

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2019

CRAIGSVILLE PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

P.O. Box 368

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(304)742-3585

PWS ID WV3303402

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Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, **CRAIGSVILLE PSD** is providing its customers with the 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. Monitoring period is January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 or other if test period is not on yearly cycle.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact, **Kristina A. Ward**, Chief Operator at (304)742-3585 or (304)742-5280. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water system. If you have further questions, concerns, or comments please attend our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the **3rd Thursday of each month at 1pm, at the water office Rt. 20. North, Craigsville, WV.**

Where does my water come from?

Your water source is **surface** water from the Gauley River.

Source Water Assessment

The intake that supplies drinking water to the **Craigsville PSD** has a higher susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitive nature of the 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 contaminate source. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. The source water assessment report is available by calling the Craigsville PSD at (304)742-3585 or the WV BPH at (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 prescribers 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 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 sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) 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 animal or 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 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 agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum products, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm 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 Table Definitions of terms used in the table.

MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of 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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technique.

MRDLG-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits if the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

TT-Treatment Technique, of a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations used in the table:

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter

N/A - not applicable

NE - not established

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units, used to measure cloudiness in water

CRAIGSVILLE PSD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows results of our monitoring for contaminants.

Tables of Test Results Regulated Contaminants - CRAIGSVILLE PSD

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Turbidity	N	.15 100% of monthly samples < 0.3	NTU	0	TT	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	N	1.23	ppm	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Barium	N	.0206	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	N	12	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Copper* 2018	N	0.158	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	.76	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Lead* 2018	N	2.9	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	N	.19	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate- Nitrite 2018	N	.14	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

*Copper and Lead samples were collected from 20 area residents on August 15, 2018. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples exceeded the MCL.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids Cut Hill (HAA5s)	N	22 Annual average Range 5.21-60.9	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids Mt Zion (HAA5s)	N	16 Annual average Range 7.27-23.5	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes Cut Hill (TTHMs)	N	26 Annual average Range 7.52-58.4	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes Mt Zion (TTHMs)	N	16 Annual average Range 5.6-26.3	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCL	MCLG	Likely source of contamination
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL RADON &U	N	1.28	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Table of Test Results Unregulated Contaminants - CRAIGSVILLE PSD

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Sodium	N	8.32	ppm	NE	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	6.56	ppm	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits

The Craigsville Public Service District had the following noted violations of drinking water violations for the reporting year 2019.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments	Action
10/1/2019-11/18/2019	Consumer Confidence Rule	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILA BILITY CONTENT	CPSD COMPLETED REQUIRED FILING OF FORM
9/1/2019-9/30/2019	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR	CPSD CORRECTED SPREADSHEET NOT AVERAGING RESULTS
10/1/2019-10/31/2019	E.COLI	MONITORING, ROUTINE,MAJOR	CPSD CORRECTED COC LISTING CHLORINE RESIDUALS

Additional Information

All other tests results for the reporting year 2019 were non- detects.

In June 2017, Craigsville PSD was selected to participate in the EPA study of unregulated contaminants monitoring rule 4(UMCR4). Samples were collected from August 2019 to December 2019 twice monthly. Results of unregulated contaminants from 8/13/2019, 8/27/2019, 9/11/19, 9/24/19, 10/16/19, 10/30/19, 11/12/19 and 11/26/19 have all been reported as no detects.

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.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good way to indicate the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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 **Craigsville PSD** 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 the 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 <http://www.epa/safewater/lead>.

This report will not be mailed. This report will be available at www.craigsvillepsd.com or a copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours.