Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022
Flatwoods-Canoe Run PSD – WV3300402
Flatwoods-Canoe Run PSD Purchaser – WV3300409
PO Box 677
Sutton, WV 26601
304-765-2300
April 25, 2023

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the Flatwoods Canoe Run 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, 2021 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact Larry Gibson Chief Operator**, Monday through Friday (7:30AM-4:00PM) @ 304-765-3807.** If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the 3rd Wednesday at 10am in the Flatwoods-Canoe Run PSD office located at 406 Main St. in Sutton WV.

Where does my water come from?

Your water source for **3300402** is surface water from the Elk River just below the Sutton Dam.

Your water for **3300409** is purchased from WV American Water which is surface water from the Elk River.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Protection Plan was updated in 2019. The intake that supplies drinking water to the Flatwoods Canoe Run Public Service District 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 assessment report 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.

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 effects.

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.

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 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
- **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.

The Flatwoods Canoe Run 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 contaminants.

Tables of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – **Flatwoods/Canoe Run PSD**

EPA's surface water treatment rules require conventional water treatment plants like Clarksburg Water Boards 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. Clarksburg'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 WV3300402			
Monthly % < 0.3 NTU	Yearly High	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
100 %	0.15 NTU	No	Soil runoff

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 WV3300402						
Date	RAA % Removal	Yearly High	Yearly Range	Unit of measure	TT	Likely Source of Contaminant
7/1/2022	58.75	0.89	0-0.89	ppm	0	Naturally occurring in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants WV3300402						
Contaminant	**Collection Date**	**Level Detected**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	2/2/2022	0.26	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste: discharge from drilling refineries: erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2/2/2022	0.5	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants.
Nitrate	2/2/2022	0.51	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant WV3300402

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	RAA 1.3 Range 0.4 – 2.2	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

WV3300409

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	N	RAA 1.7 Range 1.2 – 2.3	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Radionuclides WV3000402

Contaminant	Collection Date	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	2/12/2021	2.23	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	2/12/2021	0.890	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts

WV3300402	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 7933 Gem Rd	N	21	0-26	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 7933 Gem Rd	N	44	10-66	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 820 Nicholas Run Rd	N	35	20-48	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 820 Nicholas Run Rd	N	52	29-75	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
WV3300409							
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 33 Senior Center Dr	N	38	38-38	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 33 Senior Center Dr	N	53	53-53	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead & Copper – 3300402 -- samples were collected from 20 area residences on 6/9/2021

Inorganic Contaminants	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range	Unit of Measure	AL	Sites over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	1/1/2020 to 12/31/2022	0.0514	0.0033-0.14	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	1/1/2020 to 12/31/2022	1.4	0.051 – 8.7	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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Lead & Copper – 3300409 -- samples were collected from 5 area residences on 6/9/2021							
Inorganic Contaminants	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range	Unit of Measure	AL	Sites over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	1/1/2020 to 12/31/2022	0.0389	0.003-0.0582	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	1/1/2020 to 12/31/2022	0.12	0.00 – 0.12	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 **Flatwoods-Canoe Run PSD and Purchaser 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 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.

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

Secondary Contaminants WV3300402				
Contaminant	**Date Collected**	**Level Detected**	**Unit of Measure**	**SMCL**
Sulfate	**2/12/2021**	**12.9**	**ppm**	**250**
Total Alkalinity	**10/3/2022**	**25.8**	**ppm**	**10000**
Secondary Contaminants WV3300409				
Sulfate	**2/12/2021**	**12.1**	**ppm**	**250**
Total Alkalinity	**4/5/2022**	**28**	**ppm**	**10000**
Calcium	**2/4/2020**	**8**	**ppm**	
Total Carbon	**10/4/2022**	**1.99**	**ppm**	**10000**
Chloride	**2/4/2020**	**7.2**	**ppm**	**250**

Unregulated Contaminants WV3300402						
Contaminant	**Date Collected**	**High**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Carbon, Total	7/1/2022	1.6	ppm	NA	NA	
Nickle	2/12/2021	0.29	ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2/2/2022	6.12	ppm	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

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

WV3300402				
Date Issued	System Name	Number	Code / Type	Monitoring Period
N/A				
WV3300409				
N/A				

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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 2021. The entire list can be found at www.westvirginiaamwater.com/

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – **WV American Water, Gassaway District 3300406**

Contaminant	Date Collected	High Level	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride	2/8/2022	0.73	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate-Nitrite	10/4/2022	0.26	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10/4/2022	0.26	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Information

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

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

This report will not be mailed. Your CCR is available at ***tinyurl.com/fcrpsdccr***. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above.