KINGWOOD WATER BOARD WV3303908

Consumer Confidence Report – 2024 Covering Calendar Year – 2023

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 affects drinking water quality or if you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any regularly scheduled water board meeting held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:30 pm in the City Council Chambers located at 313 Tunnelton St. or call Bob DeRiggi at 304-329-1225.

Your water comes from Surface water:

Source Name	Source Water Type
INTAKE-CHEAT RIVER	Surface water

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:

<u>Microbial contaminants</u>, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

<u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, 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.

<u>Pesticides and herbicides</u>, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users. <u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

<u>Organic contaminants</u>, 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 6652 and is required to test a minimum of 7 sample(s) 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 2023 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 performed between January 1- December 31, 2023. 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" 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.

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

Testing Results for: KINGWOOD WATER WORKS

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	All samples were Absent	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (L/H)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	2/15/23	0.019	0.019	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	Throughout 2023	0.72	0.41- 0.72	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	Feb. + May, 2023	5.2	0.28-5.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	2/15/23	0.28	0.43	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	2/15/23	1.0	1.0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
HEXACHLOROCYCLO- PENTADIENE	2/15/23	0.29	0.29	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	Monthly	28	14-28	MG/L	N/A
NICKEL	2/15/2023	0.001	0.001	MG/L	N/A
SODIUM*	2/15/2023	32	32	MG/L	N/A
SULFATE	Throughout 2023	15.3	8.6-15.3	MG/L	250

^{*}While sodium is not regulated and has no Secondary MCL, individuals with elevated blood pressure who are on a very low sodium diet should consult with their physician regarding specific concerns. For comparison, an individual would need to consume approximately 32 Liters of water to ingest the equivalent amount of sodium as in drinking 1 L of water.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest Value (RAA)	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	13844 VETERANS MEMORIAL HWY, STRAHAN	2023	19	12 - 22	ppb	60	N/A*	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3059 HERRING RD, DENKENBERGER	2023	14	9 - 19	ppb	60	N/A*	By-product of drinking water
TTHM	13844 VETERANS MEMORIAL HWY, STRAHAN	2023	34	11 - 64	ppb	80	N/A*	disinfection By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3059 HERRING RD, DENKENBERGER	2023	23	10 - 49	ppb	80	N/A*	By-product of drinking water chlorination

^{*}Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants:

- Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L): chloroform (0.07 mg/L).
- Haloacetic acids: dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.02 mg/L); monochloroacetic acid (0.07mg/L).
 Bromoacetic acid and dibromoacetic acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020 - 2022	0.0295	0.00098 - 0.0394	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2022	1.5	0.1 - 17.2	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

(Samples were collected from 10 area residences in August of 2022)

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 at least 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 or you may contact Kingwood Water Works.

KINGWOOD WATER BOARD 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 Kingwood Water Treatment Plant on Shower Bath Lane. If you have any questions about our inventory OR if you have not informed us of your service line material, please contact James Marks at 304-329-2350.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
12/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	2.00000	NAO (I	-	
12/0 1/2020	2.00000	MG/L	1.40000	MG/L

CARBON TOTAL 9/6/2022 4.4 0.44	Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
ortal organic carbon (TOC) have belief of the environment	CARBON, TOTAL	9/6/2023	1.4	0 - 1.4	MG/L	-	

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts (DBPs). These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. All of Kingwood Water Works' TTHM and HAA5 sample results were within acceptable limits.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & URANIUM	2/16/2023	<2	<2	pCi/L	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
RADIUM 228	2/16/2023	<0.666	<0.666	pCi/L	5 (combined with Radium 226)	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Range	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
Turbidity	TREATMENT PLANT	0.15	.02/.20	NTU	
		0.10	1027.20	NTU	July

All 4-hour turbidity values recorded during 2023 were within acceptable limits (< 0.30 NTU)

During the 2023 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments	
No violations occurred during caler	idar year 2023	- Commonto	

During 2023, we also collected samples for a series of unregulated contaminants (referred to as UCMR5). Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a drinking water standard. All of the Unregulated Contaminants for Kingwood Water Works were Non-Detectable (ND).

There are no additional required health effects or violation notices.

A copy of this report will not be mailed. You may view a copy of the report or request one to be mailed by contacting us at 304-329-1225.

Your CCR is also available at www.kingwoodwv.org