

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2023
Enlarged Hepzibah PSD
Drawer H
Hepzibah, WV 26369
PWS# WV3301709
June 25, 2024

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Enlarged Hepzibah Public Service District** 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 **Kevin C. Short, General Manager, Monday through Friday (7:00 AM – 3:30 PM) at 304-623-2217**. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the **2nd Monday of every month at 4:30 PM in the Enlarged Hepzibah Public Service District Office, 18 Sable Circle, Reynoldsville, WV 26422**.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water source is **purchased** from the Clarksburg Water Board. The Clarksburg Water Board utilizes **surface** water from the West Fork River.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Protection Plan was updated in 2019. The intake that supplies drinking water to the **Clarksburg Water Board** 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 at www.clarksburgwater.com/cwb-sourcewaterprotectionplan.pdf or a copy will be provided to you at Clarksburg Water Boards office during business hours or from the WVBPH 304-558-2981.

Why must water be treated?

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 effect.

Contaminants in Water

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.

All 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

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2023 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, 2023. 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.

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.

RAA – Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level, “Maximum Allowed” 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.

SMCL – Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, is the recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL. These are non-enforceable guidelines regarding chemicals that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effect in drinking water.

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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TT – Treatment Technique, is a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water

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 is not regulated.

Ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

mrem/yr – Millirems per Year or a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

MPA – Monitoring Period Average – is an average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame.

SU – Standard Unit

The **Enlarged Hepzibah Public Service District** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for contaminant.

Tables of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants Enlarged Hepzibah PSD PWS# WV3301726

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	RAA 0.682 Range 0.4-1.1	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 180 Hillshire Dr.	N	50.333	21 / 57	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 180 Hillshire Dr.	N	66.5	21 / 106	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Un-Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
Orthophosphate	2023	4.42	3.3 – 4.42	ppm	N/A

Lead & Copper - Copper and Lead samples were collected from 20 area residences on June 12 - 14, 2023							
Contaminant	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	June 2023	0.0573	0.0012 – 0.229	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	June 2023	2	<0.5 – 42.6	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper - Copper and Lead samples were collected from 20 area residences on October 24 - 26, 2023							
Contaminant	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	October 2023	0.0293	0.0091 – 0.106	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	October 2023	0.97	<0.5 – 1.1	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 **Enlarged Hepzibah PSD** 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>.

Enlarged Hepzibah 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 our office at 18 Sable Circle, Reynoldsville, WV 26422. If you have further questions about our inventory, please contact Kevin Short at 304-623-9609.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists some of the drinking water contaminants which were detected in 2023. The entire list can be found at www.clarksburgwater.com/

**TESTING RESULTS FOR
CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD**

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No detected results were found in the calendar year of 2023.				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	03/03/2023	0.03	0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	03/03/2023	3	3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

FLUORIDE	03/03/2023	0.43	0.43	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	03/03/2023	1.2	1.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	03/03/2023	1.2	1.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023	0.0485	<0.005 - 0.086	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023	5.39	<2 - 10	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 at (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Clarksburg Water Board is working towards identifying service line materials throughout their water distribution system. The service line inventory is required to be submitted to the West Virginia Department of Health by October 16, 2024. The most up to date inventory is located at the Clarksburg Water Board's administration office, located at 1001 S. Chestnut Street, Clarksburg, WV 26301. If you have any questions about CWB's inventory, please contact Jason L. Myers, General Manager, at (304) 623-3711.

Clarksburg Water Board has tested for numerous other contaminants, both regulated and un-regulated, that were either non-detect or below the current reporting limits (RL) set by the regulatory agencies. Including the UCMR-5 testing required by EPA.

Total Organic Carbon (RAW)	Collection Date	Highest Value	RAA	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	2023	5.7	3.2	2.0 – 5.7	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Total Organic Carbon (Finished)	Collection Date	Highest Value	RAA	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	2023	3.1	2.1	1.6 – 3.1	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment.

The LOWEST month of removal was January 2023 and the sample was collected on 01/12/2023.

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
TURBIDITY	TREATMENT PLANT	0.15	NTU	JULY 2023

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No detected results were found in the calendar year of 2017.							

Un-Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
SODIUM	03/03/2023	13.5	13.5	ppm	1000
ORTHOPHOSPHATE	2023	4.5	3.2 – 4.5	ppm	N/A

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants – No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	04/25/2023	99	23 - 99	MG/L	10000
CALCIUM	04/25/2023	70.8	32.8 – 70.8	MG/L	
CALCIUM HARDNESS	04/25/2023	177	75 - 177	MG/L	
CARBON, DISSOLVED ORGANIC (DOC RAW)	08/01/2023	4.4	1.4 – 4.4	MG/L	
CARBON, DISSOLVED ORGANIC (DOC FINISHED)	08/01/2023	2.9	1.1 – 2.9	MG/L	
CARBON, TOTAL (RAW)	09/12/2023	5.7	1.4 – 5.7	ppm	10000
CARBON, TOTAL (FINISHED)	08/01/2023	3.1	1.1 – 3.1	ppm	10000
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	04/25/2023	469	0.229 - 469	UMHO/CM	
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM	03/20/2018	1	0 – 1		
GIARDIA LAMBLIA	09/18/2018	1	0 – 1		1
HARDNESS, CALCIUM MAGNESIUM	07/12/2021	133	78 - 133	MG/L	
PH	03/06/2023	8.1	7.5 - 8.1	SU	8.5
SULFATE	03/03/2023	62.3	62.3	MG/L	250
SUVA (SPECIFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE) RAW	09/12/2023	7.3	2.5 – 7.3	L/MG-M	
SUVA (SPECIFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE) FINISHED	11/03/2023	2.3	1 – 2.3	L/MG-M	
TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE)	08/23/2023	81	39 - 81	F	
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM (RAW)	08/01/2023	0.055	0.02 - 0.055	CM-1	
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM (FINISHED)	08/01/2023	0.182	0.04 – 0.182	CM-1	

During the 2023 calendar year, the Clarksburg Water Board had NO noted violations of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Additional Information – Enlarged Hepzibah Public Service District

All other water test results for the reporting year 2023 were all non-detects.

The West Virginia Bureau for Public Health performed a Sanitary Survey on February 3, 2023 and no significant deficiencies were reported.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours. It can also be viewed on our website, enlargedhepzibahpsd.com or at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/ehpsdccb>.

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).