Weirton Area Water Board
Consumer Confidence Report

2015 Water Quality Report

June 2016 PWS 3300516

Learn More Facts!
Monthly Water Board Meetings are held at the Weirton City Building 200 Municipal Plaza Weirton, WV 26062.
Call (304) 797-8503 for the date, time, and room number.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about this report or the WAWB contact Thomas Warner or Scott Klar at (304) 797-8566

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment
Our Profession

The Weirton Area Water Board
125 East Belleview Blvd.
Weirton, WV 26062

Phone: (304) 740-5020
Fax: (304) 740-5023
24 hour emergency:
(304) 797-8566

The Weirton Area Water Board Members:

Jim Shockley – Chairman
Don Gianni Jr. – Vice Chairman
Sonny Marino - Treasurer
Tom Grossi
Ron Jones
Travis Blosser

Director
A.D. Mastrantoni

Assistant Director
Sam Stoneking Jr.

Chief Operator
Thomas Warner

Email us
tjwarmer@weirtonutilities.com

Aggressive Line Replacement

In order to provide its customers with a quality product and reliable service the Weirton Area Water Board has been proactive in replacing lines that have had multiple failures in recent past. In total we have replaced over 2600 feet of pipe on 9 different streets. The most recent line replacement was finished just a few weeks ago on Spruce St. 600 ft. of line was replaced including a new 6 in. line and a new fire hydrant, giving customers better fire protection and more reliable service.
The Weirton Area Water Board has begun a 6.9 million dollar project to reline the 18 inch high service main. The funds for the project have been procured and done so with no increase in cost to the customer. 2.9 million was borrowed through a local bank and 4 million through the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund. The project is slated to start in the fall of 2016. Multiple interconnections from the 18 to the 24 inch high service line will make main line repairs possible without shutting down large sections of downtown.

Lead and Copper

With all of the attention Flint Michigan and other water companies have received over lead levels in their water, the W.A.W.B. would like to reassure its customers of the quality of their water. Lead and copper testing is done every three years. The action level of lead is 15 parts per billion (ppb). In the last lead and copper test done in 2014 the results was 1.7 ppb, which is far below the limits set for our system. The Weirton Area Water Board uses Zincorthophosphate as a corrosion control agent, and has used it since the late 1980's before the lead and copper rule began in 1992. The source of lead in water is often old lead pipe, lead solder, and fixtures with lead parts inside the home. These were outlawed in 1986 with an amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act; however homes and plumbing that predate these laws may still have these materials in use. Customers with concerns of high lead levels can lower potential risks by changing lead plumbing, lead soldered joints, and old fixtures. Here in Weirton none of our distribution lines are lead. We have mostly cast steel, ductile iron, cast iron, and PVC. All new meters installed are low lead models.

Although the WAWB's water **DID NOT** test positive for Lead please note that 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. Weirton Water 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 (800) 426-4791 or at: **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

Drinking Water

All drinking water including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain chemicals in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 for 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 at (800) 426-4791.

New Fire Hydrant Installed on the Corner of Spruce and Sellitti.

Source Water Assessment

The West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH) conducted a Source Water Assessment in 2003. The intake that supplies drinking water to the Weirton Area Water 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 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.

GLOSSARY

ppm: Parts per million. One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000 worth of pennies.
ppb: Parts per billion. One part per billion corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000 worth of pennies.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just visible to the average person. The EPA requires drinking water to have turbidity less than 0.300NTU for more than 95% of all turbidity tests conducted each month.
AL: Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers additional treatment by the water producer.
TT: Treatment Techniques is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of the contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. It is set as close to the ***MCLG*** as feasible using the best available treatment technique.
MCLG: The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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.
Turbidity: is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
VOC's: Man-made chemicals with low boiling points (i.e. gasoline, diesel fuel, paint solvents)

Drinking Water cont'd

Both tap water and bottled water sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Weirton's source water is a blend of the Ohio River which is a surface water source and ground water. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following: Microbiological 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 discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or 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 (VOC's) which are the by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The WAWB routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to both federal and state laws. The table below shows the most recent monitoring results done in compliance with all regulations for the period from January 1st to December 31st 2015. All other water test results for the reporting year 2015 were non-detectable.

Did You Know That?
The WVBPH requires the WAWB to publish the Consumer Confidence Report so our customers can be reassured that the water they use is good quality water. The number to call for questions for CCR questions is 304-797-8566.

If you have a delinquent notice all questions should be directed to the Delinquent Account Office at 304-797-8580. For Payments call 304-797-8592 or go to the City Building between the hours of 9a.m. – 5 p.m. Monday thru Friday.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

On January 4, 2007 the US EPA required that the WAWB perform additional monitoring for 25 contaminants for the purpose of helping the US EPA decide whether any of the contaminants should have standards. This additional testing was completed in compliance with EPA guidelines. Anyone wishing to see the WAWB's results for UCMR2 may visit our office during regular business hours or request a mailed copy by calling (304) 797-8566.

Sodium in Drinking Water
2015 monitoring showed Weirton's water had a 53.3 mg/L concentration of natural Sodium. The EPA Drinking Water Equivalency Level (DWEL or Guidance level) for sodium is 20 mg/L. This guidance level is set so that Public Water Systems will notify consumers of their water's sodium level for dietary purposes only. Consumers on therapeutic sodium restricted diets should note this level when consulting their dietician on daily sodium intake. Most restricted diets for sodium range between 1,000 – 3,000 mg/l per day; most Americans eat between 4,000 – 6,000 mg/L per day. One 8 ounce glass of Weirton's water (a ¼ Liter serving) contains 11.1 mg/L of sodium which places Weirton's water just above the 5 mg per serving level for a Sodium-free product. In conclusion Weirton's water is considered by the FDA to be Very Low in Sodium but those consumers on Sodium restricted diets should consult their dietician and inform them of this level.

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Weirton Area Water Board

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminant						
Turbidity	N	0.29 100% of Monthly samples < .3	NTU	NA	TT	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon	N	1.34	ppm	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.0455	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Copper* (2014)	N	0.293	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride	N	1.65	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants
Lead* (2014)	N	1.7	ppb	0	Al=15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate	N	0.55	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	2.18 Annual avg. Range 0.91-3.2		4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes

Haloacetic acids (HAAC5) Liberty Cleveland Skyview Tank St. Thomas Road Liberty Cleveland Skyview Tank St. Thomas Road	N Annual Avg. 19.8 15.8 15.1 16 Range 5.89-27.1 8.34-21.1 12-17.2 8.4-23.7		ppb	NA	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Liberty** Cleveland Skyview Tank St. Thomas Road Liberty** Cleveland Skyview Tank St. Thomas Road	Y Annual Avg. 84.2 41.8 45.2 45.2 Range 66.5-102 28-53.6 38.8-47.8 21.3-62.1		ppb	NA	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Cis 1,2 Dichloroethene	N	8.59	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1- Trichloroethane	N	0.50	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Trichoroethylene ***	Y	5.05	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	0.46	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping: discharge from plastics factories

*Copper and lead samples were collected from30 area residences on 9-27-14. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL.

**During the reporting year for 2015 we received a “Notice of violation” letter from the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health for an annual average exceedance for our total trihalomethanes. We have taken every precaution and made every effort to return to compliance.

The Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

***Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk o f getting cancer

Table of Test Results - Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium*	N	53.3	ppm	NE	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	1.22	ppm	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2015 were all non-detects.

Weirton Area Water Board
Consumer Confidence Report

2014 Water Quality Report

June 2015 PWS 3300516

Learn More Facts!
Monthly Water Board Meetings are held at the Weirton City Building 200 Municipal Plaza Weirton, WV 26062. Call (304) 797-8503 for the date, time, and room number.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about this report or the WAWB contact Thomas Warner or Scott Klar at (304) 797-8566

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment
Our Profession

The Weirton Area Water Board
125 East Bellview Blvd.
Weirton, WV 26062

Phone: (304) 740-5020
Fax: (304) 740-5023
24 hour emergency:
(304) 797-8566

Email us
tjwarner@weirtonutilities.com

Carbon Replacement of Filters

Continuing to provide quality drinking water to our customers the WAWB will be replacing the carbon on top of the four filters at the water treatment plant. Routinely the carbon needs to be replaced as it has come to the end of its useful life. As part of the upgrade the filters at the water treatment plant were renovated to update them with a more modern system of backwashing, which is the process used to routinely clean the filters. Carbon acts as a barrier to remove organic contaminants that might be present in the source water. Organic contaminants include pesticides, herbicides and decayed plant and animal tissues. Carbon is one of the most effective ways of removing organic contaminants from drinking water. The WAWB strives to produce quality drinking water while keeping costs affordable.

About Boil Water Notices:

Why does it seem as though there are more boil water notices now than in the past?
In the past the WAWB crews isolated line breaks, repaired the broken lines, flushed the lines with disinfected water, and tested the water quality in our certified lab without being required to notify the public of the work having been completed. The WV Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH) now requires that we also put a boil water notice in effect for the area surrounding a water line break when a break results in the line losing all pressure or a water tank becoming emptied. In those instances the same precautions and practices are used with regard to repairing and restoring the water system to normal but residents are notified to boil the water for one minute as an additional precautionary measure until the final test results are obtained from the lab. Recently the lab has instituted a new testing procedure which will provide test results within 18 hours of any potential bacteriological contamination in the distribution system. This reduces the previous Boil Water Notice duration from 48 hours to 18 hours.
The Boil Water Notice is broadcast over radio station AM WEIR 1430 and FM 106.3 The River; the cell phone app. Heads Up Hancock, along with the Weirton, Steubenville, and Wheeling Newspapers. The notice will explain the nature of the problem, the location of the problem, the affected area and contact information to reach WAWB staff to ask any questions pertaining to the Notice. Once satisfactory results are obtained from the lab a final notice will be placed using the same media sources lifting the Boil Water Notice.

Did You Know That?

The WVBPH requires the WAWB to publish the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) so our customers can be reassured that the water they use is good quality water. The number to call with CCR questions is (304) 797-8566. If you have a delinquent notice all questions should be directed to the Delinquent Account Office at (304) 797-8580. For payments call (304) 797-8592 or go to the City Building Monday thru Friday between the hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Questions regarding delinquent accounts, past due bills, termination notices must be directed to the Delinquent Accounts Office at (304) 797-8580. Payments on delinquent accounts however cannot be accepted by the Delinquent Accounts office.

All drinking water,

including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain chemicals in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 for 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Radio Telemetry has been installed at all remote sites eliminating the need for costly phone service and improving operations.

Source Water Assessment

The West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH) conducted a Source Water Assessment in 2003. The intake that supplies drinking water to the Weirton Area Water 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 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.

Ohio River at Weirton

GLOSSARY

ND: Non-Detect; Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
ppm: Parts per million. One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000 worth of pennies.
ppb: Parts per billion. One part per billion corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000 worth of pennies.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just visible to the average person. The EPA requires drinking water to have turbidity less than 0.300NTU for more than 95% of all turbidity tests conducted each month.
AL: Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers additional treatment by the water producer.
TT: Treatment Techniques is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of the contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. It is set as close to the *MCLG* as feasible using the best available treatment technique.
MCLG: The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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.
Turbidity: is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
VOC's: Man-made chemicals with low boiling points (i.e. gasoline, diesel fuel, paint solvents)

Sources of Drinking Water

(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Weirton's source water is a blend of the Ohio River which is a surface water source and ground water. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following: Microbiological 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 discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or 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 (VOC's) which are the by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The WAWB routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to both federal and state laws. The table below shows the most recent monitoring results done in compliance with all regulations for the period from January 1st to December 31st 2014. All other water test results for the reporting year 2014 were non-detectable.

Lead in Drinking Water

Although the WAWB's water **DID NOT** test positive for Lead please note that 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. Weirton Water 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 (800) 426-4791
or at: **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

On January 4, 2007 the US EPA required that the WAWB perform additional monitoring for 25 contaminants for the purpose of helping the US EPA decide whether any of the contaminants should have standards. This additional testing was completed in compliance with EPA guidelines. Anyone wishing to see the WAWB's results for UCMR2 may visit our office during regular business hours or request a mailed copy by

****Sodium in Drinking Water

2014 monitoring showed Weirton's water had a 34.1 mg/L concentration of natural Sodium. The EPA Drinking Water Equivalency Level (DWEL or Guidance level) for sodium is 20 mg/L. This guidance level is set so that Public Water Systems will notify consumers of their water's sodium level for dietary purposes only. Consumers on therapeutic sodium restricted diets should note this level when consulting their dietician on daily sodium intake. Most restricted diets for sodium range between 1,000 – 3,000 mg/l per day; most Americans eat between 4,000 – 6,000 mg/L per day. One 8 ounce glass of Weirton's water (a ¼ Liter serving) contains 8.5 mg/L of sodium which places Weirton's water just above the 5 mg per serving level for a Sodium-free product. In conclusion Weirton's water is considered by the FDA to be Very Low in Sodium but those consumers on Sodium restricted diets should consult their dietician and inform them of this level.

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Test Result	Range	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	**0.08** (100 % of monthly samples < 0.3)	0.0 – 0.22	NTU	NA	TT = 0.3	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	N	1.24	0.8 – 2.0	≥1.0	NA	TT	Naturally Present in the Environment
Inorganic & Organic Contaminants							
*Lead	N	1.7	NA	ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
*Copper	N	0.293	NA	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Barium	N	0.042	NA	ppm	2.00	2.00	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.90	0.0 – 1.37	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.67	NA	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cis – 1,2 – Dichloroethene	N	7.39	4.57 – 9.9	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	0.298	ND – 0.430	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing Sites and other factories
***Trichloroethylene	N	2.50	1.42 – 5.09	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	0.35	ND – 0.50	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	N	2.65	0.90 –4.9	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDLG	Water additive used to control microbes.
**TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	Y	84.9	40.0 – 98.4	ppb	N/A	80	Trihalomethanes form when naturally occurring organic and inorganic materials in the water react with the chlorine used to disinfect drinking water.
HAA5's (Haloacetic Acids)	N	24.2	8.0 – 32.5	ppb	N/A	60	Haloacetic Acids form when naturally occurring organic and inorganic materials in the water react with the chlorine used to disinfect drinking water.

*Lead and Copper samples were collected from 30 area residences on 9-27-14. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL for Lead or Copper.

NA = Not Applicable

**TTHM's:

The Weirton Area Water Board was notified in October 2014 of a violation in the drinking water standard located in the Kings Creek Bowl area. Although this is not an emergency, you, as our customers have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct the situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Test results from 7/1/2014 to 9/30/2014 showed that the Kings Creek Bowl system exceeded the standard or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's). The Locational Annual Average level of TTHM's over the last year was 84.9 ug/L (micrograms per liter). The standard for TTHM's is 80 ug/L (micrograms per liter)

What should I do? Residents of the Kings Creek Bowl do not need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, it is recommended that you consult your doctor.

What does this mean? This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What is being done? In October 2013 the US EPA & WV Bureau for Public Health enacted the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (Stage 2 DBP) resulting in the MCL for TTHM's becoming more stringent. Compliance with Stage 2 DBP has been changed from a system wide annual averaging of results to a Locational Annual Average (LAA) of a single site that was determined to be our highest level of Disinfection Byproducts in our distribution system; this site is located in the Kings Creek Bowl area of Weirton. This notice was only distributed to residents in the Kings Creek Bowl Area of Weirton because this was the only neighborhood with TTHM's exceeding the Stage 2 DBP Rule.

The Weirton Area Water Board is looking into ways to further reduce TTHM's in the Kings Creek Bowl Area of Weirton. Following our system wide fall flush a TTHM sample was collected in the Kings Creek Bowl Area and that result put Weirton's Water back into quarterly compliance with the Stage 2 DBP Rule. Additionally tank aeration was installed at our County Road Reservoir to further reduce the level of TTHM's in the Kings Creek Bowl area as well as all of the North End of Weirton.

***Trichloroethylene: Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
The Weirton Area Water Board (WAWB) was required to perform quarterly monitoring for Trichloroethylene throughout the 2014 monitoring year. As a result of these tests and the yearly average for all four quarters of Trichloroethylene testing the WAWB is in compliance with the 5 ppb MCL set for Trichloroethylene. Effective January 1, 2015 the WAWB has been placed back on reduced monitoring for all VOC's to one sample per calendar year.

****Sodium: See text box above.

Unregulated Contaminants	Violation (Y/N)	Test Result	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
**** Sodium	N	34.1	ppm	DWEL	20	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate	N	126	ppm	250	250	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Weirton Area Water Board
Consumer Confidence Report

2013 Water Quality Report

June 2014 PWS 3300516

Learn More Facts!
Monthly Water Board Meetings are held at the Weirton City Building 200 Municipal Plaza Weirton, WV 26062. Call (304) 797-8503 for the date, time, and room number**.**

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about this report or the WAWB contact Chuck Tenaglio or Scott Klar at (304) 797-8566

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment
Our Profession

The Weirton Area Water Board
125 East Bellview Blvd.
Weirton, WV 26062

Phone: (304) 740-5020
Fax: (304) 740-5023
24 hour emergency:
(304) 797-8566

The Weirton Area Water Board Members:

Jim Shockley – Chairman
Don Gianni Jr. – Vice Chairman
Sonny Marino - Treasurer
Tom Grossi
Ron Jones

Director
A.D. Mastrantoni

Assistant Director
Sam Stoneking Jr.

Chief Operator
Chuck Tenaglio

Email us
chucktenaglio@yahoo.com

The Weirton Area Water Board is pleased to report that Weirton's Water met ALL Federal and State Drinking Water Standards for the reporting year 2013

Improvement Projects Scheduled for Weirton's Water:

During the Spring of 2014 the East End Water Storage Tank will be cleaned and painted. The tank stores 200,000 gallons of drinking water for use by residents and businesses in the East End of Weirton. Originally constructed in the 1960's the tank was last painted in the late 80's. Along with the painting of the tank, valves which control water flow into and out of the tank will also be replaced.

Utility Bill Payments:

At the present time payments of the city utility bill can be made by paper check via mail or drop box, on-line with checking account, by phone (304-797-8592) using credit or debit cards, and in person at the cashier's window during weekdays from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM using cash, paper check, credit card or debit card.

Delinquent Accounts:

Questions regarding delinquent accounts, past due bills, termination notices must be directed to the Delinquent Accounts Office at (304) 797-8580. Payments on delinquent accounts however cannot be accepted by the Delinquent Accounts office.

Main Distribution Line Being Engineered for Renovation:

The WAWB is presently in the preliminary stage of renovating the 18" transmission line. Preliminary Engineering is being conducted and requests are being made to local banks interested in financing the project. As the project advances future updates will follow.

All drinking water,

including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain chemicals in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 for 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Water Lines Along Pennsylvania Avenue Being Replaced:

As part of the third phase of the Penn Avenue upgrade project water lines are currently being replaced as construction crews continue moving utilities in preperation for installing sidewalks and street paving. The third phase of the project will continue down to the intersection of Pennsylvania Ave. and North 10th Street. Any scheduled tie-ins will require a 3 day notice and a 48 hour boil water order. This is a WV Bureau of Public Health requirment.

Source Water Assessment

The West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH) conducted a Source Water Assessment in 2003. The intake that supplies drinking water to the Weirton Area Water 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 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.

Ohio River at Weirton

GLOSSARY

ND: Non-Detect; Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

ppm: Parts per million. One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000 worth of pennies.

ppb: Parts per billion. One part per billion corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000 worth of pennies.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just visible to the average person. The EPA requires drinking water to have turbidity less than 0.300NTU for more than 95% of all turbidity tests conducted each month.

AL: Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers additional treatment by the water producer.

TT: Treatment Techniques is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of the contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. It is set as close to the ***MCLG*** as feasible using the best available treatment technique.

MCLG: The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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.

Turbidity: is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

VOC's: Man-made chemicals with low boiling points (i.e. gasoline, diesel fuel, paint solvents)

Sources of Drinking Water

(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Weirton's source water is a blend of the Ohio River which is a surface water source and ground water. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following: Microbiological 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 discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or 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 (VOC's) which are the by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The WAWB routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to both federal and state laws. The table below shows the most recent monitoring results done in compliance with all regulations for the period from January 1st to December 31st 2013. All other water test results for the reporting year 2013 were non-detectable.

Lead in Drinking Water

Although the WAWB's water **DID NOT** test positive for Lead please note that 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. Weirton Water 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 (800) 426-4791 or at: **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

On January 4, 2007 the US EPA required that the WAWB perform additional monitoring for 25 contaminants for the purpose of helping the US EPA decide whether any of the contaminants should have standards. This additional testing was completed in compliance with EPA guidelines. Anyone wishing to see the WAWB's results for UCMR2 may visit our office during regular business hours or request a mailed copy by calling (304) 797-8566.

*****Sodium in Drinking Water**

2013 monitoring showed Weirton's water had a 43 mg/L concentration of natural Sodium. The EPA Drinking Water Equivalency Level (DWEL or Guidance level) for sodium is 20 mg/L. This guidance level is set so that Public Water Systems will notify consumers of their water's sodium level for dietary purposes only. Consumers on therapeutic sodium restricted diets should note this level when consulting their dietician on daily sodium intake. Most restricted diets for sodium range between 1,000 – 3,000 mg/l per day; most Americans eat between 4,000 – 6,000 mg/L per day. One 8 ounce glass of Weirton's water (a ¼ Liter serving) contains 11.1 mg/L of sodium which places Weirton's water just above the 5 mg per serving level for a Sodium-free product. In conclusion Weirton's water is considered by the FDA to be Very Low in Sodium but those consumers on Sodium restricted diets should consult their dietician and inform them of this level.

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Test Result	Range	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	**0.14** (100 % of monthly samples < 0.3)	NA	NTU	NA	TT = 0.3	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	N	1.0	NA	≥1.0	NA	TT	Naturally Present in the Environment
Inorganic & Organic Contaminants							
Lead*	N	1.7	NA	ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper *	N	0.293	NA	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Barium	N	0.047	NA	ppm	2.00	2.00	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.81	NA	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.75	NA	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cis – 1,2 – Dichloroethene	N	10.0	4.92 – 10.0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	N	1.77	1.02 – 1.77	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	0.53	ND – 0.53	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	N	2.18	0.91 – 3.2	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDLG	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHM ** (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	57.4	25.7 – 121.0	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	N	21.5	4.9 – 40.1	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Lead and Copper samples were collected from 30 area residences on 9-27-14. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL for Lead or Copper.
NA = Not Applicable

**TTHM's: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

***Sodium: see text box above

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Test Result	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Nickel	N	2.2	ppb	100	100	Erosion of Natural Deposits
***Sodium	N	43.3	ppm	DWEL	20	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate	N	145	ppm	250	250	Erosion of Natural Deposits