



Hydrant Replacement & Leak Repair

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 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.



Service Install with Road Bore

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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Parkersburg Utility Board  
125 19th Street  
Parkersburg, WV 26101



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER  
QUALITY REPORT  
JUNE 2016  
PRESENTED BY:  
THE PARKERSBURG  
UTILITY BOARD  
PWSID WV3305407



PARKERSBURG  
UTILITY BOARD



Mayor Jimmy Colombo, *Chairman*  
John Lutz, *Vice-Chairman*  
Edward Glasser, *Member*  
Gregory Herrick, *Member*  
Paul Hoblitzell, *Member*  
Eric Bennett, *Manager*  
Eric Bumgardner, *Assistant Manager*  
Erin Hall, *Comptroller*  
Christopher Pauley, *Assistant Comptroller*



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QUALITY REPORT FOR  
THE PARKERSBURG UTILITY BOARD  
125 19TH STREET  
PARKERSBURG, WV 26101  
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Member



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Paul Hoblitzell  
Member

The Parkersburg Utility Board is pleased to present a summary of the quality of water provided during the year 2015. 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.

This year, PUB opened the new Customer Service Center at 1919 Garfield Avenue. This location consolidates all of PUB's facilities in the same area of 19<sup>th</sup> Street and provides convenience for customer's needs. In 2015, the flow testing and hydrant flushing programs have helped to identify problem hydrants for replacement and repair. Maintenance crews installed 31 new hydrants during 2015. The valve turning program increased efforts and helped to improve maintenance operations by locating inoperable valves and exercising the operable valves. The Backflow program gained ground with increased efforts in record keeping, inspections and enforcement.

Staff began evaluating the pilot program for Sensus brand radio read meters, with over 700 units installed and results are promising so far. PUB staff continues to work on the Asset Management and GIS programs to improve the databases. Soon, access to utility location information will be available to staff in the field.

**SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PLANNING**

As a result of State Legislation for Source Water Protection, PUB received a grant and installed monitoring wells to provide sampling locations at a distance from the water supply wells to create a one year buffer zone. This buffer should allow time after the identification of a contaminant to remediate the contaminant or develop an alternative supply. The grant also included the development of a Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) which was contracted and is currently in development. Goals of the SWPP are to define the areas of concern and identify possible sources of contamination in that area, develop communication and management plans, ensure emergency response procedures are adequate and create relations with first responders and decisions makers. Another important goal is to educate and inform the public of the need to protect the drinking water sources for the community. Customers may see announcements for forums and meetings to provide information and the opportunity to participate with this important program. We look forward to your support and encourage the public to provide information and ideas when possible.

We remain dedicated to providing our customers with a pleasing, reliable, high quality drinking water at a reasonable cost. Board and Staff 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). The water from these wells is pumped to the treatment plant, where processes include aeration, coagulation, sedimentation, filtration disinfection, fluoridation and corrosion control. Following complete treatment, the water is pumped from the plant into the distribution system for use by our customers and to storage tanks for reserve. 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 source water 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 for additional information on source water protection programs and how you may be able to help.



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, 2015 through December 31, 2015 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, the range of results if tested more than once and the usual sources of such contamination.

**TABLE 1**

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED LEVEL	DETECTED RANGE	POTENTIAL SOURCES	VIOLATION
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.31	0.31	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1	0.22 - 0.89	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Sodium	NTU	TT	N/A	31.9	One sample per year	Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Lead	ppm	AL 0.015	N/A	0.0013	ND - 0.0022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Copper	ppm	1.3	N/A	0.25	0.0059 - 0.328		No
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	41.37	18.2 - 82.3	By- product of drinking water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	10.69	3.20 - 18.3	By- product of drinking water chlorination	No
Chlorine	ppm	4 MRDL	4 MRDL	1.44	1.2 - 1.6	Water additive added to control microbes	No
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Turbidity	NTU	TT	N/A	0.02	100% of sample results were < 0.3	Soil runoff; suspended solids	No

30 Lead and copper samples were collected 7/23/13 and reported here for general information in light of the issues in Flint, MI

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.