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Consumer Confidence Report – 2020 PWSID - WV3305407

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
RANNEY WELL #1	Ground Water
RANNEY WELL #2	Ground Water
RANNEY WELL #3	Ground Water
RANNEY WELL #4	Ground Water
RANNEY WELL #5	Ground Water

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 source water before treatment:

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.

Parkersburg's water is treated 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.

Water Quality Data

Our system has an estimated population of 34,251 and is required to test a minimum of 40 samples 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 test 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.

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 system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their 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).

Unless noted the results of our monitoring for the period of January 2019 through December 2019 are shown in the following data. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. 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.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of October, 2.50% of samples returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	100% of samples were <0.3	Treatment Technique	N/A	Soil runoff: suspended matter

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	2/12/2019	0.0207	0.0207	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	2/12/2019	15	15	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
FLUORIDE	2/12/2019	0.56	0.56	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and
NITRATE	5/29/2019	0.36	0.36	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,

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" MCL 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.

Lifetime Health Advisory Limit (LHAL): a concentration that is not expected to cause adverse health effects over a lifetime of consistent daily exposure at that level.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
							sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	5/29/2019	0.36	0.36	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminates					LHAL		
PFOA/C8 Gen X	5/21/2019	0.049 ND	0.0045 ND	ppb	0.07		Discharge from manufacturing facilities.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
(HAA5) TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	CINTAS BROADHEAD LANE ⁴⁰	2019	11	8.41 - 13.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5) TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	FAIRVIEW BOOSTER	2019	9	4.87 - 12.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5) TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	HUFFMAN TRUSS (RAFTORS)	2019	9	4.04 - 10.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5) TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	ROUTE AND I-77 ⁹⁵	2019	10	7.3 - 12.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes	CINTAS BROADHEAD LANE ⁴⁰	2019	50	33.1 - 62.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes	FAIRVIEW BOOSTER	2019	34	17.6 - 50	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes	HUFFMAN TRUSS (RAFTORS)	2019	37	27.6 - 46.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes	ROUTE AND I-77 ⁹⁵	2019	33	23.4 - 41.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2017 - 2019	0.26	0.0306 - 0.303	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2017 - 2019	1.2	0.3 - 1.5	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>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
03/01/2019 - 03/31/2019	1.1	MG/L	0.9	MG/L

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2019							

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
SODIUM	5/29/2019	27.8	27.5 - 27.8	MG/L	1000
SULFATE	2/12/2019	57.1	57.1	MG/L	250

Additional Required Health Effects Language:
 Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
 There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Your CCR is also available at <http://www.pubwv.com/>
 To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at: 304-424-8535
 For more information, contact Eric Bennett at 304-424-8535