

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2017
CITY OF MT. HOPE WATER DEPARTMENT
P.O. Box 151
Mt. Hope WV 25880
PWS # 3301024
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Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Mt. Hope 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, 2017 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **William Greives, 304-877-3012**. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the **2nd Tuesday** of every month at **7:00pm** in the **Midtown Terrace Apartments, Mt. Hope WV**.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is **groundwater under the influence of surface water** from the Feral Mine.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment was conducted by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). The intake that supplies drinking water to the **Mt. Hope 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.

Mt. Hope Water Department, WVBPH and Tetra Tech Engineering completed a new Source Water Protection Plan. This plan was submitted to and approved by the State of West Virginia in 2016. This is a continual endeavor to provide safe drinking water to our community. An updated contingency and feasibility study portion of the Source Water Protection Plan is in the process of completion.

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
- **pCi/L**- picocuries per liter
- **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water
- **NE** - not established
- **N/A** - not applicable

The **Mt. Hope 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 - Mt. Hope Water Department

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	.055 100% of monthly samples < 0.3	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	.0318	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	< 0.478	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper* (2016)	N	.0754	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Cyanide	N	2.77	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0.589	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants
Lead* (2016)	N	0.260	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing;
Nitrate**	Y	0.144	ppm	10	10	Runoff from use of fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.78	ppb	50	50	Naturally occurring in environment
Volatile Organic Contaminates						
Chlorine	N	1.2 Annual avg. Range 1.1-1.4	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAAC5)	N	2.7	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	10.2	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha	N	1.52	pCi/L	0	15	Erosions of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	.888	pCi/L	0	5	Erosions of natural deposits

* Copper and lead samples were collected from 10 area residences during June of 2016. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL.

** During the reporting year of 2017 we received a "notice of violation" letter from the WV Bureau for Public Health for failure to monitor for a nitrate sample. It was picked up 10 days late. We have taken every precaution

and made every effort to return to compliance. Our past sampling has indicated we have never had any problems with nitrate sampling results. We will strive to prevent this from happening again.

Infants below six months who drink water containing nitrate/nitrite in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Table of Test Results - Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nickel	N	4.22	ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	36.7	ppm	NE	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	91.9	ppm	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits

*Sodium is an unregulated contaminant. Our sodium level exceeds the guidance MCL. Anyone having a problem with sodium should contact their primary health care provider.

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2017 were all non-detects.

Turbidity is a measure of the 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 **Mt. Hope 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.