

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2016**  
**Jefferson County PSD – Glen Haven**  
**340 Edmond Road, Suite A**  
**Kearneysville, WV 25430**  
**PWS# WV3301909**  
**May 22, 2017**

**Why am I receiving this report?**

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the Jefferson County 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 1 to December 31, 2016 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact Susanne Lawton, General Manager, at (304)725-4647. If you have any further questions, comments, or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. Meeting information is posted on our website, [www.jcpsd.com](http://www.jcpsd.com).

**Where does my water come from?**

Your water source is ground water from well.

**Source Water Assessment**

A Source Water Assessment was conducted on August 24, 2012 by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). The wells that supplies drinking water to Jefferson County PSD (Glen Haven) have a higher susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of surface aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified within the area. This does not mean that well fields will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the ground 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 [www.jcpsd.com](http://www.jcpsd.com) or a copy will be provided to you by request at our office during normal 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
- **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water
- **N/A** - not applicable
- **NE** - not established
- **ND** - non-detected

The Jefferson County PSD 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 – Jefferson County PSD – Glen Haven**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Barium	N	0.059	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	11	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	0.15	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>						
Gross Alpha	N	0.135	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.923	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	1.63	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>						
Chlorine	N	1.2 Annual avg. Range – 0.3-2.6	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	0.9	ppb	NA	80	Bi-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Contaminant</b>						
Sodium	N	11	ppm	NE	20	Erosion of natural deposits

For the reporting year 2016, we received two “Notice of Violation” letters from the WV Bureau for Public Health for sending samples to a lab that was not certified to complete the test for radionuclides and failure to send sample results in a timely manner for synthetic organic contaminants. We have made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance.

Some people who drink water containing synthetic organic contaminants in excess of the MCLs over many years may develop health problems with their kidneys, liver or other symptoms as well as an increased risk of getting cancer (depending upon the specific contaminant). Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Additional Information**

All other water test results for the reporting year 2016 were all non-detects.

A Sanitary Survey was conducted on May 6, 2015 for the Glen Haven Water System by Alan Marchun and Brad Reed, from the Office of Environmental Health Services (OEHS) Kearneysville District Office. Everything was found to be in compliance. A copy of this report is available for review at [www.jcpsd.com](http://www.jcpsd.com) or a copy will be provided to you by request at our office during normal business hours or from WVBPH (304)558-2981.

We currently 75 metered customers being served from a drilled well that is disinfected and drinking water is retained and stored in two 8,000 gallon baffled clearwells. Water is pumped on demand from the clearwell into the distribution system

by two Gould's vertical mount centrifugal pumps with variable frequency drive (VFD) drives at a pressure of 70 psi. All maintenance and operations of the treatment plant and distribution system is performed by the PSD staff.

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 Jefferson County 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>.