

City of Vienna

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PWS # 3305411

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2007

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, City of Vienna 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, 2007, or other test results if test period is not on a yearly cycle.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact Craig Metz at The Public Works Dept. at (304) 295-4543. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council meetings held on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at City Hall, 609 29th St, Vienna, WV.

Where does my water come from?

Your water source is ground water from the Ohio River Valley Alluvium.

Source water assessment.

The eight wells that supply drinking water to the City of Vienna water system have a higher susceptibility to contamination, as indicated by past and present detections of man made chemicals. This high susceptibility is due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminate sources identified. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. The report, which includes more detailed information, is available by calling our office during regular business hours or the WV Bureau for Public Health (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.
- **AL - Action Level**, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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 contaminant.

Abbreviations that may be found in the table:

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

City of Vienna 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.

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – City of Vienna

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants

Copper*	N	.38(Avg.) (Range .123 to 1.62)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	1.03(Avg.) (Range 0.84 to 1.2)	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Lead*	N	.007(Avg.) (Range 0.006 to .008)	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	5.05(Avg.) (Range 4.76 to 5.26)	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

* Copper and lead samples were collected from 28 area residences on 7/25/2007. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Haloacetic acids	N	2.82(Avg.) (Range 1.2 to 6.3)	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	N	5.41(Avg.) (Range 1 to 13.3)	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	0.74(Avg.) (Range 0.57 to 1.09)	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT THE CITY OF VIENNA MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE WATER STANDARDS FOR 2007. WE HAD NO VIOLATIONS DURING THIS TIME PERIOD.

Additional Information

All of our other test results indicated non detects for 2007.