

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2018  
**Tomlinson PSD**  
**PO Box 369**  
**Chester, WV 26034**  
**Tomlinson PWS: 3301519**  
**Grant PWS:3301507**  
**April 1, 2019**

**Why am I receiving this report?**

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Tomlinson PSD** 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 **General Manager, 304-387-2658**. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, **please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the last Wednesday of every month at 10:00 am in the PSD Office at 2830 Sixth St, New Cumberland, WV.**

**Where does my water come from?**

Your drinking water source is **purchased groundwater** from the City of New Cumberland and The Newell Company which uses deep wells.

**Source Water Assessment**

The wells that supplies drinking water to **City of New Cumberland and the Newell Company** have a higher susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified within the area. This does not mean that the wellfield will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the ground 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.
- **TT – Treatment Technique**, or a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
- **AL - Action Level**, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

- **Variations and Exemptions**, a State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Abbreviations that may be found in the table:

- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **NE** - not established
- **N/A** - not applicable

The **Tomlinson PSD, City of New Cumberland and The Newell Company** 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 – Tomlinson PSD (Tomlinson PWS 3301519)**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Volatile Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Chlorine	Y	1.012 Annual avg. Range 0.15-2.15	ppm	4 MRDL G	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	N	6.57	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	47.9	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Table of Test Results-Unregulated Contaminants**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Copper*	N	0.105	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead*	N	2.1	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing

\*Copper and lead samples were collected from 10 area residences on 7/19/18. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL

**Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Tomlinson PSD (Grant PWS 3301507)**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Volatile Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Chlorine	N	0.432 Annual avg. Range 0.2-0.69	ppm	4 MRDL G	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	N	4.09	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	28	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Table of Test Results-Unregulated Contaminants**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Copper*	N	0.144	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead*	N	1.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing

\*Copper and lead samples were collected from 10 area residences in 2017. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL

**Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – City of New Cumberland**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Volatile Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Chlorine	Y	0.85 Annual avg. Range 0.0-1.4	ppm	4 MRDL G	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	Y	0.755	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Y	5.57	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Table of Test Results-Unregulated Contaminants**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						

Nitrate	N	1.68	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	N	0.12	ppm	1.0	1.0	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Copper*	N	0.086	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead*	N	1.7	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing

\*Copper and lead samples were collected from 10 area residences in 8-7-18. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL

### Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants - Newell Company

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Copper*	N	0.202	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead*	N	0.5	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	2.34	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	N	ND	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>						
Chlorine	N	0.57 Annual avg. 0.33-0.87 Range	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAACs)	N	1.22	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	9.81	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Xylenes	N	ND	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

\*Copper and lead samples were collected from area10 residences on 08/29/2018. Only the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL.

### Table of Test Results - Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium*	N	28.6	ppm	NE	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	76.2	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.

## Violations

For the reporting year 2018 The **City of New Cumberland** received two “Notice of Violation” letters from the WV Bureau for Public Health for failing to monitor, complete on time the taking of sufficient samples, or submit on time, reports for trihalomethanes (8/1-8/31-2018) and haloacetic acids (8/1-8/31-2018), and failure to maintain adequate Chlorine residuals (5/1-5/31-2018) in the distribution system. We have made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance. Our past history has shown that we have not exceeded any of the MCLs for the above listed contaminant.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

Chlorine can be solid, liquid, or a gas additive used for the control microbes in drinking water. Drinking water that has not been treated with chlorine or some other form of disinfectant or process may or may not contain harmful bacteria. Untreated drinking water may cause gastrointestinal distress or other health problems.

For the reporting year 2018, **Tomlinson PSD** received a Notice of Violation from the WV Bureau for Public Health for failure to maintain Chlorine residuals (5/1-5/31-2018) in the distribution system. This violation was from the City of New Cumberland’s failure to supply the Tomlinson PSD with adequate Chlorine residuals.

## Additional Information

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 **Tomlinson PSD** 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>.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours or you can visit <http://www.tomlinsonpsd.com/ccr/>