

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022

**City of Stonewood**  
**8052 Southern Ave.**  
**Stonewood, WV 26301**  
**PWS#WV3301724**  
**June 5, 2023**

### **Why am I receiving this report?**

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **City of Stonewood** 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 **Richard Cox, Chief Operator, Monday through Friday (8:00 AM – 4:00 PM) at (304) 623-2919**. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the **1<sup>st</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of every month at 7:00pm in the Council Chambers at City Hall, 8052 Southern Ave, Stonewood, WV.**

### **Where does my water come from?**

Your drinking water source is purchased from Clarksburg which uses **surface** water from the **West Fork River**.

### **Source Water Assessment**

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/](http://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.

### **Why must water be treated?**

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.

### **Contaminants in Water**

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 **City of Stonewood and Clarksburg Water Board** routinely monitor 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 – City of Stonewood**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Chlorine (Disinfectant)	N	Annual Average 1.15 Range 1.0-1.4	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit of Measure	AL	Sites over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2022	0.0843	0.0092-0.1064	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2022	3.4	0.329 – 24.3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Copper and Lead samples were collected from 10 area residences on July 17, 2021.

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 City of Stonewood** 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Disinfection Byproducts	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 8318 Water St.	N	49	0.046 / 28	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 8012 Maple St.	N	66	0.06 / 21	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\*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.

In the 2022 calendar year, the City of Stonewood had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date	Number	Type / Name	Monitoring Period
10/1/2022	2022--513554	CCR/Adequacy/Availability/Content	1/1/2020-12/31/2020

The City of Stonewood received 1 violation for the reporting errors listed above during 2022.

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

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists some of the drinking water contaminants which were detected in 2021. The entire list can be found at [www.clarksburgwater.com/](http://www.clarksburgwater.com/)

Clarksburg Water Board collects 288 samples per year to test for bacteria. These samples are collected, not only because it's on the sampling schedule put out by the primacy agency, but to make sure the disinfectant process is working throughout the distribution system. The Water Treatment Operation Specialists at Clarksburg Water Board are some of the best around and work tirelessly to distribute the best water possible within all the parameters set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency. The system collects 24 Chlorine samples every day in the treatment plant and 1 in the distribution system. The results of the Chlorine sampling for 2021 are in the table below.

<b>Disinfectant</b>							
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

<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
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	26.0 / 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

<b>Disinfection Byproducts continued</b>							
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 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.

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

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
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.
Carbon, Total	No	4	ppm	1000		Naturally present in the environment
Chromium	No	0.27	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

<b>Inorganic Contaminants continued</b>						
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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	ppb	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

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.

<b>Secondary Contaminants</b>			
Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	SMCL
Sulfate	84.5	ppm	250

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

Consumer Confidence Report information wasn't adequate and reporting to the primacy agency wasn't done according to the current WV BPH requirements.

CWB has made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance.

## **Additional Information**

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

Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

The City of Stonewood 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 **8052 Southern Ave., Stonewood, WV**. If you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Richard Cox at (304) 623-2919.

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 you can get one at [tinyurl.com/stonewoodccr2022](https://tinyurl.com/stonewoodccr2022) .