

# Village of West Lafayette

## 2018 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.

During the operation of the water system in 2018, the Village had no monitoring or reporting violations and has a current unconditional license from the Ohio EPA to operate its water system.

#### [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. 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 a power failure.

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 these documents may be examined at the Village office located at 113 E. Railroad St.

The Susceptibility Analysis completed by the Ohio EPA in 2003 shows the likelihood for West Lafayette's source of drinking water to be contaminated from other sources is high and it is critical that potential contaminant sources are handled carefully with the implementation of appropriate protective strategies.

The Village of West Lafayette has identified 14 potential contaminant sources that lie within the determined wellhead/source water protection area, two of which are located within the inner management zone (or one-year time-of-travel zone). The types of potential contaminant sources present are gas stations, oil/gas wells, underground storage tanks, above ground storage tanks, an old dump, industrial facilities, salt storage, roadways, and railways. Because of these potential sources of contamination that exist within the wellhead/source water protection area, the sensitivity of the aquifer, and the VOC detections, the Village of West Lafayette's wellfield is considered to be highly susceptible to contamination. Implementing appropriate protection strategies for the potential contaminant sources will help reduce the likelihood of additional contaminants affecting the aquifer.

#### [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 2018, 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 Village does daily testing on residual disinfectants. 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.

### **[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. Jon Hardesty, 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.

## [Update on Converting to Coshocton Water](#)

The project is on track and moving as expected. The engineering work and financial applications will soon be submitted for funding review. If approved, which is expected, Coshocton will receive notice later this summer. The plans will be submitted for final approvals and the release of funding is expected in early 2020. Construction is expected to start in early spring 2020 with a projected 10 month construction period.

## [Definitions of some terms contained within this report](#)

- **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.
- **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

| Table of Detected Contaminants                  |                   |   |                             |                          |              |  |  |
|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Contaminants (Units)                            | MCLG              | MCL   | Level Found                 | Range of Levels Detected | Violation    | Collection Date  | Likely Source of Contamination; Effects  |
| <b>Bacteriological</b>                          |                   |   |                             |                          |              |  |  |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (36 samples taken)      | 1                 | 0   | None                        | -                        | No           | 2018   | Indicator that potentially harmful bacteria may be present.  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                   |                   |   |                             |                          |              |  |  |
| Nitrate (ppm)                                   | 10                | 10  | 0.79                        | 0.28 - 0.79              | No           | 2018   | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits. Blue Baby Syndrome. |
| <b>Residual Disinfectants</b>                   |                   |   |                             |                          |              |  |  |
| Total Chlorine (ppm)                            | MRDL=4            | MRDLG=4   | 0.66                        | 0.50 - 0.78              | No           | 2018   | Water additive used to control microbes: Eye/Noise Irritation. Stomach Discomfort                                |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>            |                   |   |                             |                          |              |  |  |
| All Contaminants were below the detection level |                   |   |                             |                          |              | 2018   |  |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>                  |                   |   |                             |                          |              |  |  |
| Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)               | 0                 | 80  | 22.4                        | 11.2 - 22.4              | No           | 2018   | By-product of drinking water disinfection. A possible cancer risk.   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb                     | 0                 | 60  | < 6                         | <6                       | No           | 2018   | By-product of drinking water disinfection. A possible cancer risk  |
| Contaminants (Units)                            | Action Level (AL) | Individual Results over the Action Level  | 90% of tests were less than | Violation                | Year Sampled | Likely Source of Contamination   |  |
| Lead (ppb)                                      | 15                | None  | < 2                         | No                       | 2018         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Children: Delays in physical or mental development. |  |
|   |                   | Of the 10 samples taken, none were found to have lead in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb.     |                             |                          |              |  |  |
| Coper (ppm)                                     | 1.3               | None  | 0.322                       | No                       | 2018         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Gastrointestinal, Liver or Kidney Problems          |  |
|   |                   | Of the 10 samples taken, none were found to have copper in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm |                             |                          |              |  |  |