

MCL's are set at very stringent levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In developing the standards EPA assumes that the average adult drinks 2 liters of water each day throughout a 70 year life span. EPA generally sets MCLs at levels that will result in no adverse health effects for some contaminants or a one in ten thousand to one in a million chance of having the described health effect for other contaminants.

VIOLATION INFORMATION

Your water system did not have any violation during the year.

Did any monitoring reporting or other violation occur during the year? () Yes (X) No

If yes, and explanation of the violation, including potential adverse health effects and steps we are taking to correct the violation, is as follows:

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Certain contaminants (such as arsenic, nitrate, and lead). If present in your drinking water, may be a special concern to consumers. Are any of those contaminants present at levels of concern that must be reported? () Yes (X) No

If yes, health information is provided below.

Town of Coeburn

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Coeburn, Virginia 24230

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**Town of Coeburn PWSID #1195170
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2009 is designed to inform you about your drinking water quality. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand the efforts we make to protect your water supply. The quality of your drinking water must meet state and federal requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

If you have questions about this report please contact:

Brian Markham, Superintendent Monday - Friday 7 am to 3 pm (276) 395-3475 e-mail: coeburn.filterplant@verizon.net

If you want additional information about any aspect of your drinking water or want to know how to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water, please contact: Coeburn Town Council, 403 Second Street NE. PUBLIC WELCOME.

The times and location of regularly scheduled board meetings are as follows: Second Monday at 6:00 pm at Coeburn Town Hall, 403 Second Street NE.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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 source water include (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (2) 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. (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. (4) 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 and mining activities. 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. Food and Drug administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottle drinking 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 can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 systems 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 micrological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline(800-426-4791).

SOURCE(S) OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source(s) of your drinking water is (X) surface () groundwater () groundwater under the direct influence of surface water as described below:

Our customers are fortunate: we enjoy an abundant water supply from several sources. The water treatment plant draws water from Tom’s Creek a surface water supply, and from an entrapped subterranean pool, located in the Jenny Mine, and is a surface water source (used only in drought conditions). We also purchase water from the Wise County Public Service Authority in Coeburn. Their water source comes entirely from the Clinch River, which is also a surface water source. Demand for good clean water every day!
 Our water supply is part of the Upper Clinch and Upper Levisa Watersheds, which covers a combined area of roughly 3.191 square miles. We are entrusted to maintain this watershed property ensuring a safe and reliable water supply to our customers. To learn more about our watersheds on the internet, go to the U.S. EPA’s Locate Your Watershed (<http://www.epa.gov/surf2>).

Under a new program being developed by VDH, a detailed source water assessment will be conducted within the next few years to find ways to better protect our water sources. After the assessment is conducted, we will provide you with information about potential sources of contamination and measures to reduce or eliminate the sources of contamination.

(OR)
THE ABINGDON FIELD OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER HAS conducted a sources water assessment of our system during 2001. The ASSESSMENT was determined to be of HIGH susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in this approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the source water assessment area, an inventory of known land use activities of concern, and documentation of any known contamination with the last 5 years. The report is available by contacting BRIAN MARKHAM at the phone number or address given elsewhere in this drinking water quality report. The report may also be available at your local library.

DEFINITIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2008. In the table and elsewhere in this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Non-detects (ND): Lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) : One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny is \$10,000,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity, or cloudiness, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant 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.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant / Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range / Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate + Nirtite (ppm)	10	10	0.57	NO	N/A 01 - 15 - 2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewerage; erosion of sewerage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.14	NO	N/A 02 - 15 - 2009	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong promotes strong teeth;discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	1.5	NO	N/A 01 - 15 - 2008	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (PCi/l)	0	5	2.4	NO	N/A 01 - 15 - 2008	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.45	NO	1.4 to 1.9 2009	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	TT met when ≥ 1.0	1.00	NO	1.00 to 1.26 2009	Naturally present in the environment
HHA5s (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	N/A	60	0.029	NO	N/A 0.014 - 0.039 2009	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMS (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	N/A	80	0.068	NO	N/A 0.016 - 0.193 2009	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT, 1 NTU Max	0.10	NO	0.04 to 0.10	Soil Runoff
		TT, ≤0.3 NTU 90% of the time	100%	NO	N/A 2009	

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
 MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal
 MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

ppm = parts per million
 ppb = parts per billion
 TT = Treatment Technique

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant / Units	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Date of Sample	# of Sampling Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.2848	09/15,23,24 2009	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0.0039	09/15,23,24 2009	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

VIOLATION OF INFORMATION Did any MCL or TT violation occur during the year? () Yes (X) NO
 If yes, an explanation of the violation, including length, potential health effects, and actions we are taking to correct the violation, is as follows:

The water quality results in the above table are from testing done in 2008. However, the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.