

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2024
Chestnut Ridge PSD
20 Columbia Street
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PWSID# 3300102

>>> REVISED - November 12, 2025 <<<

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Chestnut Ridge PSD** 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, 2024, or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Sharon Miller at (304) 457-4935** Monday thru Friday 8:00 am-4:00 pm. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings held on the 1st Tuesday of every month at 3:00 pm in the district office located at 20 Columbia Street.

Your drinking water is purchased from the **City of Philippi**. The source is **surface** water from the Tygart Valley River.

A Source Water Protection Plan was updated in 2023. The intakes that supply drinking water to the **City of Philippi** have 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 the intakes will become contaminated; only those 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 or a copy will be provided to you at our office during business hours or from 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 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, can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants 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

Chestnut Ridge PSD 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.

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	RAA	Range (low/high)	Maximum Goal (MRDLG)	Maximum Level Allowed (MRDL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Chlorine	1.10 ppm	0.5 / 1.8	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 LRAA	Range (low/high)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	Hiram Blow Off	26 ppb	10 / 40 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Hiram Blow Off	35 ppb	10 / 65 ppb	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)					

Lead & Copper - samples were collected from 10 area residences on July 30, 2020						
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	0.0229 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	0.001 ppm	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)					

NOTE: This table was requested by the WV BPH in Charleston, WV, specifically "Ashley Bailes, MA".

Lead & Copper - samples were collected from 10 area residences on August 3, 2023						
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	0.018 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	0.84 ppb	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	1 - 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)					

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

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. **Chestnut Ridge PSD** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Chestnut Ridge PSD** and **Sharon Miller**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) is finished and NO Lead Service lines were found in the water system.

The current report is available at the Billing office on Columbia Street.



Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from other water systems. The tables below list the drinking water contaminants which were detected in 2024. You can contact the City of Philippi for the full Consumer Confidence Report.

The **City of Philippi** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of their monitoring for contaminants.

EPA's surface water treatment rules require conventional water treatment plants like the City of Philippi to monitor Turbidity. The NTU must never exceed 1.0 at any time. The samples for turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the samples in one month. Philippi's turbidity samples are in the table below. EPA considers these limits as a TT or Treatment Technique. A Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity				
Monthly % < 0.3 NTU	Yearly High	Month of Highest Reading	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
99 %	9.0 NTU	September	Soil runoff	Yes
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water			

The removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is an important process to help control Disinfection By Products created when Chlorine is used as a disinfectant. TOC testing measures the level of organic molecules or contaminants present. TOC tests will not determine which compounds are present, but only the amount of compounds. The results of these tests are in the table below.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	RAA	Range (low/high)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
TOC (Source)	2.25 ppm	<1.1/2.9	N/A	TT	Naturally occurring in the environment	No
TOC (Finished)	3.09 ppm	<0.06/22.4	N/A	TT	Naturally occurring in the environment	yes
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.					
TT	Treatment Technique					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)					

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant	RAA	Level Detected or Range	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
*Arsenic	N/A	< 0.0017 ppm	0	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	No
Barium	N/A	0.023 ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Fluoride	N/A	0.39 ppm Tested on 12/18/2024	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants	No
**Nitrate	N/A	0.35 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrate / Nitrite	N/A	0.35 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)					

***Arsenic in drinking water at levels above MCL can cause skin damage or problems with circulatory systems.**

****Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age.**

Radionuclides					
Contaminant	Collection Date	Level Detected	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha, Excluding Radon & U	12/31/2019	0.107 pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	12/31/2019	0.444 pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)				



Unregulated Contaminants					
Contaminant	Date Collected	High	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nickle	12/18/2024	1.2 ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	12/18/2024	5.36 ppm	N/A	1000	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	12/13/2023	8.5 ppm	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity, Total	9/01/2024	39	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)				
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)				

In 2024 calendar year, the City of Philippi had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date	Number	Code / Type	Monitoring period
3/15/2024	126106	75 / Public rule linked to violation	10/01/2022 to 12/31/2022
8/15/2024	126107	46 / Inadequate DBP precursor removal	04/01/2024 to 06/30/2024
10/16/2024	126108	75 / Public rule linked to violation	04/01/2024 to 06/30/2024
11/15/2024	126109	46 / Inadequate DBP precursor removal	07/01/2024 to 09/30/2024
11/15/2024	126110	43 / Single Comb Filter effluent	09/01/2024 to 9/30/2024
12/12/2024	126111	75 / Public rule linked to violation	09/01/2024 to 9/30/2024
01/14/2025	126112	75 / Public rule linked to violation	07/01/2024 to 9/30/2024
02/12/2025	126115	27 / Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	10/01/2024 to 12/31/2024

The City of Philippi has made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance.



Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2024 were all non-detects.

During the 2024 calendar year, we had No noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Chestnut Ridge PSD had an on-site visit, from the WV Bureau of Public Health, for a Sanitary Survey on **August 20, 2024** and one significant deficiency was reported.

1. Percentage of unaccounted for water for previous calendar yaer was greater than 15%.
Improvement project should give the necessary tools to help solve the problem and reduce water loss.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours or it is available online at chestnutridgepsd2024ccr102.

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).