

GAULEY RIVER PSD

WV3301042

Consumer Confidence Report – 2023

Covering Calendar Year – 2022

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affects drinking water quality or if you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any regularly scheduled water board meeting held on the [day] of each month at [time] in the [location] or call RALPH ARTHUR at 681-230-2572.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above. Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
No other sources to display.	

Buyer Name	Seller Name
GAULEY RIVER PSD	KANAWHA FALLS PSD
GAULEY RIVER PSD	SUMMERSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 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).

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 sources water before we treat it include:

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. We treat our water 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.

Our water system has an estimated population of 3944 and is required to test a minimum of 5 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 tests 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.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2022. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

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.

Milirems 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.

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

Testing Results for: GAULEY RIVER PSD

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022							

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	11062 TURNPIKE RD	2022	43	19 - 37.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	29 SOUTH SWISS RD	2022	46	19 - 38.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	SWISS TANK	2022	33	27.4 - 27.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

ACIDS (HAA5)	SITE							disinfection
TTHM	11062 TURNPIKE RD	2022	39	12 - 38.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	29 SOUTH SWISS RD	2022	49	14 - 38.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	SWISS TANK SITE	2022	29	13.5 - 13.5	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	0.254	0.0015 - 0.452	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2017 - 2019	12.4	0 - 91.8	ppb	15	2	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>.

GAULEY RIVER PSD 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 GRPSD Office, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact RALPH ARTHUR at 681-230-2572.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2022 - 2022	1.3000	MG/L	1.2	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
10/20/2022	TANK 1	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).
10/20/2022	TANK 2	The storage tank is not adequately secured (64CSR77-9.1.d).
10/20/2022	TANK 3	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).
10/20/2022	TANK 4	The storage tank is not adequately secured (64CSR77-9.1.d).
10/20/2022	TANK 5	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).
10/20/2022	TANK 6	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).
10/20/2022	TANK 7	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).

10/20/2022	TANK 8	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).
10/20/2022	WATER SYSTEM	The system has an improper number of certified water operators on staff to sufficiently operate the system (64CSR4-5.4.b and 5.6).
10/20/2022	TANK 9	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).
10/20/2022	TANK 10	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).
10/20/2022	TANK 11	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).
10/20/2022	TANK 12	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).
10/20/2022	TANK 13	The storage tank is not adequately secured (64CSR77-9.1.d).
10/20/2022	TANK 14	The storage tank overflow is not properly screened (64CSR77-9.1.f.2).

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022				

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022							

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

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
1/11/2022 - 1/18/2022	STATE RESIDUAL CHLORINE	AUTOMATED BWN CERT
8/12/2022	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION
12/1/2021 - 2/28/2022	HALOACETIC ACIDS	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

There are no additional required health effects violation notices. Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2022 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	8/29/2022	KANAWHA FALLS PSD	0.03	0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CARBON, TOTAL	8/1/2022	KANAWHA FALLS PSD	2.9	0.93 - 2.9	ppm	10000		Naturally present in the environment
CHROMIUM	8/29/2022	KANAWHA FALLS PSD	5.2	2.3 - 5.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	2/9/2022	SUMMERSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER	0.78	0.78	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	2/12/2019	SUMMERSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER	0.079	0.079	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	12/2/2019	KANAWHA FALLS PSD	1.47	1.47	pCi/L	4	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
NITRATE	2/9/2022	SUMMERSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER	0.43	0.43	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022								

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	8/1/2022	KANAWHA FALLS PSD	54	24 - 54	MG/L	10000
CHLORINE	11/10/2021	KANAWHA FALLS PSD	1.96	1.96	MG/L	4
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM	6/15/2020	KANAWHA FALLS PSD	1	0 - 1		
GIARDIA LAMBLIA	12/8/2020	KANAWHA FALLS PSD	1	0 - 1		1
NICKEL	2/9/2022	SUMMERSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER	0.00068	0.00068	MG/L	0.1
SODIUM	2/9/2022	SUMMERSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER	3.9	3.9	MG/L	1000
SULFATE	8/11/2021	KANAWHA FALLS PSD	16.5	16.5	MG/L	250

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

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
SUMMERSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER	FAILURE ADDRESS DEFICIENCY (IESWTR)	TT	IESWTR	11/14/2021 - 2/10/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	SODIUM	1/1/2022 - 12/31/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	AUTOMATED BWN CERT	RPT	STATE RESIDUAL CHLORINE	1/11/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	FAILURE TO COMPLETE OR SUBMIT MOR	MON	CHLORINE	4/1/2022 - 4/30/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	CHLORINE	4/1/2022 - 6/30/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	MON	CHLORINE	4/1/2022 - 4/30/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	CHLORINE	4/1/2022 - 6/30/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	FAILURE ADDRESS DEFICIENCY (IESWTR)	TT	IESWTR	4/30/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	FAILURE TO COMPLETE OR SUBMIT MOR	MON	CHLORINE	5/1/2022 - 5/31/2022

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	MON	CHLORINE	5/1/2022 - 5/31/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	7/16/2022 - 12/12/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	QUALIFIED OPERATOR FAILURE	TT	DBP STAGE 1	8/25/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	11/16/2022 - 12/12/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	HALOACETIC ACIDS	1/1/2022 - 3/31/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	HALOACETIC ACIDS	4/1/2022 - 6/30/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	TRICHALOMETHANES	1/1/2022 - 3/31/2022
KANAWHA FALLS PSD	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	TRICHALOMETHANES	4/1/2022 - 6/30/2022
SUMMERSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	HALOACETIC ACIDS	3/1/2022 - 5/31/2022
SUMMERSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATER	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	TRICHALOMETHANES	3/1/2022 - 5/31/2022

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

Physical Verification

Gauley River PSD will also verify "unknown" service lines during service interruptions; in-houses meter box inspections. A spreadsheet will be created to track these locations and record the actual material observed, such as lead, copper plastic, galvanized steel or other. To do this, the Gauley River PSD will perform visual inspections of meter pits and collect customer information including pictures of where the service line enters the property. The visual inspections will include a scratch test on all metal piping. Lead is a dull gray color and very soft. If scraped with a key, it will turn a bright silver color. Even a very strong magnet will not stick to lead.

Types of water pipes


Follow the guidance below or contact a licensed plumber to determine the material of your water pipes. To identify the material of your service pipe material on private property, check your household water service connection, typically located in the basement.

Homeowners should identify and replace old household pipes, particularly galvanized plumbing and sources of lead. The type of household plumbing can vary throughout your household.

Lead


A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin. Use a magnet - strong magnets will not cling to lead pipes.

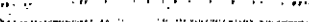
Galvanized


A dull, silver-gray color. Use a magnet - strong magnets will typically cling to galvanized pipes.

Copper


The color of a copper penny.

Plastic


White, rigid pipe that is joined to water supply piping with a clamp.