

2006 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Summersville Water Department
400 North Broad St
304-872-1211
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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 Eighth 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 at **304-872-3347**.

Council meetings are on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:00pm. Location is 400 North Broad St. Summersville WV

Water Source: 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

The intakes that supply drinking water to the Summersville Water Treatment plant 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 or a copy will be provided at the office during regular business hours or from the **WVBPH 304-558-2981**

Why must water be tested?

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.

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, of a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity – Turbidity does not present a risk to your health. We monitor turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator of the quality of water and effectiveness of treatment.

Abbreviations used in the table:

PPB – parts per billion or micrograms per lit

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

NE –not established

MRDL- Maximum residual disinfectant level ,or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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

Summersville Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in you drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for contaminants.

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	.06 95 % of monthly samples<0.3	NTU'S Sampled every four hours	0	TT	Natural run-off
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride	N	.97	mg/l	4	4	Erosion of nature deposits
Lead	N	0	mg/l	0	0.015 mg/l	Lead water lines
Copper	N	.065 (90 th percentile)	mg/l	1.3	1.3	Copper water lines
Nitrate as nitrogen	N	0.42	mg/l	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic systems nature deposits
Sulfate	N	13.2	mg/l	250	250	Erosion
Total Sodium	N	7.89	mg/l	None established	20	Run-off , used in water treatment.
Chlorine	N	(ave) 1.76 range .10 to 4.4	ppm	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	Water additive used to control microbes
Radionuclides						
Gross Alpha	N	0.0 ± 0.3	pci/l	0	5	Erosion
Gross Beta	N	0.7 ± 0.7	pci/l			
Radium 226	N	0.1 ± 0.1	pci/l			Erosion
Radium 228	N	1.2 ± 0.1	pci/l			
Disinfection By-Products Volatile Organic Contminants						
Bromodichloromethane (4 qrts average)	N	7.10	ppb	0	80	By-Product of Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (4 qrts average)	N	1.37	ppb	0		
Chloroform (4 qrts average)	N	25.53	ppb	0	80	By-Product of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (4 qrts average)	N	34.03 range 10.3 to 20.3	ppb	0	80	By-Product of Chlorination
Semivolatile Organic Compounds						
Dichloroacetic Acid (4 qrts average)	N	12.98	ppb	0	60	By-Product of Chlorination

Trichloroacetic Acid (4 qrts average)	N	11.4	ppb	0	60	By-Product of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acid (4 qrts average)	N	24.38 14.4 to 21.5	ppb	0	60	By-Product of Chlorination
Total Organic Compounds						
Raw Water 12 Month Average	1.97					
Finish Water Month Average	0.49					

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINATES: 62 Compounds tested with no detection 10 metals tested with no detects.

Lead and Copper: 60 sites sampled with no action levels detected.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and healthcare providers in this area if there is ever higher than normal level of nitrates in the drinking water supply.

Chlorine: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effect to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort

Summersville Water Department is pleased to report that Summersville Water met all State and Federal Drinking Water Standards .