RAINELLE WATER DEPT
WV3301309
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 *second and fourth Monday* of each month at 7:00 PM at Town Hall or call ANDREA PENDLETON at 304-438-7191 Ext. 102.

Your water comes from Ground water:

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL #3 (SECONDARY)	Ground water
WELL #6 (PRIMARY)	Ground 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:
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 1381 and is required to test a minimum of 2 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 done 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.
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: RAINELLE WATER DEPT

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	7/13/2022	1.784	1.784	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	7/13/2022	28.7	28.7	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
SELENIUM	7/13/2022	0.888	0.888	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	313 COTTONWOOD PLACE	2023	71	40 - 88.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	RNL CRSTN ACDY 1444 JR&KAN TPK	2023	95	51.5 - 125	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	313 COTTONWOOD PLACE	2023	42	26 - 44.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHM	RNL CRSTN ACDY 1444 JR&KAN TPK	2023	55	34.9 - 72.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023	0.631	0.00844 - 0.685	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023	0.84	0.27 - 23.8	ppb	15	1	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.

RAINELLE WATER DEPT 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 ***Rainelle Water Plant***, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact ALEX NICHOLS at 304-438-7151 Ext. 301.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
10/1/2023 - 10/31/2023	1.54000	MG/L	1.20000	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
8/8/2023	CLINIC HILL STORAGE (100,000)	The storage tank has a hole. (64CSR77-9.1.i) There is what appears to be a bullet hole in the tank that needs fixed as soon as possible.
8/8/2023	CLINIC HILL STORAGE (100,000)	The storage tank is not adequately secured. (64CSR77-9.1.d) There is evidence of uncontrolled access to this site as dipicted by the graffiti on the 150,000 gallon tank as well as empty beer cans within the tank itself. The fencing needs to be repaired as addressed separately and the tank lower access hatch needs to be closed and secured.
8/8/2023	CLINIC HILL STORAGE (100,000)	The storage tank vents are not properly screened. (64CSR77-9.1.c and 9.1.h) The tank overflow screen is greater than 24 mesh. Please replace with stainless steel 24 mesh screen immediately.
8/8/2023	CLINIC HILL STORAGE (150,000)	The storage tank hatch is not properly secured. (64CSR77-9.1.d) The access panel located near the bottom of the tank is unsecured. There is evidence of persons entering the tank which poses a danger. Please ensure the storage tank hatch is properly secured.
8/8/2023	CLINIC HILL STORAGE (150,000)	The storage tank is not adequately secured. (64CSR77-9.1.d) There is evidence of uncontrolled access to this site as dipicted by the graffiti on the tank as well as empty beer cans within the tank itself. The fencing needs to be repaired as addressed separately and the tank lower access hatch needs to be closed and secured.
8/8/2023	CLINIC HILL STORAGE (150,000)	This tank is currently out of service due to leaks in the tank's bottom which will not allow it to hold water. The tank has been out of service for several years. The

		tank needs to be immediately repaired and placed back into service to provide an adequate supply of water to its customers as well as the required fire protection volume.
8/8/2023	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	System does not have a cross connection and backflow prevention program (64CSR15-8.2)System needs to adopt and implement a cross connection and backflow prevention program. According the Town's backflow prevention ordinance, any commercial or industrial facility (to include some churches) can be disconnected with 90 days notice, until they meet the backflow prevention requirements.
8/8/2023	SIMMS MOUNTAIN STORAGE (100,000)	The storage tank does not appear to be structurally sound and consideration should be given to replacing the tank. (64CSR77-9.1)
8/8/2023	SIMMS MOUNTAIN STORAGE (100,000)	The storage tank foundation is in poor condition. (64CSR77-9.1) There are areas where the foundation is deteriorating to a point that it needs repaired immediately.
8/8/2023	SIMMS MOUNTAIN STORAGE (100,000)	The storage tank has widespread areas of severe oxidation and/or signs the exterior coating has exhausted its useful lifespan. (64CSR77-9.1 and 9.1.p) Due to areas of widespread oxidation and/or signs the exterior tank coating has exhausted its useful lifespan, please ensure the exterior of the storage tank is properly re-coated.
8/8/2023	SIMMS MOUNTAIN STORAGE (100,000)	The storage tank is not adequately secured. (64CSR77-9.1.d) There is no gate nor lock at the ladder entrance. Install a gate, with lock, at the ladder entrance as soon as possible.
8/8/2023	SIMMS MOUNTAIN STORAGE (100,000)	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened. (64CSR77-9.1.f.2) After installation of proper overflow pipe, an overflow screen of 24 mesh stainless steel shall be installed.
8/8/2023	SIMMS MOUNTAIN STORAGE (150,000)	The storage tank is not adequately secured. (64CSR77-9.1.d) The tanks access ladder is missing a gate and lock. Please install a gate with lock as soon as possible
8/8/2023	SIMMS MOUNTAIN STORAGE (150,000)	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened. (64CSR77-9.1.f.2) The existing overflow screen is greater than 24 mesh. Please replace with 24 mesh stainless steel immediately.
8/8/2023	SIMMS MOUNTAIN STORAGE (150,000)	The storage tank vents are not properly screened. (64CSR77-9.1.c and 9.1.h) The tank overflow screen is greater than 24 mesh. Please replace with stainless steel 24 mesh screen immediately.
8/8/2023	TREATMENT PLANT	The chlorine room does not have a properly functioning door with a panic bar. (64CSR77-7.5.a)Please ensure the chlorine room has a properly functioning door with a panic bar.
8/8/2023	TREATMENT PLANT	The chlorine room does not have a properly functioning leak detector. (64CSR77-7.4.c)Please ensure the chlorine room has a properly functioning leak detector.
8/8/2023	WATER SYSTEM	
8/8/2023	WATER SYSTEM	Monitoring equipment is not properly calibrated. (64CSR77-4.9) There is no record of when equipment was last calibrated. The system should secure the services of the pump manufactures to schedule calibration as soon as possible and set up regularly schedule calibrations.
8/8/2023	WATER SYSTEM	Testing since the last sanitary survey has reflected at least one contaminate above a Primary MCL. (40CFR141.61-141.66) System is continuing to have MCL violations for exceedance of Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Please commence taking steps necessary to provide customers water with no contaminates above any Primary MCL.
8/8/2023	WATER SYSTEM	The system in not conducting all required finished water compliance sampling (RTCR, LCR, DBP, Phase II/V, etc.). (40CFR141.21-141.29) The system had monitoring violations in 2022. Please ensure all required finished water compliance sampling (RTCR, LCR, DBP, Phs II/V, etc.) is being conducted.
8/8/2023	WELL #6 (PRIMARY)	The last GWUDI evaluation performed on this system was over 20 years ago. The system needs to perform an update GWUDI evaluation and provide the results to the WVDHHR Source Water Protection Group for determination.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	8/9/2022	10.2	10.2	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
SODIUM	7/13/2022	30.4	30.4	MG/L	1000

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

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
1/1/2023 - 3/31/2023	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
4/1/2023 - 6/30/2023	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
4/1/2023 - 6/30/2023	PUBLIC NOTICE	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
6/1/2023 - 6/30/2023	E. COLI	Exceeded MCL for E. coli
7/1/2023 - 9/30/2023	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
7/1/2023 - 8/30/2023	LEAD & COPPER RULE	Failed to meet requirements related to optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) or Source Water Treatment (SOWT) violation
7/1/2023 - 8/8/2023	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	Failed to deliver Consumer Confidence Report to the state or consumers on time
10/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Average result caused MCL exceedance
10/1/2023 - 11/7/2023	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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

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).

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When

this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify and correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

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 2023 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.
During the 2023 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 Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2023				

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Your CCR is available at http://www.townofrainellewv.gov. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at 304-438-7151.