

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT THE CHARLES TOWN UTILITY BOARD MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE WATER STANDARDS FOR THE REPORTING YEAR 2018.

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2018 were non-detectable.

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 **Charles Town 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A copy of this report may be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours or may be downloaded from our website located online at: <http://www.ctubwv.com/index.cfm/reports-information/ccr/>



CHARLES TOWN Utility Board



2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Charles Town Utility Board** 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, 2018 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Chris Hutzler, Chief Operator, 304-725-3761**. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings held on the **2nd and 4th Wednesday** of every month at **4:00 p.m.** in the **Charles Town Utility Board office, Charles Town, WV**.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water source is **surface** water from the Shenandoah River.

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 **Charles Town 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 that 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 that 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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that 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, that 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, that 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).

The **Charles Town Utility Board** 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.

Regulated Contaminants

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform (TCR)	N	In the month of December, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	ppm	0	Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium ¹	N	0.0286	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ¹	N	0.53	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants
Nitrate ¹	N	0.86	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAC5)	N	2018	53	16.2 - 97	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	2018	42	11.8 - 64	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Organic Carbon

Lowest Month for Removal	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1/1/2018 - 3/31/2018	1 RATIO	1.11	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Copper and Lead

Contaminant	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range	Unit of Measure	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2018	0.223	0.0011 - 1.26	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2018	5.3	0.2 - 285*	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

* The sample that was reported with a 285 ppb result was determined to be taken incorrectly by the customer. A follow up sample was immediately taken that resulted in a level well below the published MCL. All other samples collected also resulted in levels less than the MCL. The CCR shows this incorrect result with this explanation in order to be completely transparent with our customers.

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. Your water system 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 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>.

Secondary Contaminants

Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
Alkalinity, Total	1/23/2018	143	0.64 - 143	MG/L	10000
Calcium	2/15/2017	42.7	23.6 - 42.7	MG/L	
Calcium	10/10/2017	36.2	36.2	MG/L	
Calcium	12/12/2018	76.8	40 - 76.8	MG/L	
Calcium Hardness	12/12/2018	192	100 - 192	MG/L	
Carbon, Total	6/5/2018	4.12	1.03 - 4.12	ppm	10000
Conductivity @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	10/31/2018	388	223 - 388	UMHO/CM	
Hardness, Total (As CaCO3)	7/17/2018	164	115 - 164	MG/L	
Orthophosphate	9/5/2018	2.18	1.35 - 2.18	MG/L	
ph	12/12/2018	7.8	7.2 - 7.8	SU	8.5
Phosphate, Total	1/18/2018	1.78	1.45 - 1.78	MG/L	
Sodium	2/5/2018	12.5	12.5	MG/L	1000
Sulfate	2/5/2018	16.6	16.6	MG/L	250
Temperature (Centigrade)	9/5/2018	26.6	1.7 - 26.6	C	

¹ Collection Date: 2/5/2018

Radiological Contaminants: No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2018

All other water test results for the reporting year 2018 were non-detectable.

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

We have provided the out of compliance locations with information on the health effects of lead and lead remediation.

Violation	
During the 2018 calendar year, Charles Town Utility Board had one noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations:	
Compliance Period:	1/1/2018 - 6/30/2018
Analytes (s):	Orthophosphate, Calcium, pH, Alkalinity (TOTAL)
Comments:	WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)
During the first half of 2018, 20 additional water quality parameter samples were required for Orthophosphate, Calcium, PH and Alkalinity. One of these samples was missed. The missing, required sample has since been taken.	

Water Quality Data Table

Definitions

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 that a water system must follow.
- **TT** - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations

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
- **NE** - not established
- **N/A** - not applicable