

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2007*

*Lavalette Public Service District*

*5308 Rt. 152*

*LAVALETTE, WV 25535*

*(304)525-3771*

*PWS # 3305006*

*April 3, 2008*

**Why am I receiving this Report?**

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, The **Lavalette PSD** is providing its customers with this annual water quality report. This report explains where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The information in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007 or other test results if test period is not on a yearly cycle

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact Darrell Wellman, General Manager, (Monday thru Friday 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM) at 304-525-3771. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of every month at 8:30 AM in the District Office, 5308 Rt 152, Dickson, WV.

**Where does my water come from?**

Your water is purchased from WV American Water Company which uses a **surface** water source, the Ohio River.

**Source Water Assessment**

The Source Water Assessment was conducted in 2002 by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). The intake that supplies water to WV American Water Company has a higher susceptibility to contamination, due to sensitive nature of surface water supplies and the potential contaminant sources identified within the area. This does not mean that this intake will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the surface water could be impacted by a potential contaminant source. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. The source water assessment report which contains more information is available for review or a copy will be provided to you at our office during business hours or from WQVBPH 304-558-2981.

## **Why must water be treated?**

All drinking water contains various amounts and kinds of contaminants. Federal and State regulations establish limits, controls, and treatment practices to minimize these contaminants and to reduce any subsequent health effects.

## **Contaminants in Water**

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.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these 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.

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:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**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.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**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.

**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).

## Water Quality Data Table

Definitions of terms and abbreviations used in the table or report:

**MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, or 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.

**MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level**, or 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 techniques.

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

**TT - Treatment Technique**, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations that may be found in the table:

**ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter

**ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water

**pCi/l** - picocuries per liter

**NE** - not established

**NA** - not applicable

The Lavalette PSD and WV American Water Company routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for contaminants.

### TABLE OF TEST RESULTS - REGULATED CONTAMINANTS - WV AMERICAN WATER COMPANY

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological</b>						

<b>Contaminants</b>						
Turbidity	N	0.03 -0.24 100.0% of samples <0.3	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Barium	N	0.032	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper*	N	0.152	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead*	N	.001	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	.88 -1.10	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	N	.68	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Alpha emitters	N	<0.5	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>						
Haloacetic acids (HAAC5)	N	Running average 17.00	ppb	0	60	By-product Of Drinking Water Chlorination.
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	Highest Running average 46.0	ppb	NA	100/80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Average Chlorine Residual	N	1.40	ppm	4	4	water additive to control microbes

\*Copper and Lead samples were collected from Huntington area residences in 2006. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL.

#### **TABLES OF TEST RESULTS - UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - WV AMERICAN WATER COMPANY**

Sodium	N	19	ppm	NA	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	N	0.145	pCi/L	NE	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	83	ppm	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	N	0.45-0.51	ppm	NE	5	Erosion of natural deposits; Constituent Of Corrosion Control Chemicals.

## TABLES OF TEST RESULTS - REGULATED CONTAMINANTS - LAVALETTE PSD

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Unit Of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper*	N	0.156	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead*	N	.001	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

\*Copper and Lead samples were collected from Lavalette area residences in 2007. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL.

### **WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT LAVALETTE PSD MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE WATER STANDARDS FOR 2007.**

#### **Additional information**

All of our other test results indicated non detects for 2007.

This report will not be mailed. However, a copy will be made available upon request at our office during regular business hours.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of drinking water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.