Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2023

Preston County Public Service District #4
P.O. Box 370
Bruceton Mills, WV 26525
PWS# WV3303923
304-379-7045
February 7, 2024

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Preston County PSD #4** 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, 2023, or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact the Chairman of the Board, **Terry Christopher at 304-379-3130.** He can be contacted Monday-Friday from 7:30 AM to 3:00 PM. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our **regularly scheduled board meetings held on the 2nd Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM in the PSD Office located at 17840 North Preston Highway, Bruceton Mills, WV 26525.**

Your drinking water is **groundwater** from wells.

A Source Water Protection Plan was updated in 2019. The intake that supplies drinking water to **Preston County PSD #4** has a higher susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified within the protection zone. This does not mean that the wellfield will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the groundwater 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 the WVBPH 304-558-2981.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protections 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 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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
- **ppt** – parts per trillion or nanograms per liter **(ng/l)**
- **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water

- **pCi/L** – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **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.
- **SMCL -Secondary Monitoring Contaminant Level,** or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Colors used in the table or report:

Table Title or Contents
Column Titles
Sample analytical results for contaminants
Table related abbreviations and definitions for them

The Preston County PSD #4 routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for contaminants.

Tables of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	RAA	Range (low/high)	Maximum Goal (MRDLG)	Maximum Level Allowed (MRDL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Chlorine (water plant)	1.49 ppm	1.1 / 1.8 ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Chlorine (Distribution)	0.8 ppm	0.6 / 0.9 ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes	No
RAA	Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCL's.					
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.					
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**,** or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter **(mg/l)**					

Disinfection Byproducts						
Contaminant	Location	Highest (Once per year)	Range low/high	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	Welcome Center Booster Station	7 ppb	NA	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Welcome Center Booster Station	20 ppb	NA	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	Pisgah Booster Station	9 ppm	NA	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Pisgah Booster Station	23 ppm	NA	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
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.					
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter **(µg/l)**					

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant	RAA	Level Detected or Range	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Nitrate	N/A	<0.1 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	No
RAA	Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCL's.					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter **(mg/l)**					

Lead & Copper - samples were collected from 20 area residences on 7/11/2023. These samples are collected every three years from customer taps.						
Contaminant	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Action Level	Number of Tests With Levels Above EPA's Action Level	Typical Sources	Violation
Copper, Free	0.0917 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	2.9 ppb	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter **(mg/l)**					
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter **(µg/l)**					

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 **Preston County PSD #4** 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Radionuclides						
Contaminant	Collection Date	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha	1/27/2022	0.465 +- 1.16	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 228	1/27/2022	0.300 +- 0.357	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)					

Unregulated Contaminants						
Contaminant	Date Collected	High	Unit of Measure	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nickle	1/27/22	1.1	ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter **(µg/l)**					

Preston County PSD #4 had an on-site visit, from the WV Bureau of Public Health, for a Sanitary Survey on March 17, 2023 and no deficiencies were reported.

The Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) is approximately 55% complete and we are making progress toward having it finished before the October 16, 2024 deadline.

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2023 were all non-detects or below the Reporting Limit (RL), including PFAS. All test results are available at the water treatment facility.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be made available for review or your use upon request at our office during regular business hours. A Digital copy can be found at tinyurl.com/pcpsd4ccr

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).