

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2011

Summersville Water Department

400 North Broad St

304-872-1211

January 3, 2012

PWS ID # 3303404

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Summersville Water Department** is providing its customers with the 14th 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. Although your drinking water is analyzed for many contaminants, we have listed only the ones that had levels high enough to be detected.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Mr. Steve Acree, Chief Operator. 304-872-3347**

If you have any further questions comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regular scheduled council meetings held on the **second** and **fourth Mondays** of every month at **7:00pm. Location is 400 North Broad St. Summersville WV**

Where does my water come from?

Your water is surface water from the Summersville Reservoir in (summer months) and the Gauley River in the (winter months) .

**** Source water assessment**

A Source Water Assessment was conducted by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH).The intakes that supply drinking water to the **Summersville Water Department** has a higher susceptibility to contamination, due to the 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 at the office during regular business hours, the Source Water Protection Plan has recently been updated and will be available for viewing after January 2011 by appointment or through the **WVBPH 304-558-2981.**

Why must water be tested?

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 that tap water is safe to drink, 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.

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 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 (800-426-4791).

The source of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) includes river, 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 animal 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, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum products, 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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data Table

Definitions of terms used in the table:

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 technique.

MRDLG-Maximum residual disinfectant level goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known expected risk to health,

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 maybe used in the table:

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter per.

ppb _ parts per billion or micrograms per liter

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units, used to measure cloudiness in water.

NE – not established

N/A – not applicable

*The **Summersville Water Department** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for contaminants that were detected..*

Table of Test Results – Regulated Contaminants – Summersville Water Department

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	0.3 (highest) 100% of monthly sam ples <.3	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon	N	.46	ppm	NA	TT	Naturally present In the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	.0223	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Copper*	N	0.15	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	1.07 Annual avg Range .65-1.6	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits Water additives that promote strong teeth
Nitrate	N	0.43	Ppm	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use; leakage of septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	2.67 Annual avg. range 1.5-3.5	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAAC5)	N	34.75 Annual avg Range 16.7-47.8	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	37.8 Annual avg Range 18.6-78.4	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

- Copper and lead samples were collected from 20 area residences in 2011. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL

Table of Test Results – Unregulated Contaminants						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source Contamination
Sodium	N	9.99	ppm	NE	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	13	ppm	20	250	Erosion of natural deposits

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT THE SUMMERSVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE WATER STANDARDS FOR THE REPORTING YEAR 2011.

All other test results for contaminants for the reporting year 2011 were all non detects

Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness in water. We monitor it 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 Summersville Water Department 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. A copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours.

