
Consumer Confidence Report

Everyone deserves a safe, adequate, and reliable drinking water supply. Here at Purdue, we believe the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with accurate facts. To comply with Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, Purdue Water Works has issued this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) detailing the monitoring and analysis performed on our drinking water. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether not our drinking water meets the EPA's health standards. We have sampled in 2007 with good results. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards.

West Lafayette Campus Water Findings

Our sampling results for 2007 show that Purdue University, West Lafayette Campus meets or exceeds all health and safety standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). The water quality tables on the reverse side of this page show how the

quality of your drinking water compares to the standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as outlined in the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Purdue University's West Lafayette Campus water supply comes from the ground water aquifer known as the Wabash River Valley Aquifer (also known locally as the Teays River Valley Aquifer). As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances that have been applied to the surface.

All drinking water is expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Federal and state governments set regulations that limit the amount of certain compounds in water.

In our effort to supply you with the safest possible product, Purdue Water Works chlorinates the water supply for disinfection of viruses and bacteria. Fluoride is added to enhance dental protection and bone strength; phosphates are also added for corrosion control and to reduce iron deposits. The levels of these additives are monitored daily.

Protecting Our Water Supply

Purdue University Water Works has joined together with the Indiana-American Water Company and the City of West Lafayette to form a Local Area Planning Team for Wellhead Protection. This team of volunteers from the community is working hard to make sure the source of drinking water in the West Lafayette area remains safe. Your participation in the Wellhead Protection Planning Team is welcomed. For more information on how you can play an active role in maintaining safe drinking water in your community, please contact us at (765) 496-2705 to join the Wellhead Protection Local Area Planning Team.

More Questions?

Information may be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Gary Rossetter, Water/Waste Water Operator, installs an analyzer that will monitor the water 24 hours a day to help improve Purdue's water quality.

Health Notes:

Some people may be more vulnerable to substances found in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as people 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 infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Table

SDWA Primary Standards (Directly related to the safety of drinking water)

Substance Type and Name	EPA MCLG µg/L	EPA MCL µg/L	Purdue Highest µg/L	Sample Date	Recent Results	Sample Date	Likely Source
Arsenic	0	10	4.1	1/26/2007	2.5	9/27/2007	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Barium	2000	2000	116	1/11/2005	116	1/11/2005	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium		100	5.6	1/14/2002	3.23	1/11/2005	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron		NA	1700	1/14/2002	1700	1/14/2002	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium		NA	36	1/14/2002	36	1/14/2002	Found in steel
Manganese		NA	270	1/14/2002	270	1/14/2002	Erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum		NA	3.5	1/14/2002	3.5	1/14/2005	Found in steel
Potassium		NA	3.1	1/14/2002	3.1	1/14/2002	Erosion of natural deposits
Silicon		NA	6600	1/14/2002	6600	1/14/2002	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium		NA	20.1	1/11/2005	20.1	1/11/2005	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium		NA	180	1/14/2002	180	1/14/2002	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc		NA	110	1/14/2002	110	1/14/2002	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Added for dental health)	4000	4000	1.1	1/11/2005	1.1	1/11/2005	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrogen-nitrate+nitrite		10000	900	12/11/2007	400	12/11/2007	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Compounds							
Dibromoacetic Acid		NA	1.7	1/11/2005	1.4	5/30/2006	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate		400	22	4/21/2005	BDL	8/28/2006	Discharge from chemical factories
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate		6	2	4/9/2003	BDL	8/28/2006	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Dibromomethane		NA	0.9	1/11/2005	0.9	1/11/2005	
Lead & Copper							
Lead	0 Level	15 Action	2.96	8/22/2006	2.96	8/22/2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1300 Level	1300 Action	319	8/22/2006	319	8/22/2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Total TTHM	None	80 as a Total		2007	11.1	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total HAA5	NA	60 as a Total		2007	4.2	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Key

<p>MCLG: Maximum Contaminate Level Goal</p> <p>MCL: Maximum Contaminate Level</p> <p>µg/L: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion. The equivalent of 1 second in 32 years.</p> <p>mg/L: Milligrams per liter or parts per million. The equivalent of 1 second in 12 days.</p>	<p>pCi/L: Pico Curies per liter</p> <p>N/A: Not Applicable</p> <p>Purdue: Purdue University</p> <p>BDL Below Detection Limit</p>
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Definitions

Maximum Contaminate Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum contaminate Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminate that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment.

Primary Standards – Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water supplies must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Standards – Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.