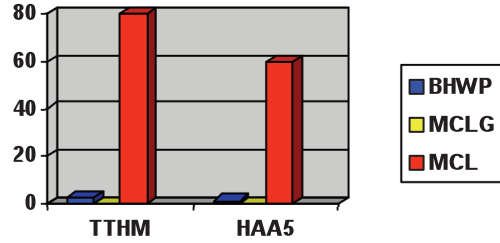


Organic Chemicals

Organic chemicals include contaminants, such as pesticides and herbicides. Organics can come from agricultural and industrial activities.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is a By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) is also a By-product of drinking water chlorination.



*Note: Unit of measure is in parts per billion (PPB)
TTHM MCL = 80 PPB; MCLG = N/A; BHWP = 2.6 PPB
HAA5 MCL = 60 PPB; MCLG = N/A; BHWP = 1.0 PPB.
Yearly averages, computed quarterly, were used for data shown.*

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is naturally present in the environment.

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected
TOC	ppm	TT	NE	.327

Note: TOC results are reported as annual average of monthly testing.

Glenwood Forest Utility's Results

Contaminant	Unit	Well #6	Well #5	Well #2	MC LG	MC L
Nitrate	ppm	0.16	0.29	0.22	10	10
TTHM	ppb	ND	ND	ND	0	80
HAA5	ppb	ND	ND	ND	0	60
Radionuclide	pCi/l	0.8+- 0.3	0.6+ -0.3	0.8+ -0.4	0	15

LEAD AND COPPER GFU

Lead and copper contamination results from the corrosion of household systems and the erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Unit	GFU	MCLG	AL
Lead	ppb	4	0	15
Copper	ppm	.158	0	1.3

10 area households tested in 2009; Reported results are 90th percentile; 0 % above AL.

Springdale Water System

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected
TTHM	ppb	80	0	1.4
HAA5	ppb	60	0	ND
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.05
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.07

Morning Dove Water System

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	.37
Sodium	ppm	20	NE	15.8
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.02
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.10

Is Our Water Safe for Everyone

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 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 infections by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. The District works around the clock to provide quality water to every customer. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

BCPSWD also has an interconnection with the City of Martinsburg at the Big Springs Plant. This interconnection supplies water to our customers at northern Pikeside, Paynes Ford Road and part of Route 9 areas. The following table shows Martinsburg's results for the testing that was required during 2009.

City of Martinsburg Test Results

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected
Turbidity	Ntu	TT	0	.11
Copper	ppm	AL=13	1.3	.208
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.03
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0	<5
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2.70-4.40
TTHM	ppb	80	0	5.98
HAA5	ppb	60	NA	2.23
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.30

PRSRT STD
US Postage
PAID
Greenville, NC
Permit No. 1

BERKELEY COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

PO BOX 737
MARTINSBURG WV 25402-0737

2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

BERKELEY COUNTY
PUBLIC SERVICE
WATER DISTRICT
www.berkeleywater.org

BUNKER HILL WATER
TREATMENT PLANT
SPRINGDALE WATER SYSTEM
MORNING DOVE WATER SYSTEM
AND
GLENWOOD FOREST UTILITY

P O Box 737
Martinsburg, WV 25402-0737
PWSID: 3300202
PWSID: 3300209

**BERKELEY COUNTY
PUBLIC SERVICE WATER DISTRICT**

BCPSWD is proud to present you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report was completed in May 2010 and contains all contaminants that were detected in 2009. The information in this report explains where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We continue to strive for excellence by improving the water treatment process and protecting our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

The mission statement of the District is "to provide Berkeley County with safe, potable, high quality water as economically and effectively as possible."

Following the recent world events, BCPSWD has increased security to ensure a safe public water supply. All customers are asked to help the District by reporting any suspicious activities involving our water system at 304- 267-4600.

Should you have questions?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you should have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Collis, Chief Operator at (304) 229-5255. To learn more about your water utility, attend our regularly scheduled board meetings. The Governing Board of the Water District is a five member Board of Directors that meet on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 5:00pm in the Board Room at 77 Monroe Street in Martinsburg.

Source Water Assessment

BCPSWD has a written source water assessment protection plan and a Well Head Protection Program. Both are available for your inspection during regular business hours. The spring that supplies drinking water to the Bunker Hill Treatment facility has a higher susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the spring is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified within the area. This does not mean that the spring 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 report, which includes more detailed information, is available by calling Mike Collis at 304-229-5255 or West Virginia Bureau of Public Health at 304-558-2981.

The Treatment Facilities

Our main water source is surface water from LeFevre Spring. We also have a secondary surface water source, the Baker Lakes Quarry. Each of these sources is treated at the Bunker Hill Treatment Plant prior to delivery to our customers. This process includes filtration, chlorination, and fluoridation. In an ongoing effort to keep our county with an abundant supply of water, the District has added two additional sources of water to supplement existing supplies. These sources are the Springdale Water System and The Morning Dove Water System. Springdale has two wells in the production stage, and a third well in the development stage, while Morning Dove has two wells in the production stage. Treatment at Springdale consists of chlorination and fluoridation. Treatment at Morning Dove consists of chlorination, fluoridation, and sequestration. Source

water for the Glenwood Forest water system is groundwater derived from six, water production wells. These wells are located at various sites in the subdivision and require chlorination. All water treatment personnel are West Virginia Certified operators with fluoride certification. Each operator must complete the State mandated and approved continuing education to renew these certifications every two years.

EPA / FDA

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 for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Why Must Water be Treated ?

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.

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.

Monitoring

BCPSWD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State requirements. The following charts and tables of water quality monitoring show the results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st 2009.

Definitions

In these tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided you with the following definitions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The "Goal" is the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Detection Level (MRDL)- The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Bunker Hill Water Plant (BHWTP)

Glenwood Forest Utility (GFU)

Springdale Water System (SD)

Morning Dove Water System (MD)

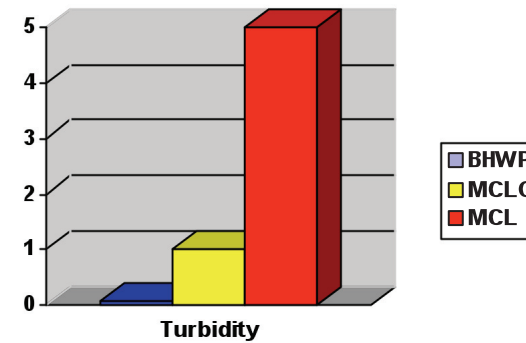
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL (4.0 ppm) could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose or could experience stomach discomfort.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To better understand the possible health effects described for many contaminants a person would have to drink two liters of water everyday at the MCL level for a lifetime to have one in a million chance of having a described health effect.

Contaminants

Contaminants that may be present in raw or source water before it is treated are microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, radioactive contaminants and organic chemical contaminants.

Turbidity: Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of water, does not present any risk to your health. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the quality of the water and the effectiveness of treatment.



Note: Unit of measure is NTU; Nephelometric Turbidity Units. MCL = 5.0 ntu; MCLG = 1.0 ntu; BHWP –Average of monthly highs= 0.08 ntu--Percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits=100%.

Microbial Contaminants

Microbial contaminants (viruses and bacteria) may come from agricultural and industrial activities. They may also be introduced by human and wildlife activity.

Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment, and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. 324 bacteriological samples were analyzed during 2009 with 4 samples showing the presence of Total Coliforms. Coliform bacteria are harmless, special follow-up sampling was initiated to determine if harmful bacteria was present in our water supply. All follow-up testing showed no presence of any bacteria.

LT2ESWTR

Long Term Two Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Cryptosporidium testing began at the BHWTP in 2008, after 24 consecutive months of sampling, BCPSWD is pleased to report that neither cryptosporidium nor giardia have been found in the water supply.

Inorganic Chemicals

The following elements and compounds naturally occur in surface and ground water. They may also be introduced by human activity.

Contaminant	Unit	BHWP	MCLG	MCL
Fluoride	ppm	1.02	4.0	4.0
Nitrate	ppm	2.66	10	10
Sulfate	ppm	7.38	0.0	250
Chlorine	ppm	1.05	4.0	4.0

Note: One part per million (ppm) means that one pound of a substance can be detected in a million pounds of water. In other words, one ppm is approximately one drop per 10 gallons of water.

Unregulated Contaminants

BCPSWD also tests for unregulated contaminants, all of which have not been detected. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminant should have a standard.

Unregulated inorganic contaminants are inorganic chemicals that may be introduced by erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminant	Unit	BHWP	MCLG	MCL
Sodium	ppm	11.4	NE	20

Note: NE, Not Established. Sodium is an unregulated contaminant. Any one having a concern over sodium should contact his or her primary health care provider.

LEAD AND COPPER BHWTP

Lead and copper contamination results from the corrosion of household systems and the 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. The BCPSWD 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Contaminant	Units	BHWP	MCLG	AL
Lead	ppb	5.0	0	15
Copper	ppm	0.262	1.3	1.3

30 area households tested in 2009; Reported results are 90th percentile; 0% above AL. *One part per billion (ppb) is approximately one drop per 10 thousand gallons of water.*