

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022**  
**Mountain View Water Association**  
**PWSID# WV3304602**  
4163 George Washington Highway  
Grafton, WV 26354  
**May 22, 2023**

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Mountain View Water Association** 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 **Jay Springer @ 304-265-6380**. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the **2nd Wednesday** of every month at **5:00pm** in the **Water Board Office at 4163 George Washington Highway, Grafton WV**.

Your drinking water source is **surface** water from the Tygart Lake which is purchased from the **Taylor County PSD**. A Transportation fee is paid to the City of Grafton for transporting the water through their system to get to ours.

A Source Water Protection Plan was updated in 2021 by Taylor County PSD. The intake that supplies drinking water to the **Taylor County PSD** 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 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.

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**)
- **RAA** – Running Annual Average is an average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **TT - Treatment Technique**, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The Mountain View Water Association, the City of Grafton and Taylor County PSD routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of the monitoring for contaminants. Since the City of Grafton only transports water for Haymond PSD a table will not be on this report.

## Tables of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Mountain View Water Association

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	RAA 0.9 Range 0.78-1.3	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant & Sample Site	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 1166 Tolley Rd.	N	25.25	8 / 49	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 1166 Tolley Rd.	N	68.25	2 / 125	ppb	NA	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.

Inorganics Copper and Lead samples were collected from 10 area residences on June 8th, 2022							
Contaminant	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit of Measure	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2022 - 2025	0.0892	0.003 - 0.117	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2022 - 2025	2.4	<0.5 – 3.3	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. The **Mountain View Water Association** 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>.

In the 2022 calendar year, Mountain View Water had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date	Number	Type / Name	Monitoring Period
11/15/2022	61133	27 / Monitoring Routine (DBP), Major (TTHM)	7/1/2022-9/30/2022
11/15/2022	61134	27 / Monitoring Routine (DBP), Major (HAA5)	7/1/2022-9/30/2022
2/15/2023	61135	66 / Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2022

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

The Mountain View Water Association had 2 moderate and 1 minor deficiencies reported on the last Sanitary Survey conducted by the WV Bureau of Public Health on March 26, 2021.

1. No Fence around Middleville and Sunrise Acres Tanks. (Moderate)
2. The Middleville Tank Road has a bad slip in it. (Moderate)
3. The Middleville Tank needs tree limbs trimmed around tank. (Minor)

In 2019 the Sunrise Acres Tank 1 and Middleville Tank had Significant Deficiencies which will be fixed during the next Improvement Project.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from other water systems. The tables below list some of the drinking water contaminants which were detected in 2022. The entire list can be found at

[www.taylorcountypsd.com](http://www.taylorcountypsd.com).

<b>Inorganic Contaminants – Taylor County PSD</b>						
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	0.0257	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	High 0.56 On 5/26/22	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
Nitrate - Nitrite	No	0.26	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits

<b>Radionuclides</b>					<b>Taylor County PSD</b>
Contaminant	Collection Date	Level Detected	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha, Excluding Radon & U	5/16/2019	0.554 pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>					<b>Taylor County PSD</b>
Contaminant	Date Collected	High	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nickle	5/26/2022	0.0015 ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	5/27/2021	15.1 ppm	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	11/15/2022	TAYLOR COUNTY PSD	26	0 - 26	MG/L	10000
CARBON, DISSOLVED ORGANIC (DOC)	8/26/2022	TAYLOR COUNTY PSD	2	1.2 - 2	MG/L	
CARBON, TOTAL	11/15/2022	TAYLOR COUNTY PSD	2.7	1 - 2.7	ppm	10000
SODIUM	5/26/2022	TAYLOR COUNTY PSD	9.56	9.56	MG/L	1000
SUVA (SPECIFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE)	11/15/2022	TAYLOR COUNTY PSD	5	1.3 - 5	L/MG-M	
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM	8/26/2022	TAYLOR COUNTY PSD	0.074	0.016 - 0.074	CM-1	

During the 2022 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
TAYLOR COUNTY PSD	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	RPT	LEAD & COPPER RULE	12/30/2021 - 2/8/2022
GRAFTON CITY OF	CCR REPORT	RPT	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	7/1/2022 - 9/1/2022
GRAFTON CITY OF	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	MON	LEAD & COPPER RULE	10/1/2022
GRAFTON CITY OF	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	RPT	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	10/1/2022
TAYLOR COUNTY PSD	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	RPT	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	10/1/2022 - 2/9/2023
GRAFTON CITY OF	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	10/15/2022
GRAFTON CITY OF	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	10/15/2022
GRAFTON CITY OF	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	10/15/2022
GRAFTON CITY OF	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	11/16/2022
TAYLOR COUNTY PSD	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	11/16/2022

### Additional Information

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

Mountain View Water Association 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 **the Main Office located at 4163 George Washington Hwy., Grafton**. If you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Brian Sigley at 304-265-6380.

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 can be found at [www.tinyurl.com/mtnvwccr](http://www.tinyurl.com/mtnvwccr).