

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022

Town of Nutter Fort
1415 Buckhannon Pike
Nutter Fort WV 26301
PWS# 3301717
May 23, 2023

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, 2022 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.**

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

A Source Water Protection Plan was updated in 2019. 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 Clarksburg Water Boards office during business hours or from the WVBPH 304-558-2981.

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.

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:

- **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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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 water
- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (**µg/l**)
- **pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter (**mg/l**)

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 – Town of Nutter Fort

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	RAA 1.29 Range 0.98-1.49	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant & Sample Site	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
*Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 1415 Buckhannon Pike	Y	41 (EST)	16 / 74	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 1415 Buckhannon Pike	Y	71.25 (EST)	32 / 110	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

(EST) The LRAA values in the table above had a sample from the 2nd quarter of 2021 missing, therefore they cannot be calculated correctly. They are estimated numbers.

Lead and Copper - Copper and Lead samples were collected from 20 area residences on June 29 th and December 20 th , 2022							
Contaminant	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit of Measure	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2022	0.0753	0.0008 - 0.125	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2022	1.7	<0.005 – 7.3	ppb	15	0	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. **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

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In the 2022 calendar year, the Town of Nutter Fort had the below-noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date	Number	Type / Name	Compliance Period
8/13/2022	560849	27 / Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major (HAA5)	4/1/2022 – 6/30/2022
8/13/2022	560848	27 / Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major (TTHM)	4/1/2022 – 6/30/2022
7/15/2022	560847	36 / Monitoring, RTN/RPT Major (SWTR-Filter)	5/1/2022 – 5/31/2022
7/15/2022	560846	WB / Failure to Complete or Submit MOR	5/1/2022 – 5/31/2022
7/15/2022	560845	27 / Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	5/1/2022 – 5/31/2022
7/15/2022	560844	3A / Monitoring, Routine, Major (RTCR)	5/1/2022 – 5/31/2022

We have made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance.

All of our drinking water is supplied by Clarksburg Water Board. The tables below list some of the drinking water contaminants which were detected in 2022. The entire list can be found at www.clarksburgwater.com/

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Clarksburg Water Board

Disinfectant							
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range (low/high)	Unit of Measure	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (water plant)	No	RAA 1.5	1.2 / 1.8	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (distribution)	No	RAA 1.4	1.2 / 1.6	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Barium	No	0.027	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.	
Chromium	No	0.27	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	No	0.63	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants	
Nitrate	No	0.26	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	

Selenium	No	0.39	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
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Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant & Sample Site	Violation	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) Rich Oil	No	47.88	18 / 55	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes *(TTHMs) Rich Oil	No	50.4	20 / 97	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids *(HAA5) Tri Co. Pit	No	47.75	26 / 69	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes *(TTHMs) Tri Co. Pit	No	77	27 / 146	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids *(HAA5) FBI	No	44.5	21 / 69	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes *(TTHMs) FBI	No	64.5	25 / 130	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids *(HAA5) Mt. State	No	45	22 / 67	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes *(TTHMs) Mt. State	No	73.75	28 / 140	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

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

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	84.5	ppm	250
PH	Range 8.16 - 8.8	SU	6.5-8.5
SU	Standard Unit		

Lead & Copper - samples were collected from 60 area residences in 2022						
1 st set on 2/6/22 and the 2 nd set on 11/15/22						
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	0.0679 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 - out of 120	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	6.1 ppb	0.64 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 - out of 120	Corrosion of household plumbing	No

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In the 2022 calendar year, Clarksburg Water Board had the below-noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date	Number	Type / Name	Compliance Period
11/16/2022	133645	03 / Monitoring, Routine Major (Sampling)	1/1/2022-12/31/2022
2/15/2023	133646	72 / CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	10/1/2022

Clarksburg Water Board has made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance.

Additional Information

The Town of Nutter Fort had an on-site visit, from the WV Bureau of Public Health, for a Sanitary Survey on January 24, 2023, and no significant deficiencies were reported.

The Town of Nutter Fort is working towards identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The service line inventory is required to be submitted to the state by October 16, 2024. The most up-to-date inventory is located at **the Main Office**. If you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Taylor Keith at 304-622-7713.

All other water test results for the reporting year 2022 were non-detects.

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).

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours or it can be found at <https://tinyurl.com/nutterfortwvccr>.