

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2010  
**STAR CITY WATER SYSTEM**  
**370 Broadway Avenue**  
**Star City, WV 26505**  
**PWS# WV3303116**  
**April 27, 2011**

**Why am I receiving this report?**

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Star City Water System** 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, 2010.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Bob Lloyd or Kevin Nuce, 304-599-3550**. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held at 7:00PM on alternate Tuesdays at the Star City Municipal Building, 370 Broadway Avenue, Star City, WV.

**Where does my water come from?**

Your drinking water is purchased from **Morgantown Utility Board** (PWS# WV3303111) which uses surface waters of the Monongahela River and Cobun Creek as its source.

**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 **Morgantown Utility Board** 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
- NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water
- N/A** - not applicable

The **Morgantown Utility Board and the Star City Water System** routinely monitor 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 -**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Turbidity	N	0.063 <i>100% of samples collected measured less than 0.3</i>	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
<i>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in water. MUB monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system.</i>						
Total organic carbon (average)	N	2.06	ppm	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Arsenic	N	ND – 0.0011	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronic production wastes
Barium	N	0.0351 – 0.0375	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.92 – 0.96	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants
Nitrate	N	0.28 – 0.38	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND – 0.0020	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>						
Chlorine	N	1.51 average ◀▶ 1.0 – 2.3 range	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Halocetic acids (HAAC5)	N	29.7 average ◀▶ 23.1 – 34.2 range	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	62.0 average ◀▶ 52.7 – 76.3 range	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## **Additional Information:**

Lead and Copper analysis is performed every three years on water samples collected throughout the Star City and MUB water distribution systems. Corrosion of household plumbing and/or erosion of natural deposits are the likely source of contamination when Lead and/or Copper are found in drinking water. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or Action Level (AL) permitted for Lead is 15 parts per billion (ppb) while the (MCL) (AL) for Copper is 1.3 parts per million (ppm). Concentrations of Lead and/or Copper in excess of those stated trigger treatment processes or other requirements which we must follow.

Only one of the ten samples collected by Star City in 2010 indicated a presence of Copper at 0.015 ppm. No sample collected indicated the presence of Lead that is; if Lead was in fact present in these samples, the level was less than the minimum detection level of 1 ppb.

Likewise, of the thirty samples collected by MUB in 2010, no sample had a detectable level of Lead while one sample had a detectable level of Copper at 0.073 ppm.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our systems are 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 water for 30 seconds to two 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>.

The next scheduled sampling for Lead and Copper is set for 2013.

All other water test results for the reporting year 2010 were all non-detects.

**WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT THE STAR CITY WATER SYSTEM MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE WATER STANDARDS FOR THE REPORTING YEAR 2010.**

# Quality On Tap!

**Our Commitment**



**Our Profession**