

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2019

Town of Nutter Fort
1415 Buckhannon Pike
Nutter Fort WV 26301
PWS# 3301717
March 24, 2020

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Town of Nutter Fort** 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, 2019 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Taylor Keith**, Chief Operator at (304) 622-7713. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council Meeting held on the **2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at 6:30PM in the Council chambers at town hall.**

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is **purchased** from the Clarksburg Water Board. The Clarksburg Water Board utilizes **surface water** from the West Fork River.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment was conducted by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). 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 assessment report which contains more information is available for review or a copy will be provided to you at our office during business hours or from the WVBPH 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 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).

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.
- **MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.
- **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

Abbreviations that may be found in the table:

- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter (**mg/l**)
- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (**µg/l**)
- **NA** – not applicable
- **NE** - not established
- **NTU** –Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water

The **Clarksburg Water Board** and the **Town of Nutter Fort** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for contaminants.

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Clarksburg Water Board

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	Annual Average 0.05 Range 0.01-0.05 100% of monthly samples < 0.3	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon	N	Annual Average 1.7 Range 0.4-2.7 19.8% removal	ppm	0	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.0283	ppm	0	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits. (Sampled 1/24/2019)
*Copper	N	0.158	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	N	Annual Average 0.70 Range 0.54-0.79	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*Lead	N	5.3	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	Annual Average 1.64 Range 1.2-1.88	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAA5s)	N	Annual Average 28.8 Range 19.3-51.6	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	Annual Average 52.24 Range 21.6-89.4	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Copper and lead samples were collected from 30 area residences on June 25, 2019. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL.

**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 cancer.

Table of Test Results - Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
*Sodium	N	13.2	ppm	0	20	Erosion of natural deposits

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

The Clarksburg Water Board conducted monitoring of contaminants included in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 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 USEPA to decide whether or not the contaminants should have a standard.

USEPA - Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Schedule

Title	UCM-State Rounds 1&2	UCMR 1	UCMR 2	UCMR 3	UCMR 4
Testing Periods	(1988-1997)	(2001-2005)	(2007-2011)	(2012-2016)	(2017-2021)

Clarksburg Water Board - Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Results

UCMR 1-Sampled 2002	No Detects on any samples
UCMR 2-Sampled 2010	No detects on any samples

UCMR 3-Sampled 2013 & 2014				
Date	Site	Contaminant	Level detected	Unit of Measure
2013	Plant Effluent	Chlorate	32	µg/l
		Strontium	163.1	µg/l
	Distribution Site	Strontium	157.1	µg/l
		Chromium 6	0.03	µg/l
		Chlorate	33	µg/l

Feb-14	Plant Effluent	Chlorate	69	µg/l
		Chromium 6	0.05	µg/l
		Strontium	105	µg/l
	Distribution Site	Chlorate	92	µg/l
		Chromium 6	.05	µg/l
		Strontium	123.3	µg/l

May-14	Plant Effluent	Chromium	0.05	µg/l
		Molybdenum	1	µg/l
		Strontium	124.4	µg/l
		Vanadium	0.3	µg/l
	Distribution Site	Chromium	0.2	µg/l
		Strontium	212	µg/l

Aug-14	Plant Effluent	1,4-Dioxane	0.41	µg/l
		Chlorate	27	µg/l
		Chromium	0.04	µg/l
		Chromium 6	0.06	µg/l
		Strontium	157.2	µg/l
	Distribution Site	Chlorate	27	µg/l
		Chromium	24	µg/l
		Chromium 6	0.08	µg/l
		Strontium	153.4	µg/l
		Vanadium	0.2	µg/l

*UCMR 4-Sampled 2018 & 2019	No Detects on any samples
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*Clarksburg Water Board received a **Notice of Violation** (Tier 3) for not reporting UCMR data on the 2018 and 2019 Consumer Confidence Report. The system will be more vigilant in the future with all reporting.

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Town of Nutter Fort

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	Annual avg. 0.98 Range 0.67-1.32	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
*Haloacetic acids (HAAC5)	N	Annual Average 34.33 Range 14.8-62.4	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	Annual Average 45.65 Range 16.3-82.7	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*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 cancer.

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT THE TOWN OF NUTTER FORT MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE WATER STANDARDS FOR THE REPORTING YEAR 2019.

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2019 were all non-detects.

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

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. **Clarksburg Water Board and The Town of Nutter Fort** 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>.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours.