N	Chemical or Petroleum Tank Leaks Nervous System Problems.

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90% of Homes are at or below this value	# of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	August 2015	0.501	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Gastrointestinal, Liver or Kidney Problems
Lead	August 2015	< 2	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Children: Delays in physical or mental development.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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.

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

"<" or Less Than Symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of < 2 means the lowest level that could be detected was 2 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,812 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,812,000 gallons of water.

NA: Not Applicable