

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2010

Lavalette Public Service District

5308 Rt. 152
LAVALETTE, WV 25535
(304)525-3771
PWSID # 3305011
APRIL 6, 2011

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 1st to December 31st, 2010 or other test results if test period is not on a yearly cycle

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Richard Smith, 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 **3rd 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 City Of Kenova Municipal Water Works which uses a **surface** water source, the Big Sandy 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 **City Of Kenova Municipal Water Works** 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, of 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, 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.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

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 City of Kenova Water Works** 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 – City of Kenova Municipal Water Works

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	0.28 100% of samples <0.3	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon	N	2.02 Annual Avg. Range 1.44 – 2.79	ppm	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.057	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.7	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Haloacetic acids (HAAC5)	N	39.1 Annual Avg. Range 15.9-49.2	ppb	0	60	By-product Of Drinking Water Chlorination.
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	34.5 Annual Avg. Range 23-47.4	ppb	NA	100/80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual	N	1.33 Annual Average Range 0.8 – 2.3	ppm	4	4	Water additive to control microbes

TABLES OF TEST RESULTS - UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – City of Kenova Municipal Water Works

Sodium*	N	26.1	ppm	NE	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	119	ppm	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits

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

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	0.248	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead*	N	2.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine Residual	N	1.33 Annual Average Range 0.5 – 2.9	ppm	4	4	Water additive to control microbes

*Copper and Lead samples were collected from 10 Lavalette P.S.D. service area residences on 7-14-10. Only the 90th 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 2010.

Additional information

All of our other test results indicated no detects for 2010.

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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The **Lavalette PSD** 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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