RAINELLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT 2
WV3301312
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 #1	Ground water
WELL #2	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 290 and is required to test a minimum of 1 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 TREATMENT PLANT 2

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	7/13/2022	0.436	0.436	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM	7/13/2022	1.252	1.252	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
CYANIDE	7/13/2022	19.1	19.1	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	823 RR AVE	2023	9	9.24 - 9.24	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	823 RR AVE	2023	14	14.2 - 14.2	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	2020 - 2022	0.0255	0.0042 - 0.0328	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2022	0	0	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.

RAINELLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT 2 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
11/1/2023 - 11/30/2023	2.62000	MG/L	1.20000	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
11/17/2023	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	The system has pressure areas within the distribution system below 30 psi (static conditions) and/or 20 psi (any flow condition). (64CSR77-10.2.b) The distribution is gravity fed and there a several homes that are at an elevation that does not allow for 20 psi minimum pressure. The system needs to ensure that the minimum 20 psi pressure required is met at all homes. This could be accomplished by installing individual boosters at each home that does not meet the requirement. This significant deficiency has been identified as far back as 1994.
11/17/2023	TREATMENT PLANT	The system does not have adequate cross-connection devices present in the treatment plant. (64CSR77-6.2.e.8, 6.5.b.9, and 7.2.f) Please ensure the treatment plant has adequate cross-connection devices present.
11/17/2023	WATER SYSTEM	Monthly operational reports are not being completed/submitted as required. (64CSR3-12.2) The system is not properly documenting the amount of chlorine added to the production. The amount is the same every day regardless of the amount of water produced. The system needs to start making an accurate account of the amount of chlorine added each day.
11/17/2023	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 received monitoring violations for Nitrite (2020) and Nitrate (2022). Please ensure all required finished water compliance sampling (RTCR, LCR, DBP, Phs II/V, etc.) is being conducted.
11/17/2023	WELL #1	A GWUDI evaluation has not been completed for the well. (64CSR77-5.3.b.1) Please complete a GWUDI evaluation for the well.
11/17/2023	WELL #2	A GWUDI evaluation has not been completed for the well. (64CSR77-5.3.b.1) Please complete a GWUDI evaluation for the well.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	8/9/2022	1.27	1.27	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	32.4	32.4	MG/L	1000

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

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
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 - 11/7/2023	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

There are no additional required health effects notices.

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 https://www.tinyurl.com/lillypark1. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at (304) 438-7151.