



LAFAYETTE CITY NEWSLETTER

Published by the City of Lafayette

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JUNE 2015

July 4th Liberty Kids Bike Parade & Picnic

Mark your calendars for the Annual July 4th Liberty Kids Bike Parade and Picnic! No registration is required for the bike parade. Just bring your bikes, wagons, scooters, or strollers decorated in red, white and blue to Wascher School and join us as the Lafayette Fire Engine leads kids through neighborhoods before arriving at Joel Perkins Park. To cool down after the parade, there will be FREE popsicles!



Fire Department:

7:00 to 10:00 – Pancake Breakfast Fundraiser

Wascher School:

10:15 – Bike Decorating (some free decorating supplies will be handed out)

10:45 – Flag Ceremony

11:00 – Bike Parade

Joel Perkins Park:

11:30 – Kids to enjoy a FREE picnic lunch provided by Lafayette Community Church while listening to a patriotic brass band concert by “Second Winds Community Band.”

Volunteers are needed to help with the event; it’s a fun way to celebrate America’s birthday together as a community! If you would like to volunteer or have questions, please contact City Hall at 503-864-2451. More information can be found at the event blog: lafayettejuly4th.blogspot.com.

Volunteer Today

We are accepting applications to fill one vacancy on the City Council and two vacancies on the Budget Committee. To obtain an application, please visit City Hall or the city website at: www.ci.lafayette.or.us, click on the “volunteer” tab and select the “volunteer application.”

2016 City Budget Public Hearing June 11

The Lafayette City Council will be holding a public hearing on June 11th at 6:30 pm to take additional public comment on the fiscal year budget beginning July 1, 2015. The \$8.5 million budget was unanimously approved by the Lafayette Budget Committee on May 4th and includes a \$1 million Capital Improvement Program focused on public safety and water infrastructure. Also approved effective in July is a 5.8% water rate increase that will raise the monthly utility bill approximately 3.0%. The City Council has not raised rates since 2008, and rates were temporarily reduced in 2011 and 2012. A user fee increase is now required to sustain operations, maintain an aging water system, and fund infrastructure investments. The Approved Budget is available at City Hall or may be accessed online at the city’s website: www.ci.lafayette.or.us under the tabs for Departments> Administration> Finance.



Wascher School Summer Meal Program

McMinnville School District will begin their 2015 Summer Meal Program on June 15. Meals are for children 18 years of age and under, excluding infants. The meal program is available at all Elementary Schools as follows:

June 15 to June 30 & August 3 to 20

Breakfast 8:30-9:30 am

Lunch 11:15 am-12:30 pm

No meals will be served July 3, 2015

July 6 to 31

Breakfast to be determined based on participation

Lunch 11:30-12:30 pm

If you have questions regarding the meal program, please contact Debbie Vickers at 503-565-5648.



INSIDE: 2014 Drinking Water Quality Report



2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of Lafayette is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Our active water sources (groundwater) are as follows:

1. Four wells and three springs in the Henry Creek Watershed situated Northeast of the city (the "**Lafayette Combined Watershed Sources**");
2. A well in Perkins Park in the city ("**City Park Well**").
3. Five wells shared with the City of Dayton located south of Dayton ("**Dayton/Lafayette Well Field**").
4. A well located on Hwy 18, 2 miles southeast of the city ("**Well #7**") – Currently Inactive.

The City of Lafayette received three reporting violations during 2014; these violations were corrected and we were returned to compliance with reporting requirements.

The test results from the Dayton/Lafayette Wellfield are on file with the City of Dayton. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Preston Polasek, City Administrator at 503-864-2451 or Jim Anderson, Public Works Foreman at 503-864-3119.

Si Ingles no es su lenguaje, favor de leer lo siguiente: Este reporte es para informales a todo nuestro clientes sobre la cualidad de la agua de la ciudad de Lafayette. Varios de nuestros clientes son hispanos y queremos que todos reciban y entiendan este reporte. Si usted tiene dificultad en entender este reporte y desea que se le traduzca en español o si tiene alguna pregunta que desea que se le conteste en español, favor de llamar al City Hall al (503) 864-2451.



IMPORTANT WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area, i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above that part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our wells, (2) identification of potential sources of contamination, and (3) determining the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from those sources. Based on the assessment results, which indicate that the aquifer is highly sensitive in the immediate vicinities of the springs and wells 1 and 2, the drinking water source is considered to be susceptible to viral contamination because viral contaminant sources (surface water) have been identified within the 2-year Time-of-Travel of the wells. A copy of the Source Water Assessment is available for review at City Hall.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Although the City routinely monitors for lead and copper in the water, and has been in compliance since the upgrades to our system were completed in 2003 to address this issue, all water providers are required to include the following language in this report:

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The City of 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 drinking 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 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014 and also includes test results from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations for items not required to be tested annually. Routine testing for TTHM's indicated that our system exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) during the four-quarter reporting period of November 2013 to August 2014. The City has conducted additional testing of its source water to determine total organic compounds (TOC); test results since November 2014 have indicated TTHM levels below the MCL. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. 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 health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND 12/17/14		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment.
2. Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	ND 12/17/14		0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfection Byproducts, Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals						
TTHMs	Y	0 / .1016 Range 02/26/14	mg/L	N/A	.080	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halo-Acetic Acids	N	0 / .0279 11/25/14	mg/L	0	.060	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants (IOC) 3 Year Testing Cycle						
Lead	N	0.0040 08/07/2013 & 09/25/2013	mg/L	0	AL=.0155 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	0.1240 08/07/2013 & 09/25/2013	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.35 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Watershed	N	1.27 2014	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
City Park Well	N	0.02 2014				
Arsenic Watershed	N	ND 3/13/14	mg/L	N/A	.010	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
City Park Well	N	ND 3/13/14				
Radioactive Contaminants 6 Year Testing Cycle						
Combined radium Watershed	N	ND 08/15/12	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium City Park Well	N	ND 08/15/12	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Watershed	N	ND 08/15/12	mg/L	0	.03	Erosion of natural deposits
City Park Well	N	ND 08/15/12				
Volatile Organic Contaminants 3 Year Testing Cycle						
Watershed	N	ND 08/27/14		6	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
City Park Well	N	.0048 08/27/14	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum/chemical factories
Xylene	N	.0016 08/27/14				
Ethyl benzene	N	.0016 08/27/14				
Other						
Sodium (9 year cycle) Watershed	N	18.2 8/24/09	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
City Park Well	N	18.7 8/24/09				
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Watershed	N	ND 8/27/14				
City Park Well	N	ND 8/27/14				



DEFINITIONS

In this report and the test results table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Coliform Bacteria - Coliform bacteria are an “indicator” organism common in the environment and in all warm blooded animals and humans. While generally not harmful, the presence of these bacteria in drinking water indicates that the water may be contaminated with other disease causing organisms.

Detected - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is present.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - (mandatory language) The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)- The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

June 2015



	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 <i>Water Resource Committee 6:00 pm</i>	10 LAST DAY OF SCHOOL	11 <i>City Council 6:30 pm</i>	12	13
14	15	16	17	18 <i>Planning Commission 7:00 pm</i>	19	20
21	22	23	24	25		27
28	29	30				