

CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD

WV3301705

WATER QUALITY REPORT OR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

2024

1001 SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET
CLARKSBURG WV 26301
(304) 623-3711

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the 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 the Clarksburg Water Board's monitoring for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024, or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact Gilford Lee Haines, Laboratory Manager, at (304) 624-5467. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of the Clarksburg Water Board's regularly scheduled board meetings held at 3:00 P.M. (EDT) on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of every month. They are held in Clarksburg, West Virginia at the Clarksburg Water Board Water Treatment Plant and Business Office located at 1001 South Chestnut Street, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

The Clarksburg Water Board Treatment Plant produces almost 2 billion gallons of potable water per year. This water is distributed to a population in and around Clarksburg, West Virginia of over 60,000 people.

Surface water from the West Fork River is used as the supply for the water treatment plant. A Source Water Protection Plan was updated by Clarksburg Water Board in 2023. The intake that supplies drinking water to the Clarksburg Water Board 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 implementing protective measures. The Source Water Protection Plan, which contains more information is available for review at www.clarksburgwater.com or a copy will be provided to you at the Clarksburg Water Board Business Office during business hours or from the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health at (304) 558-2981.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants doesn't necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink federal and state regulations establish limits, controls, and treatment practices to minimize these contaminants and to reduce any subsequent health effects. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA establishes the limits on bottled water which must provide the same protections for public health. 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.

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

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

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Quality Data Table

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

- **AL - Action Level**, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average** is an average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **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.
- **MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **N/A - Not Applicable**
- **ND - Not Detectable**, no contaminants were detected in the sample(s) taken.
- **NE - Not Established**
- **NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit**, used to measure cloudiness in the water.
- **ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$)**
- **pCi/L – picocuries per liter** (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)**
- **ppt – parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l)**

Colors used in the table or report:

Table Title or Contents
Column Titles
Sample analytical results for contaminants
Table related abbreviations and definitions for them

Tables of test results for regulated contaminants:

EPA's surface water treatment rules require conventional water treatment plants like Clarksburg Water Board to monitor Turbidity. The NTU must never exceed 1.0 at any time. The samples for turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the samples in one month. Clarksburg Water Board's turbidity samples are in the table below. EPA considers these limits as a TT or Treatment Technique. A Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity				
Monthly % < 0.3 NTU	Yearly High	Month of Highest Reading	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
100 %	0.15 NTU	July	Soil Runoff	No
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water			

The removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is an important process to help control Disinfection By Products created when Chlorine is used as a disinfectant. TOC testing measures the level of organic molecules or contaminants present. TOC tests will not determine which compounds are present, but only the amount of compounds. The results of these tests are in the table below.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	RAA	Range (low/high)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
TOC (Source)	2.8 ppm	2.2 / 3.4 ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally occurring in the environment	No
TOC (Finished)	2 ppm	1.5 / 2.4 ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally occurring in the environment	No
RAA	Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCL's.					
TT	Treatment Technique					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)					

Clarksburg Water Board collects 288 samples per year to test for bacteria. These samples are collected, not only because it's on the sampling schedule put out by the primacy agency, but to make sure the disinfectant process is working throughout the distribution system. The Water Treatment Operation Specialists at Clarksburg Water Board are some of the best around and work tirelessly to distribute the best water possible within all the parameters set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency. The system collects 24 Chlorine samples every day in the water treatment plant and 1 in the distribution system. The results of the Chlorine sampling for 2024 are in the table below.

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	RAA	Range (low/high)	Maximum Goal (MRDLG)	Maximum Level Allowed (MRDL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Chlorine (water plant)	1.7 ppm	1.3 / 2.0 ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Chlorine (Distribution)	1.4 ppm	1.2 / 1.6 ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes	No
RAA	Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCL's.					
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.					
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)					

Disinfection Byproducts						
Contaminant	Location	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	2121 Saltwell Rd.	36.025 ppb	28.10 / 37 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2121 Saltwell Rd.	55.568 ppb	26.57/77.41 ppb	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	FBI	36.025 ppb	19.8 / 48.3 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	FBI	48.983 ppb	21.48/67.54 ppb	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	Rich Oil	27.05 ppb	14.2 / 25 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Rich Oil	33.223 ppb	15.57/42.57 ppb	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	TC Flush Hydrant Saltwell Rd.	33.85 ppb	22 / 37 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	TC Flush Hydrant Saltwell Rd.	57.453 ppb	28.81/67.79 ppb	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average is an average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.					
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)					

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant	RAA	Level Detected or Range	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
*Arsenic	1 sample 10/10/2024	< 0.001 ppm	0	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	No
Barium	1 sample 10/10/2024	0.03 ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Chromium	1 sample 10/10/2024	< 0.0009 ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	0.53 ppm	Range 0.21 – 0.97 ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants	No
**Nitrate	1 sample 10/10/2024	0.35 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrate - Nitrite	1 sample 10/10/2024	0.35 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	No
RAA	Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCL's.					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)					

*Arsenic in drinking water at levels above the MCL can cause skin damage or problems with circulatory systems.

**Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age.

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

Secondary Contaminants			
Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	SMCL
Sulfate	45 10/10/2024	ppm	250

Lead & Copper - samples were collected from 60 area residences on 4/22/2024 to 5/20/2024 and 60 on 8/20/2024 to 9/23/2024.

Contaminant	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Action Level	Number of Tests With Levels Above EPA's Action Level	Typical Sources	Violation
Copper, Free	0.25 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	4/22/2024 to 5/20/2024 0- out of 60 8/20/2024 to 9/23/2024 0- out of 60	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	2.8 ppb	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	4/22/2024 to 5/20/2024 0- out of 60 8/20/2024 to 9/23/2024 0- out of 60	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)					
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)					

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Clarksburg Water Board is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing.

and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Clarksburg Water Board at (304) 623-3711. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Clarksburg Water Board completed lead tap sampling in 2024 the results are available for review and can be accessed by calling Robert Davis, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, at (304) 623-8121.

Clarksburg Water Board has prepared a service line inventory identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The most up to date inventory is located at <https://www.clarksburgwaterproject.com/line-type>. By November 1, 2027, Clarksburg Water Board must develop an updated initial inventory, known as the “baseline inventory” and it must include each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system.

Clarksburg Water Board identified lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in their inventory. Due to this identification their water system must create a service line replacement plan by November 1, 2027.

If you have any questions about Clarksburg Water Board’s inventory or if you would like information about the service line replacement plan, please contact Jason Myers, General Manager, at (304) 623-3711.

In the 2024 calendar year, Clarksburg Water Board had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date	Number	Type / Name	Compliance Period
11/15/2024	133653	52 / Follow up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	1/1/2024-6/30/2024

Reporting issue related to one address. The Clarksburg Water Board has made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance.

Unregulated Contaminants						
Contaminant	Date Sampled	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	SMCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromide	5/1/2024	12	ppb	NA	NA	NA
Chloride	5/1/2024	5.1	ppm	NA	250	NA
Sodium	10/10/2024	43	ppm	NA	1000	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickle	10/10/2024	< 5	ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Dissolved	2024	2.46	ppm	NA	NA	NA

Organic (DOC)		Range 1.4 - 4.4				
SUVA (Specific Ultraviolet Absorbance)	2024	2.4 Range 1 – 7.3	L /MG-M	NA	NA	NA
UV Absorbance @254 NM	2024	0.06 Range 0.02-0.182	CM-1	NA	NA	NA

Unregulated Contaminants – Related to Phosphates

Contaminant	RAA	Level Detected or Range	Ideal Goal (MCL G)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Orthophosphate (Plant)	3.88 ppm	3.4 – 4.3 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Orthophosphate (Distribution)	3.83 ppm	3.12 – 4.15 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Alkalinity, Total (Plant)	64.7 ppm	48 – 98 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Alkalinity, Total (Distribution)	72.47 ppm	47 – 105 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Calcium (Plant)	41.35 ppm	20 – 72.8 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Calcium (Distribution)	43.7 ppm	10 – 89.2 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Calcium Hardness (Plant)	101.7 ppm	50 – 173 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Calcium Hardness (Distribution)	109.6 7 ppm	20 – 175 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No

Conductivity @ 25C UMHOS/CM (Plant)	299.2 6 UMH O/C M	182 – 459 UMHO/C M	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Conductivity @ 25C UMHOS/CM (Distribution)	314.3 8 UMH O/C M	193 – 457 UHMO/C M	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
PH (Plant)	7.99 SU	7.8 – 8.36 SU	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
PH (Distribution)	7.95 SU	7.6 – 8.6 SU	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Temperature, Centigrade (Plant)	66.19 F	43 – 82 F	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Temperature, Centigrade (Distribution)	67.28 F	53 – 82 F	N/A	N/A	N/A	No

Additional Information

Sodium is an unregulated contaminant. Anyone having a concern over sodium should contact their primary care provider.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform bacteria are detected during routine testing, it indicates a need to investigate potential issues in water treatment or distribution. In these cases, an assessment is conducted to identify any problems. Any issues found during the assessment are corrected to help ensure the safety and quality of the drinking water.

The Clarksburg Water Board had an on-site visit, from the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health, for a Sanitary Survey on June 29, 2022 and no significant deficiencies were reported.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Report (UCMR) sampling is up to date and possible regular sampling will start in 2027. All past sampling is available at the Clarksburg Water Board Business Office.

All other water test results for the reporting year 2024 were all non-detects or below the Reporting Limit (RL). All test results are available at the Clarksburg Water Treatment Plant.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be provided to you upon request at the Clarksburg Water Board

Business Office during regular business hours or you can get one from their website by typing the following address into your web browser: https://www.clarksburgwater.com/ccr_report.pdf.

PLEASE SHARE THIS REPORT WITH OTHER PEOPLE WHO DRINK THIS WATER, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO DO NOT RECEIVE THIS INFORMATION DIRECTLY. FOR EXAMPLE, RESIDENTS IN APARTMENT BUILDINGS, NURSING HOMES, SCHOOLS AND BUSINESSES.

