Main Line Valve Replacement

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and 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:

(A) Microbial, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

(C) Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.

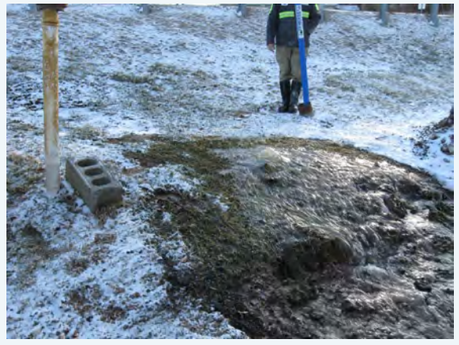
(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is not harmful to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The sodium level in treated water is considered excessive at levels above 20 mg/L. Our water consistently tests at about 30 mg/L of sodium. For healthy individuals, the sodium content of water is generally not of concern. However, individuals placed on sodium free or low sodium diets due to heart, kidney or circulatory ailments should seek a physician's advice about the elevated Sodium level. The primary source of sodium in our water is from natural deposits although some sodium content does result from the addition of treatment chemicals. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

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 Parkersburg Utility Board 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care providers.



Winter Water Leak

Information about contaminants and potential health effects, lead in drinking water and the steps you can take to minimize exposure, as well as the means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from:

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline
at 800-426-4791 or at
http://www.epa.gov/safewater

The Parkersburg Utility Board is committed to providing the community with clean, dependable and plentiful drinking water. The Board will continue its efforts to improve Parkersburg's water system in order to serve the present and future needs of the community. The Board's goal is to improve the quality of life and assist the community with opportunities for economic development whenever possible.

The Utility Board firmly believes in its motto of
"Wisely Managing Our Water Resources".

Hydrant Installation

The Parkersburg Utility Board meetings are held every other Wednesday at 9:00 a.m. in the administration building at 125 19th Street. If you wish to attend any of these meetings to participate in discussions about our drinking water, please call (304) 424-8535, or visit our office at 125 19th Street for more information. The Parkersburg Utility Board invites everyone to visit our website at:

http://www.pubwv.com/

If you have questions regarding our water quality or this report, please feel free to contact **Tim Barker, Chief Operator at the Parkersburg Water Treatment Plant at (304) 424-8532, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.**

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ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT JUNE 2015

PRESENTED BY:

THE PARKERSBURG UTILITY BOARD PWSID WV3305407

PARKERSBURG
UTILITY BOARD

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE PARKERSBURG UTILITY BOARD

125 19TH STREET
PARKERSBURG, WV 26101
PWSID WV3305407
http://www.pubwv.com/

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Chairman

PARKERSBURG UTILITY BOARD

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Member

Gregory Herrick
Member

Paul Hoblitzell
Member

The Parkersburg Utility Board is pleased to present a summary of the quality of water provided during the year **2014**. This report is designed to inform the community about the quality of water and service delivered every day. The Utility Board and its staff remain dedicated in our efforts to improve Parkersburg's water system. The Board and staff look forward to the continued support of City Council and the community to provide improvements to the water system that will enhance the quality of life and support economic development throughout our service area.

Over the past year, PUB staff has continued to update system data in the asset management software and to revise the GIS software with the latest information. PUB staff began the process of installing radio read meters as a pilot test of the reading system PUB believes will provide the best overall service. All of the utility's water storage tanks and chemical storage tanks were registered and inspected to comply with legislation to protect public drinking water supplies. The rehabilitation of the second clarifier at the water treatment plant was also completed. The project to update the electrical system at the water supply wells were finished to improved efficiency and flexibility in the operation of the water supply wells.

We remain dedicated to providing our customers with a safe, reliable and high quality drinking water at a reasonable cost, and we will continue to make improvements to the water system and our procedures to ensure that we maintain that quality and reliability.

Parkersburg's water supply is groundwater pumped from five radial collector wells (Ranney wells), three of which are located along the east bank of the Ohio River. The other two are located on Neal Island. The water is pumped from these wells to the treatment plant located on Keever Street. Following complete treatment, the water is pumped from the plant into the distribution system for use by our customers. The treatment plant pumps an average of 4.0 million gallons of water per day to the distribution system. The aquifer or water bearing zone that Parkersburg's water wells draw from is unconfined, meaning that the sand and gravel that make up the aquifer are not isolated from the surface by a clay or rock layer. This open type aquifer allows for large quantities of water to filter down through the soil, providing a plentiful source of water for the wells. The porous construction of an unconfined aquifer provides a greater potential for contamination than exists with a confined aquifer, but has a lower potential for contamination than does a surface water source such as a river. There are existing potential contaminant sources identified within Parkersburg's source water area. This does not mean the wellfield will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by a potential contaminant source. Potential sources of contamination are monitored through a source water protection program. A source water assessment report which contains more information is available for review at the Parkersburg water treatment plant, or contact the WVBPH at 304-558-2981.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. The Parkersburg Utility Board monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to state and federal regulations.

The results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 are shown in **Table 1.** Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed. **Table 1** contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected and the usual sources of such contamination.

TABLE 1

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED LEVEL	DETECTED RANGE	POTENTIAL SOURCES	VIOLATION
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.27	0.27	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.7	0.55 - 0.81	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Sodium	NTU	TT	N/A	31.5	One sample per year	Erosion of natural deposits.	No
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	37.4	19.6 - 61.3	By- product of drinking water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	10.1	2.25 - 17.5	By- product of drinking water chlorination	No
Chlorine	ppm	4 MRDL	4 MRDL	1.45	1.2 - 1.6	Water additive added to control microbes	No
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity	NTU	TT	N/A	0.02	100% of sample results were < 0.3	Soil runoff; suspended solids	No
UNREGULATED CONTAM. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
chromium (total)	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.2	0.89 - 1.2		No
cobalt	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 1.0	< 1.0		No
molybdenum	ppb	N/A	N/A	4.3	2.1 - 4.3		No
strontium	ppb	N/A	N/A	227	221 - 227		No
vanadium	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 2.0	< 2.0		No
chromium-6	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.71	0.52 - 0.71		No
chlorate	ppb	N/A	N/A	341	96.2 - 341		No
UNREGULATED CONTAM. TREATMENT PLANT							
chromium (total)	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.95	0.7 - 0.95		No
cobalt	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 1.0	< 1.0		No
molybdenum	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.0	1.3 - 2.0		No
strontium	ppb	N/A	N/A	228	227 - 228		No
vanadium	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.2	< 0.2		No
chromium-6	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.6	0.5 - 0.6		No
chlorate	ppb	N/A	N/A	325	93.8 - 325		No
1,4-dioxane	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.09	< 0.07 - < .09		No
1,1-dichlorethane	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.03	< 0.03		No
1,2,3-trichloropane	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.03	< 0.03		No
1,3-butadiene	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 1.0	< 1.0		No
bromochloromethane	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.06	< 0.06		No
bromomethane	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.2	< 0.2		No
chlorodifluoromethane	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.08	< 0.08		No
chloromethane	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.2	< 0.2		No
PFBS	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.09	< 0.09		No
PFHpA	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.01	< 0.01		No
PFHxs	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.03	< 0.03		No
PFNA	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.02	< 0.02		No
PFOA	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.0631	0.0412 - 0.0631		No
PFOS	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 0.04	< 0.04		No

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.
The following is a list of definitions for terms and abbreviations commonly found in **Table 1**.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Detection Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Detection Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of radioactivity in water.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. 100% of the samples tested were well below the treatment technique level of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is monitored as an indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose as well as possible stomach discomfort. Trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are by-products of chlorine disinfection and organic materials present in water. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of developing cancer.