

COOL RIDGE FLAT TOP PSD

WV3304139

Consumer Confidence Report – 2021

Covering Calendar Year – 2020

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, please call HAZEL R BURROUGHS at 304-763-4151.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above. Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
No other sources to display.	

Buyer Name	Seller Name
COOL RIDGE FLAT TOP PSD	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled 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 about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 sources water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system has an estimated population of 4151 and is required to test a minimum of 5 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2020. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

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

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: COOL RIDGE FLAT TOP PSD

Microbiological	Result		MCL				MCLG	Typical Source	
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of August, 2 sample(s) returned as positive		Treatment Technique Trigger				0	Naturally present in the environment	
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source		
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2020									
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)		Unit	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	190 WEATHER HILL LN, BENNETT BLOW OFF	2020	30	0 - 47.6		ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	21629 BECKLEY RD, POST OFFICE	2020	44	29.4 - 53.2		ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	190 WEATHER HILL LN, BENNETT BLOW OFF	2020	62	40.6 - 97.8		ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	21629 BECKLEY RD, POST OFFICE	2020	42	23.1 - 64.8		ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2018 - 2020	0.110	0.0116 - 0.137	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2018 - 2020	1.800	0.14 - 1800	ppb	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Your water system 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 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level		MPA	MPA Units	RAA		RAA Units	
11/01/2020 - 11/30/2020		2	MG/L	1.4		MG/L	
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	9/16/2019	0.15	0.065 - 0.15	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	9/16/2019	0.551	0.37 - 0.551	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

During the 2020 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
8/1/2020 - 8/31/2020	CHLORINE	FAILURE TO COMPLETE OR SUBMIT MOR
7/1/2020 - 9/30/2020	CHLORINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
8/1/2020 - 8/31/2020	CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

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

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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 the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

The Cool Ridge Flat Top PSD tested for each contaminant that the EPA required and no detects were found in 2020. This information is available/posted at the district.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices. Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2020 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Testing Results for: BECKLEY WATER COMPANY

Regulated Contaminants	Year Sampled	Water System	Amount Detected	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	0.0308	NA-NA	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHLORINE	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	1.96	.64-2.14	PPM	[4]	[4]	Water additive used to control microbes
CHROMIUM	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	1.7	NA-NA	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	0.76	0.6-0.8	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HALOCETIC ACIDS, [HAAS] – STAGE 2	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	26.4	16.1-46.3	Ppb	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
NITRATE	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	0.319	NA-NA	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	ND	NA-NA	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMS [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] – STAGE 2	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	27.5	8.2-50.8	ppb	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON ¹	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	2.04	1.37-2.86	ppm	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
TRUBIDITY ²	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	0.09	0.04-0.09	NTU	TT	NA	Soil Runoff
TRUBIDITY (LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENT OF SAMPLES MEETING LIMIT)	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	100	NA		TT	NA	Sil Runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90 th %tile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Typical Source
COPPER (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	0.342	0/30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	2020	15	0	2.120	0/30	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Water System	Amount Detected	Range High-Low	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	2020	Beckley Water Company	22.0	17.8-22.0	Erosion of natural deposits

Other Unregulated Substances

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Amount Detected	Range (low/high)	Unit
Bromide	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	0.0118	1.008-0.015	ppm
CARBON, TOTAL	11/2/2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	1.5	0 - 1.5	ppm
PH	11/18/2019	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	7.15	7.06 - 7.15	UNITS
SODIUM	1/29/2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	147	17.8 - 147	ppm
SULFATE	3/19/2019	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	101	5.44 - 101	MG/L
SUVA (SPECIFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE)	8/10/2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	5	5	L/MG-M
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM	8/10/2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	0.003	0.003	CM-1
HHA6Br	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	4.46	3.07-6.20	ppb
HAA9	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	31.22	17.27-58.30	ppb
MANGANESE	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	1.8	1.1-2.7	ppb
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON [TOC]	2020	BECKLEY WATER COMPANY	NA	NA	ppm

¹ Footnote for Glade Creek: The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between the percentage of the TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC to be removed. A value greater than 1 indicated that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements.

² Footnote for Glade Creek: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

During the 2020 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2020				

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

Your CCR is available at WWW://crftpsd.org. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above.