



LAFAYETTE CITY NEWSLETTER

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JUNE 2020

July 4th Festivities Cancelled

Due to social distancing requirements, the City of Lafayette has cancelled all 4th of July festivities, including the Liberty Kids Bike Parade, the picnic and musical performance at Perkins Park, and the Fire Department breakfast fundraiser.

Reopening Yamhill County

The Governor has approved Yamhill County's application to begin Phase 1 of the reopening process. What this means is a relaxing of the quarantine restrictions; what it does not mean is a return to normal business. Under Phase 1, restrictions still exist including no large gatherings, everyone will continue to practice social distancing, client screening for personal services and a limitation on the number of customers that can be inside at one time.

What does this mean for Lafayette?

Dining-in at restaurants is now allowed, subject to social distancing and other safe practices. Barbers, salons and other personal services can reopen, provided that they screen their clients and observe the practices contained in documents on the City's website: www.ci.lafayette.or.us

Under Phase 1, Joel Perkins, Plantation, and Community Pride parks will remain closed. Commons, Veterans, and Terry parks all remain open. City Hall remains closed to the public at present, but staff is available by phone during normal office hours. The City will continue to



monitor the situation and will take additional steps in compliance with the State's directives when it is safe for the public and staff to do so.

Think Before You Flush

According to the Oregon Association of Clean Water Agencies, improper disposal of non-flushables has increased during the statewide efforts to counter the COVID-19 virus.

Many items marketed as disposable and/or flushable do NOT degrade like toilet paper, and they wind up clogging pipes, tangling pumps and causing messy sewer backups into streets, businesses and your home. At the Lafayette Wastewater Treatment plant, an increase in the amount of wipes being flushed into the system has been observed. This has resulted in additional maintenance being required to keep the screening systems clear of clogs and has increased operating costs.

ONLY toilet paper goes in your toilet! All wipes, facial tissues ('kleenex'), paper towels, napkins and feminine products should be thrown in the garbage. Toilet paper is designed to break down and dissolve; all other paper products are made of sturdy, non-woven fibers that don't degrade like toilet paper.

DO FLUSH
The following can be flushed down the toilet.


Toilet paper

DO NOT FLUSH
The following cannot go in the toilet as they can clog pipes and septic systems.

 Paper towels	 Cigarette butts	 Disposable diapers	 Wipes (Baby or flushable)	 Feminine hygiene products
 Plastics	 Medications	 Cotton (Cotton swabs or balls)	 Dental floss	 Toxic Substances

Dispose these items in the trash.

INSIDE: 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report



2019 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 test results from the Dayton/Lafayette Wellfield are on file with the City of Dayton. The City of Lafayette received two DBP violations in 2019, which have been corrected. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Preston Polasek, City Administrator at 503-864-2451.

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. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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.

2019 CONTAMINANT TESTING DATA

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report or that we are required to test for. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. 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. 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		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment.
2. Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	N	ND		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 (Total Trihalomethanes)	Y	0.039 LRAA 0.001/0.085 Range 02/06/19 (high)	mg/L	N/A	.080	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halo-Acetic Acids	N	0.022 LRAA 0.009/0.039 Range 05/01/19 (high)	mg/L	0	.060	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants (IOC)						
Lead (3 Year Testing Cycle)	N	0.0020 07/09/2018 - 07/30/2018	mg/L	0	Action Level = .015 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (9 Year Testing Cycle)	N	0.198 07/09/2018 - 07/30/2018	mg/L	1.3	Action Level = 1.3 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (Annual Testing) Watershed	N	1.73 2019	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
City Park Well		0.01 2019				
Arsenic (9 Year Testing) Watershed	N	ND 11/12/19	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
City Park Well		ND 11/12/19				
Radioactive Contaminants 9 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	ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
City Park Well		ND 08/15/12				
Volatile Organic Contaminants 3 Year Testing Cycle						
Xylene	N	.0009 11/12/19	ppm	10	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethyl benzene	N	ND 11/12/19	ppm	10	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Other						
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Watershed	N	ND 11/12/19				
City Park Well		ND 11/12/19				



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.



	1	2	3	4	5	6
				Summer Vacation		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				6:30 pm City Council		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				