

BUFFALO CREEK PSD - MAN

WV3302336

Consumer Confidence Report – 2020

Covering Calendar Year – 2019

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 DONALD R. MORGAN at 304-583-6571.

Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
GUYANDOTTE R - INTAKE	Surface Water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
There are no additional purchases to display.	

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 935 and is required to test a minimum of 1 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 2019 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, 2019. 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: BUFFALO CREEK PSD - MAN

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2019				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	11/14/2019	0.059	0.059	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	12/12/2019	0.71	0.46 - 0.71	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	11/14/2019	0.214	0.214	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	11/14/2019	0.214	0.214	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	CLAY BROS STORE	2019	21	0.023 - 24	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MAN SR. HIGH	2019	21	0.022 - 25	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	CLAY BROS STORE	2019	28	0.035 - 40	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	MAN SR. HIGH	2019	35	0.036 - 66	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	2017 - 2019	0.0248	0 - 0.0463	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2017 - 2019	3	0 - 4	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. 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
12/01/2019 - 12/31/2019	2	MG/L	1.2	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
09/20/2018	TREATMENT PLANT	The filter plant portion of the treatment plant, which was originally built in 1928, is in poor physical condition. Additionally, the filter has very limited access for observation and inspection and also by being physically separated from the river pant portion of the plant, the operator cannot physically see both sides of the treatment operations which can pose issues. Currently, the filter is not achieving a desired bed expansion during the backwash process. The current design with only one filter leaves the system vulnerable with no duality in the case of a failure of the filter or for the need of maintenance. Finally, the current design of the filter plant building limits operation due to the size of the existing clearwell which requires a pre-chlorine feed to be utilized, which is not optimal for DBP (disinfectant byproduct) treatment. The system needs to plan for replacement of this very old portion of the treatment plant for reliability and functionality.

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
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CARBON, TOTAL	10/10/2019	1.4	0.6 - 1.4	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment
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Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2019				

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2019							

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
CARBON, TOTAL	10/10/2019	1.4	0.6 - 1.4	ppm	10000
CHLORINE	12/12/2019	1.76	1.2 - 1.76	MG/L	4
PH	12/12/2019	7.1	7 - 7.1	SU	8.5
SODIUM	11/14/2019	43.8	43.8	MG/L	1000
SULFATE	12/28/2017	94.4	94.4	MG/L	250
TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE)	11/14/2019	16	9 - 16	C	

During the 2019 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
7/1/2019 - 7/11/2019	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR REPORT
1/29/2019	LT2ESWTR	FAILURE ADDRESS DEFICIENCY (EPA SURVEY)
1/1/2019 - 12/31/2019	VOLATILE ORGANICS	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2019				

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

This Consumer Confidence Report is not being mailed to each customer. A copy can be provided upon request by calling our office at 304-583-6571.