

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2020
Summit Park PSD
100 Coal St.
Clarksburg, WV 26301
PWSID# 3301725
March 16, 2021

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Summit Park PSD** is providing their 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, 2020 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Mary Seymour at 304-623-5304**. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the **2nd Monday of every month at 4:00pm at the water office located in Summit Park**.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water source is purchased from the Clarksburg Water Board. The Clarksburg Water Board utilizes **surface** water from the West Fork River.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment / Protection Plan was updated and submitted to the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH) 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. The source water assessment / protection report, which contains more information is available for review or a copy will be provided to you at the Clarksburg Water Board's office during regular 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**)
- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter (**mg/l**)

- **RAA** - Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

The **Summit Park PSD** and the **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 and some of Clarksburg Water Boards. A complete table for Clarksburg can be found at Clarksburgwater.com.

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Summit Park PSD

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	Annual Average 0.96 Range 0.2 – 1.5	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants						
*Copper	Y	0.164	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
*Lead	Y	1.3	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*Copper and Lead samples were collected from 20 area residences on 8/25/2020. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL.

Summit Park PSD received 2 violations for lead and copper during the year. As stated above “NONE OF THE SAMPLES COLLECTED EXCEEDED THE MCL”.

The violations were for paperwork issues and the system personnel are doing all they can to make sure it doesn’t happen again.

The Health Effects Language below is required, although there were NO problems with water quality related to Lead and Copper samples.

*Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

*Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in the excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Table of Test Results Continued - Regulated Contaminants – Summit Park PSD

Disinfection Byproducts	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAAC5) <i>Office (Site 1)</i>	N	25.85	12.7 / 31.6	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) <i>Office (Site 1)</i>	N	59	16.6 / 90.2	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer.

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Clarksburg Water Board (A complete table of results can be found at Clarksburgwater.com)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	Annual Average 0.05 Range 0.01-0.15 100% of monthly samples < 0.3	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon	N	Annual Average 2.8 Range 1.8 – 4.6 19.8% removal	ppm	0	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.0345	ppm	0	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
*Copper	N	0.158	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	Annual Average 0.70 Range 0.51-0.84	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*Lead	N	5.3	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

* Copper and lead samples were collected from 30 area residences on June 25, 2019. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL.

**Table of Test Results - Unregulated Contaminants
(A complete table of results can be found at Clarksburgwater.com)**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium*	N	9.31	ppm	0	20	Erosion of natural deposits

*Sodium is an unregulated contaminant. Anyone having a concern over sodium should contact their primary care provider.

The Clarksburg Water Board conducted monitoring of contaminants included in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and all the results can be found at Clarksburgwater.com. Unregulated Contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA to decide whether or not the contaminants should have a standard.

USEPA - Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Schedule

Title	UCM-State Rounds 1&2	UCMR 1	UCMR 2	UCMR 3	UCMR 4
Testing Periods	(1988-1997)	(2001-2005)	(2007-2011)	(2012-2016)	(2017-2021)

Clarksburg Water Board - Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Results can be found at www.Clarksburgwater.com

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2020 were 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.

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 Clarksburg Water Board and Summit Park PSD** 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>.

This report will not be mailed. A copy can be found on our website at <https://tinyurl.com/ccrspsd> or will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours.