

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2002*

*Lavalette Public Service District*

5308 Rt. 152

LAVALETTE, WV 25535 (304)525-3771

May 15, 2003

PWS # 3305006

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water is purchased from West Virginia American Water Company, which is treated surface water pumped from the Ohio River and the Guyandotte River at Huntington.

In order to ensure quality tap water to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Darrell Wellman, Lavalette PSD General Manager, at 525-3771. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the **third Tuesday of each month at 8:30 A.M.** at the District Office located at 5308 Rt. 152 at Dickson, WV.

Lavalette Public Service District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2001. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In these tables, 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:

*Not Established* - NE

*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* - 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.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 Contaminant Level Goal* - 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.

<b>TABLE OF TEST RESULTS - REGULATED CONTAMINANTS - WV AMERICAN WATER - HUNTINGTON</b>						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological</b>						
Turbidity	N	.03 - .83 100% of samples <0.5	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic</b>						
Barium	N	0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper*	N	0.024	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	1.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead*	N	4	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	0.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic</b>						
Haloacetic acids	N	10	ppb	0	60	By-product Of Drinking Water Chlorination.
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	N	38	ppb	NA	100/80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Radioactive</b>						
Alpha emitters		<0.5	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

	N					
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\*Copper and Lead samples were collected from Huntington area residences in 2002. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL.

<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Sodium*	N	24	ppm	0	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	N	0.1	ppm	NE	NE	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	64	ppm	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	N	.6	ppm	NE	NE	Erosion of natural deposits; Constituent Of Corrosion Control Chemicals.

\*Sodium is an unregulated contaminant. Our sodium level exceeds the guidance MCL. Anyone having a concern over sodium should contact their primary health care provider.

<b>TABLES OF TEST RESULTS - REGULATED CONTAMINANTS - LAVALETTE PSD</b>						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>INORGANIC</b>						

Copper*	N	*0.204	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead*	N	4	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

\*Copper and Lead samples were collected from Lavalette area residences in 2002. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL.

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

In order to ensure that water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a

lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

The source of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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 sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring, or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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).

We, at Lavalette Public Service District, work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.