

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2008
SHEPHERDSTOWN WATER DEPARTMENT
PO BOX 248
SHEPHERDSTOWN, WV 25443
PWSID: WV3301933
May 5, 2009

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the Shepherdstown Water Department 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, 2008 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact Chris Hutzler. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the last Thursday of every month at 7:30pm at the Entler Hotel on the corner of Princess and German Streets.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water source is **surface** water from the Potomac River.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment was conducted in 2003 by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). The intake that supplies drinking water to the Shepherdstown 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 or a copy will be provided to you at our office during business hours or from the WVBPH 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 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. 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 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.

Abbreviations that may be found in the table:

- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **mrem/yr** - millirem per year
- **NE** - not established
- **N/A** - not applicable

The **Shepherdstown Water Department** 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 - Shepherdstown Water Department

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	.10	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon	N	2.2	ppm	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride	N	0.39	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants
Lead	N	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	0.89	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits

Barium	N	0.055	ppm	2.0	2.0	Industrial Discharge
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	1.7	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAAC5)	Y	40.03	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	53.55	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Copper and lead samples were collected from 10 area residences, 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 of Contamination
Sulfate	N	71.1	ppm	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	19.8	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2008 were all non-detectable.

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

A copy of this report will be available to you upon request at our office during regular business hours.

Violations

A single violation of regulatory requirements has been issued to the Shepherdstown Water Department for 2008-2009 which is enclosed in this mailing. We feel that it is important for you to fully understand this notice, as the enclosed letter is quite unclear as to the nature of this violation.

The Shepherdstown Water Department is required to submit operational reports to the West Virginia Bureau For Public Health on a monthly basis. One of the pages of these reports are to indicate the levels of chlorine in the finished drinking water. Currently our system is continuously monitored for chlorine level and the results of those samples are logged. Because of this continuous monitoring, we are not required to fill in the report completely, as the results may be checked from the logs for any given period, but we are required to write the words "Continuous Monitoring" on the top of the blank submitted form. The form which was submitted in February of 2008 mistakenly omitted those words at the top of the form, therefore triggering a violation from the WVBPH. This was simply a clerical error and at no time was there a lack of actual monitoring.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR**

SHEPHERDSTOWN WATER, WV3301933

We are required to monitor your drinking water on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2/1/2009 to 2/28/2009, we failed to submit the required number of samples and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the required monitoring, required monitoring frequency and the compliance period.

Required Monitoring	Required Monitoring Frequency	Compliance Period
36, MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	Monthly	2/1/2009 to 2/28/2009

What happened? What is being done? (Describe corrective action)

A clerical error was made on the chlorine monitoring form which was sent to the State Bureau For Public Health. There is no corrective action required. For further information see the enclosed Consumer Confidence Report under the heading "Violations".

For more information, please contact Chris Hutzler at 304-876-2394
(Contact name) (Phone number)
Or PO Box 248, Shepherdstown, WV 25443
(Mailing address)

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by: **SHEPHERDSTOWN WATER**

State Water System ID #: **SHEPHERDSTOWN WATER** Date Distributed: 7-10-09