

## **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2010**

City of Elkins - PWSID 3304203  
401 Davis Ave., Elkins, WV 26241

Midland Public Service District - PWSID 3304208  
2<sup>nd</sup> Street, Glenmore, WV

Leadsville Public Service District - PWSID 3304215  
108 Second Street, Elkins, WV

January 31, 2011

### **Why am I receiving this report?**

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, The City of Elkins, Midland PSD, and Leadsville PSD are providing their 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 earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact:

City of Elkins – Michael Barkley, Chief Operator - M-F (7AM-3PM) – 304-636-2250

Midland Public Service District - Ron Vance, Manager, M-F (7:30AM-4PM) – 304-636-1431

Leadsville Public Service District - Dan Booth, Chief Operator, M-F (7AM-3PM) – 304-636-8834

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for the City of Elkins. Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact the Elkins Water Works at 304-636-2250.

#### **\*LEAD in your drinking water.**

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 services lines and home plumbing. The City of Elkins, Midland PSD and Leadsville 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 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>.

#### **Customer Information Bulletin Board**

The City of Elkins has established a Drinking Water Bulletin Board for up to date customer information on Boil Water Notices or Water Quality and can be accessed 24 / 7 by dialing **304-637-3582**.

## **Web Site**

The City of Elkins, Web Site [www.cityofelkinswv.com](http://www.cityofelkinswv.com) for information on water and other interests.

## **Activities**

The City of Elkins Annual Tygart River Clean Up for 2011 is set for Saturday, April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2011. The community is invited to participate, if you have questions contact Mike Barkley at the Water Works 304-636-2250 or the City of Elkins Operations Office 304-635-7021.

## **Professional Affiliations**

The City of Elkins is a member of the following:

WV WARN, Water & Waste Water Agency Response Network is a Charter Member and was the first in the state to sign the state mutual aid agreement. WV WARN was formed to help utilities help utilities to recover from disasters, faster.

Randolph Utility Group, RUG, is Randolph County utilities united under a Public Service Commission approved Mutual Aid Agreement, and in cooperation with Office of Emergency Services. The group serves to help utilities help each other in time of emergency.

West Virginia Rural Water Association, city wide membership as a voting member. The association is a non-profit organization of rural and small publicly owned water and waste water systems. Their goal is to enhance the lives of West Virginians. They provide training and technical assistance to the managers and operators of systems.

American Water Works Association as individual memberships. AWWA is the resource for knowledge information, and advocacy to improve the quality and supply of water. AWWA is the largest organization of water professionals in the world.

## **Utility Meetings**

Further questions, concerns, or comments will be accepted at our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the following dates and times:

**City of Elkins** – First Monday of each month at 4:00 p.m. in Elkins City Hall at 401 Davis Ave. in room 212.

**Midland Public Service District** - Fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in the Midland PSD Office in Glenmore.

**Leadsville Public Service District** - Second Wednesday of each month at 1:00 p.m. in the Leadsville PSD Office at 108 Second Street.

## **Where does my water come from?**

The City of Elkins treats surface water from the Tygart Valley River and sells it to Midland Public Service District, Huttonsville Public District and Leadsville Public Service District.

## **Source Water Assessment?**

A Source Water Assessment was conducted in 2003 by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health, Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit. The intake that supplies drinking water to the Elkins Municipal Water 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 report, which includes more detailed information, is available for review or a copy will be provided at the Elkins Water Treatment Plant during business hours or from the West

## **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 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 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. Immune-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 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 technique.

**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.

**Turbidity** – A measure of the cloudiness in the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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

**mrem/yr** - millirem per year

**NE** - not established

**N/A** – not applicable

The City of Elkins routinely monitors for contaminants in your 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 -**

| CITY OF ELKINS                      |               |                                       |                 |      |                                   |  |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Contaminant                         | Violation Y/N | Level Detected                        | Unit of Measure | MCLG | MCL                               | Likely Source of Contamination                                       |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> |               |                                       |                 |      |                                   |  |
| Turbidity**                         | No            | 0.10<br>100% mo.<br>Samples<br><.0.30 | NTU             | 0    | TT=5<br>95% mo.<br>Samples<br>#.5 | Soil runoff  |
| Total organic carbon (Source)       | No            | 1.40                                  | ppm             | NA   | TT                                | Naturally present in the environment                                 |
| Total organic carbon (Finished)     | No            | 0.89                                  | ppm             | NA   | TT                                | Naturally present in the environment                                 |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>       |               |                                       |                 |      |                                   |  |
| Copper*                             | No            | 0.041                                 | ppm             | 1.3  | AL=1.3                            | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

|                                      |    |   |     |            |           |   |
|--------------------------------------|----|---|-----|------------|-----------|---|
| Fluoride                             | No | 1.01  | ppm | 4          | 4         | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate                              | No | 0.26  | ppm | 10         | 10        | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits                               |
| Lead*                                | No | <1.0  | ppb | 0          | A=15      | Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b> |    |   |     |            |           |   |
| Chlorine                             | No | 1.45<br>(Yearly avg.)<br>(Range 0.8 to 1.8)   | ppm | 4<br>MRDLG | 4<br>MRDL | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Halocetic acids                      | No | 30.7<br>(Yearly avg.)<br>(Range 18.0 to 43.6) | ppm | NA         | 60        | By-product of drinking water disinfection.  |
| TTHMS<br>(total trihalomethanes)     | No | 35.0<br>(Yearly avg.)<br>(Range 17.3 to 64)   | ppm | NA         | 100/80    | By-product of drinking water disinfection.  |

\*Copper and lead samples were collected from 20 City of Elkins residences on August 24<sup>th</sup>, 2009. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL.

### Table of Test Results – Unregulated Contaminants

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit of Measure | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Sodium***   | No            | 11.8           | ppm             | NE   | 20  | Erosion of natural deposits    |
| Sulfate     | No            | 6.71           | ppm             | 250  | 250 | Erosion of natural deposits    |

\*\*\*Sodium is an unregulated contaminant. Anyone having a concern over sodium should contact their primary health care provider.

\*\*Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness in water. We monitor it because it is a good measure of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

| MIDLAND PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT TEST RESULTS |                  |                |                  |      |        |  |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|--|
| Contaminant                                  | Violation Yes/No | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Copper*                                      | No               | 0.018          | Ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead*  | No               | <1.0           | Ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |

\*Copper and lead samples were collected from 10 Midland customers in July, 2009. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL.

| <b>LEADSVILLE PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT TEST RESULTS</b> |                  |                |                  |      |        |  |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|--|
| Contaminant  | Violation Yes/No | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Copper*  | No               | 0.042          | Ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead*  | No               | 4              | Ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |

\*Copper and lead samples were collected from 10 Leadsville customers in June, 2008. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL.

**WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT WE MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE WATER STANDARDS FOR 2010. WE HAD NO VIOLATIONS DURING THIS TIME PERIOD.**

**Additional Information**

All of our other test results indicated non detects for 2010.

This Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to you. Copies of this report are available upon request from your water utility.