SPENCER WATER DEPT
WV3304405
Consumer Confidence Report – 2020
Covering Calendar Year – 2019

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, please call TERRY A. WILLIAMS at 304-927-1640.
Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
INTAKE - CHARLES FORK LAKE	Surface Water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
There are no additional purchases to display.	

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 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).
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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, 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 sources water before we treat it include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.
Our water system has an estimated population of 4521 and is required to test a minimum of 5 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2019 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2019. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.
Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: SPENCER WATER DEPT

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of September, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	4/8/2019	0.0159	0.0159	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	4/8/2019	0.62	0.62	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	4/8/2019	0.12	0.12	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	4/8/2019	0.12	0.12	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	HYDRANT AT END OF LINE REEDYVILLE	2019	48	32.8 - 53.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	SITE B-STEELE HOLLOW RD	2019	43	28 - 42	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	HYDRANT AT END OF LINE REEDYVILLE	2019	40	20.3 - 60.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	SITE B-STEELE HOLLOW RD	2019	46	15.2 - 54.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2017 - 2019	0.185	0.0263 - 0.807	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2017 - 2019	3.1	0 - 9	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
02/01/2019 - 02/28/2019	2.7	MG/L	1.5	MG/L

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	9/9/2019	3.31	1.44 - 3.31	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2019				

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	4/8/2019	0.034	0.034	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
CARBON, TOTAL	9/9/2019	3.31	1.44 - 3.31	ppm	10000
SODIUM	4/8/2019	12	12	MG/L	1000
SULFATE	4/8/2019	24	24	MG/L	250

During the 2019 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2019		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:
Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2019				

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.
There are no additional required health effects notices.
This Consumer Confidence Report is not being mailed to each customer. A copy can be provided upon request by calling our office at 304-927-1640.
1t 5/28/20 B

"NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT"

The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection has scheduled a public comment period for the ***Draft Fiscal Year 2021 Intended Use Plan*** for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF). A part of the Intended Use Plan is the Fiscal Year 2021 Priority List. All written comments submitted to this notice must be received by the CWSRF by June 27, 2020. A copy of the draft Fiscal Year 2021 Intended Use Plan is available, and may be requested by calling, writing or sending an email request to the address below. The Intended Use Plan can also be viewed on DEP's web site at https://dep.wv.gov/WWE/Programs/SRF/Pages/default.aspx

Contact
Katheryn Emery
WV Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water & Waste Management
Clean Water State Revolving Fund
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304
(304) 926-0499 Ext. 43830
Katheryn.D.Emery@wv.gov
2t 5/20-27/20 B

ORDER OF PUBLICATION IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ROANE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE:

JUVENILE CASE NOS:
C.H. (D.O.B. 12/08/2014) 19-JA-54
M.H. (D.O.B. 10/31/2010) 19-JA-62
K.H. (D.O.B. 03/04/2020) 20-JA-15

Infant Respondents
Hon. Anita Harold Ashley
MIRANDA DOTSON,
JUSTIN HODGE,
Adult Respondents.

To the above named Adult Respondents

It appearing, by a petition filed in this action that Infant Respondents: C.H. a male child, born December 8, 2014, whose biological father is Justin Hodge: M.H., a female child born October 31, 2010 whose biological father is Justin Hodge; and K.H. a male child born March 4, 2020 whose biological mother is Miranda Dotson and whose biological father is Justin Hodge, who are currently in the custody of the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Services.
You are hereby notified, in accordance with the provisions of West Virginia Code Chapter 49, that a petition has been filed in the Circuit Court of Roane County, West Virginia seeking to take custody of the children, C.H.; M.H.; and K.H. and there are no reasonably available alternative to removal of the children, and the continuation in the home is contrary to the best interest of the children due to abuse of these children, and that the emergency situation made efforts to preserve the family and prevent the placement unreasonable or impossible.
If you wish to assert or exercise your parental rights to said child you must appear and defend the petition at within thirty (30) days of your receipt of this notice. Your failure to appear and defend will result in the permanent termination of your parental rights. If you fail to respond to this notice within the required time, you may not appear in or receive further notice of this proceeding.
You are further notified that a hearing shall be heard on July 20, 2020 at 2:00 p.m., for adjudication or soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, in the Circuit Courtroom of the Roane County Courthouse, 200 Main Street, Spencer, West Virginia, before the Honorable Anita Harold Ashley.

Andrea Stockner, Clerk
Circuit Court of Roane County, West Virginia
2t 5/28/20-6/4/20 B

PUBLIC NOTICE

A test of the I-Votronic voting Equipment to be used for the 2020 Primary Election on Tuesday, June 9, 2020, will be held on **Tuesday, June 2, 2020**, at **10:00AM** in the Election Room at the Roane County Courthouse, pursuant to Ch. 3, Art.4A, Sec. 26 of the WV Code. The purpose of this test is to ascertain that the equipment used for the Primary Election will accurately record and that the ERM will tabulate the votes as cast. Any candidate and all members of the public may be present.

Charles B. White, Jr., Clerk
Roane County Commission
1t 5/28/20 B

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Board of Education of Roane County invites all bids from approved biodiesel and gasoline suppliers for the 2020-21 school year for biodiesel fuel, gasoline and motor oil. Bid forms and specification information can be obtained by mailing a request to Roane County Schools at 813 Capitol Street in Spencer, WV 25276 or by calling (304) 927-6426. Bids are based on pricing as of 2:00 P.M. on July 1, 2020 and submitted by mailing the bid form to Roane County Schools at 813 Capitol Street in Spencer, WV 25276 with a postmark no later than July 8, 2020.
2t 5/28/20-6/4/20 B