BERKELEY COUNTY
PUBLIC SERVICE WATER DISTRICT

Once again BCPSWD is pleased to present you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report was completed in May 2009 and contains all contaminants that were detected in 2008 and it is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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 of our customers are asked to assist the district by reporting any suspicious activities involving our system to 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 Steve DeRidder, Chief Operator at 304-274-5803. To learn more about your water utility, you may attend any of 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 5:00 pm in the Board Room at 65 District Way Martinsburg, WV 25404.

The Treatment Facilities

Our water sources are the Potomac River, a surface water source, and the Ben Speck Spring, a ground water source under the influence of surface water. These facilities are designed to meet or exceed all current requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act as adopted by the State of West Virginia.

Potomac River Source Water Assessment

The intake that supplies drinking water to the Berkeley County PSWD – Potomac River 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 a potential contaminant source. Future contamination may be avoided by implanting protective measures. The report, which includes more detailed information, is available by calling Steve DeRidder at 304-274-5801 or West Virginia Bureau of Public Health (WVBPH) 304-558-2981.

Ben Speck Spring Source Water Assessment

The spring that supplies drinking water to the Berkeley County PSWD – Ben Speck Spring has a higher susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water source is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this 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 implanting protective measures. The report, which includes more detailed information, is available by calling Bill Boyd at 304-754-8978 or West Virginia Bureau of Public Health (WVBPH) at 304-558-2981.

EPA / FDA

In order to insure 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 sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include 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

Berkeley County Public Service Water District 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 2008.

BCPSWD is proud to report that your water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The highest level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

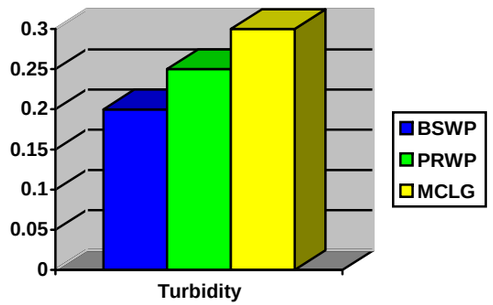
- ♦ Ben Speck Spring Water Plant (BSWP)
- ♦ Potomac River Water Plant (PRWP)

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 our treatment.



Note: Unit of measure is NTU; Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the cloudiness of water.
MCL = TT; MCLG = 0.3 NTU; BSWP = 0.20 NTU; PRWP = 0.25 NTU. Results are averages of monthly highs.

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: Coliform bacteria are thought of as indicator bacteria. Its presence indicates that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. 264 bacteria samples were taken during 2008. None showed presence of Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

Inorganic Chemicals

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

Contaminant	Unit	BSWP	PRWP	MCLG	MCL
Fluoride	ppm	1.01	1.04	4.0	4.0
Nitrate	ppm	3.47	0.54	10	10
Barium	ppm	0.09	0.0	2	2
Chlorine	ppm	*1.05*	1.17	MRDL=	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. One part per billion (ppb) is approximately one drop per 10 thousand gallons of water. ND means none detected.

Lead and Copper

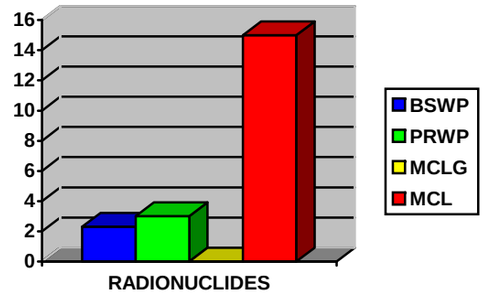
Lead and copper contamination results from the corrosion of household plumbing systems and the erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminant	Units	BSWP	PRWP	MCLG	AL
Lead	ppm	0.004	0.00	0	0.015
Copper	ppm	0.122	0.02	1.3	1.3

Note: Lead and Copper testing is required every 3 years, results are from testing in 2008.

Radiological

Certain naturally occurring minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as Alpha Radiation. Typical sources include oil and gas drilling operations, as well as mining activities.



Note: Unit of measure is pCi/L; Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water. MCL = 15; MCLG = 0.0; BSWP = 2.3 +/- 0.7; PRWP = 3.0 +/- 0.7 PRWP testing is required every 4 years. BSWP testing is required every 9 years, results shown are from testing in 2003.

Organic Chemicals

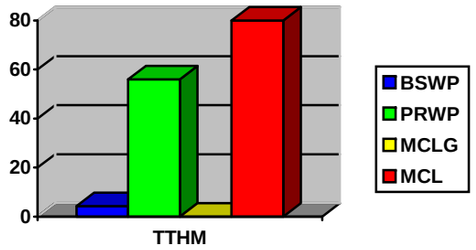
Organic chemicals include contaminants such as pesticides and herbicides. Organics can come from agricultural and industrial activities.

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

Contaminant	Unit	BSWP	PRWP	MCLG	MCL
TOC	Ppm	0.6	2.6	N/A	TT

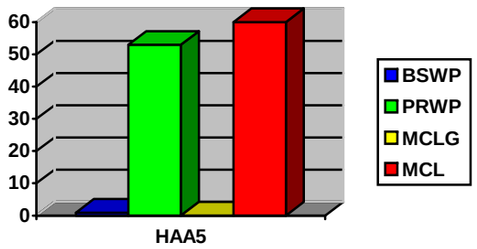
Note: TOC results are reported as annual average of monthly testing.

Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) is a bi-product of drinking water chlorination.



Note: Unit of measure is in parts per billion (ppb)
MCL =80.0 ppb; MCLG = 0.0; BSWP =4.3 ppb;
PRWP = 56.0 ppb (results are highest annual running average, computed quarterly).

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



Note: Unit of measure is parts per billion (ppb).
MCL = 60.0 ppb; MCLG = 0.0; BSWP = .9 ppb;
PRWP = 53.0 ppb (results are highest annual running average, computed quarterly).

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR-2)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. If you are interested in examining the full results, please contact Steve DeRidder, Chief Operator, at (304)-274-5803.

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

Contaminant	Unit	BSWP	PRWP	MCLG	MCL
Sodium	ppm	0.0	6.11	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.

Is Our Water Safe for Everyone

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 risk of 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. This interconnection supplies water to our customers at Fairfield, Porterfield's Addition, Ridgefield, Welltown School Road, and Stribling Road.

The following table shows Martinsburg's results for the testing that was required for 2008.

City of Martinsburg Results

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Results
Turbidity	NTU	TT	0.3	0.07
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	1.03
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	4.06
TTHM	ppb	80	0	4.3
HAA5	ppb	60	0	4.20
Lead	ppm		AL=15	6.0
Copper	ppm		AL=1.3	0.179

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2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

BERKELEYCOUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE WATER DISTRICT
www.berkeleywater.org

POTOMAC RIVER WATER TREATMENT PLANT
AND
HEDGESVILLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

P O Box 737
Martinsburg, WV 25402-0737
PWSID: 3300218
PWSID: 3300225