

**Clarksburg Water Board  
1001 South Chestnut Street  
Clarksburg WV 26301  
(304) 624-5467  
January 2017  
PWS WV# 3301705**

## **ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2016**

### **Why am I receiving this report?**

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, Clarksburg Water Board is providing its customers with this 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. The information in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016 or other test results if test period is not on a yearly cycle.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact Robert W. Davis at (304) 624-5467. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board Meetings held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of each month at Clarksburg Water Board in Clarksburg, WV at 1001 South Chestnut Street.

### **Where does my water come from?**

Your water source is surface water from the West Fork River.

### **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 prescribes 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 some 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).

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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.

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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**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 storm water 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 Data Table

Definitions of terms and abbreviations used in the table or report:

- **MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, or 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.
- **MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level**, or 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 technique.
- **AL - Action Level**, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **TT - Treatment Technique**, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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Abbreviations that may be found in the table:

- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water
- **pCi/l** - picocuries per liter
- **NE** - not established
- **N/A** - not applicable

Clarksburg Water Board routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test result tables show the results of our monitoring for contaminants.

## 2016 CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Barium	N	0.032	ppm	0	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits ( <b>Sampled 1/26/2016</b> )
Copper *	N	.114	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. ( <b>30 sites - 90<sup>th</sup> percentile - sampled 6/1/2016</b> )
Fluoride	N	0.70 Annual average (0.55-0.85 Range)	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead *	N	6.4	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits ( <b>30 sites - 90<sup>th</sup> percentile - sampled 6/1/2016</b> )
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>						
Chlorine	N	1.46(av erage) (range 1.30-1.90)	ppm	4 MDRLG	4 MDRL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids **	N	35.41 (range 13.90- 66.40)	ppb	NA	60	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] **	N	43.40 (range 12.30- 102.00)	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Unregulated Contaminants SAMPLED 1/26/2016</b>						
Sodium ***	N	18.3	ppm	0	20	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Turbidity	N	0.05 (range 0.03-0.20) 100% < 0.3 NTU Average 0.05	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff.
Total Organic Carbon	N	1.9 average (1.20- 3.0) range) 30% removal	ppm	0	TT	Naturally occurring in the environment.

\* – 30 Lead and copper samples taken from the distribution system June 2016, next samples due 2019. Results listed are the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile, no samples exceeded MCL .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 Clarksburg Water Board 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **Additional Information**

In 2016 we conducted monitoring of numerous other contaminants and we are proud to report that there where **no detection** of these. Data for these are also available.

\*\*\* Sodium is an unregulated contaminant. Anyone having a concern should contact their primary health care provider.

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

The Clarksburg Water Board conducted monitoring of contaminants included in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules I (2002) and II (2010) issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency and we are happy to report that there were **no detections** for any of the parameters where monitoring was required under this Rule. The Clarksburg Water Board conducted monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rules III (2013) issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency. 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 contaminants should have a standard. The Clarksburg Water Board tested for 30 contaminants these are the ones that where detected CWB Plant effluent test site Strontium 163.1 ug/l and chlorate 32 ug/l. CWB distribution test site Strontium 157.1 ug/l , chromium 6 0.03 ug/l and chlorate 33 ug/l . The Clarksburg Water Board finished up monitoring for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule in 2014.CWB did three more sets of sampling during 2014 year. These are the ones that were detected CWB Plant effluent February 2014 Strontium 105.0 ug/l, Chromium(VI) 0.05 ug/l and Chlorate 69 ug/l. May 2014 Vanadium 0.30 ug/l, Chromium 0.05 ug/l Strontium 124.4 ug/l and Molybdenum 1.0 ug/l. August 2014 Chromium 0.04 ug/l, Strontium 157.2 ug/l, Chromium (VI) 0.06 ug/l, Chlorate 27 ug/l and 1,4-Dioxane 0.41 ug/l. These are the ones that were detected CWB distribution site February 2014 Strontium 123.3 ug/l, Chromium (VI) 0.05 ug/l and Chlorate 92 ug/l. May 2014 Chromium 0.20 ug/l, Strontium 212.0 ug/l and Chromium (VI) 0.03 ug/l. August 2014 Chromium 0.40 ug/l, Strontium 153.4 ug/l, Vanadium 0.20 ug/l, Chromium (VI) 0.08 ug/l and Chlorate 24 ug/l. The data from this monitoring is available for review by contacting the Clarksburg Water Board Laboratory at 304-624-5467, ext. 122. The Clarksburg Water Board sends out the CCR electronically to its customers and it is posted on are web site [www.clarksburgwater.com](http://www.clarksburgwater.com) also we have hard copies of the CCR if you need one.

\*\*\*On August 12, 2015 the Clarksburg Water Board tested for Synthetic Organics out of 17 containments we had a hit on Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate the level was 14.2 PPB and the MCL is 6.0 PPB . The Clarksburg Water Board conducted 4 more quarters for the Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate in 2016 and they all came back as none detected.

\*\* Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

\*\* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

\*\*\* Some people who drink water containing Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate well in excess of the maximum containment level (MCL) 6.0 PPB for many years may have problems with their liver, or could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.