

Gauley River Public Service District

WV3301042

Consumer Confidence Report – 2024

Covering Calendar Year – 2023

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 2nd Thursday of each month at 10 am in the *Swiss Water Office*, call Dale Truman the General Manager at 681-230-2572, or contact Ralph Arthur the Chairman of the GR PSD Board at ralpharthur65@gmail.com

Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
Gauley River - Intake	Surface Water
Kanawha River - Intake	

Buyer Name	Seller Name
Gauley River PSD	Summersville Water Works 3303404
Gauley River PSD	Kanawha Falls PSD 3301037
Wilderness PSD 3303405	Gauley River PSD

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 3752 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 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.

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 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.

Millirems 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.

Testing Results for: Gauley River PSD

Gauley River PSD is a Water Disruptor. No treatment of water is done by our system. We routinely monitor monthly for quality.

See further below for specific details on Water Quality from the systems in which we purchase our water.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2023 for sample sites and dates visit : https://wwdvw.gecsws.com/MicroResults				

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	29 S Swiss Rd 11062 Turnpike Rd	1/1/23 - 3/31/23	23000	20000-21000	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
		4/1/23- 6/30/23		18000-18000				
		7/1/23- 9/30/23		21000-22000				
		10/1/23- 12/31/23		22000-23000				
TTHM	11062 Turnpike Rd 29 S Swiss Rd	1/1/23 - 3/31/23	26000	18000-19000	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
		4/1/23- 6/30/23		16000-17000				
		7/1/23- 9/30/23		26000-26000				
		10/1/23- 12/31/23		24000-24000				

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023	.007008ppm	ND 0 - .073	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023	36.10 ppb .0361 ppm	ND 0 – 2.9	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 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 **29 S Swiss St, Swiss WV, 26690, the water office**, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Lovell Dale Truman, 681-230-2572, the General Manager and Certified Water Operator. You may also contact the Chairman of the board, Ralph Arthur, 304-872-3738 or call the office M-F between 7am and 3pm 681-230-2572.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023 Various Sites Range from 0.9 – 1.5 Max is 1.5 at Sample Site CR-OR1 Taken 1/1/2023	2.0000	MG/L	1.8	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
10/20/2022	Water System	The system has an improper number of certified water operators on staff to sufficiently operate the system
10/20/2022	Tank 4	The storage tank is not adequately secured (fence is damaged)
10/20/2022	Tank 13	The storage tank is not adequately secured (fence is damaged)

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON TOTAL Kanawha Falls Summersville	2/1/23 8/10/23	2.2 1.6	1-2.2 0-1.6	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

During the 2023 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water safety regulations

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No violations occurred in the calendar year 2023		

During the 2023 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water system operations regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
01/01/23 – 12/31/23 VIOLATION BEGAN 9/2/23	0800 FAILURE TO ADDRESS EPA SURVEY (SURVEY DATE 10/20/22)	PUBLIC NOTICE ISSUED, HAS RETURNED TO COMPLIANCED
01/01/23 – 12/31/23 VIOLATION BEGAN 9/2/23	0800 FAILURE TO ADDRESS EPA SURVEY (SURVEY DATE 10/20/22)	PUBLIC NOTICE ISSUED, HAS RETURNED TO COMPLIANCED
01/01/23 – 12/31/23 VIOLATION BEGAN 9/2/23	0800 FAILURE TO ADDRESS EPA SURVEY (SURVEY DATE 10/20/22)	PUBLIC NOTICE ISSUED, HAS RETURNED TO COMPLIANCED
01/01/23 – 12/31/23 VIOLATION BEGAN 7/2/23 VIOLATION ENDED 11/29/23	7500 PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION(S)	PUBLIC NOTICES MAILED, PUT ON WEBSITE, RETURNED TO COMPLIANCE.
1/1/23 – 12/31/23 VIOLATION BEGAN 7/2/23	0800 FAILURE TO ADDRESS EPA SURVEY 10/20/22	UNRESOLVED

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED HEALTH EFFECTS NOTICES:

Some or *** ALL *** of our water drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2023 Calendar year from the water systems we purchase drinking water from.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
KFPSD 4/1/23 – 4/30/23	2.1	MG/L	1.9	MG/L
SUMMERSVILLE 10/1/23– 10/31/23	2.0		2.0	

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON TOTAL Kanawha Falls	2/1/23	2.2	1 – 2.2	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment
CARBON, TOTAL Summersville	8/10/23	1.6	0-1.6			

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
Turbidity KF PSD	Treatment Plant	0.3	NTU	December 2023
Turbidity SUMMERVILLE	Treatment Plant #2	0.2		December 2023

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA EXCL RADON (Kanawha Falls PSD)	12/2/2019	.017	.017		15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVY (Kanawha Falls)	12/2/2019	1.47	1.47	pCi/L	0	0	Decay of natural and man made deposits
GROSS ALPHA EXCL RADON & U (Summersville)	2/12/2019	0.079	0.079		15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL Summersville	2/9/23	22.1	10.8 – 22.1	MG/L	10000
NICKEL Summersville	2/9/23	.00054	.00054	MG/L	0.1
SODIUM KFPSD Summersville	11/13/23 2/9/23	6.4 6.32	6.4 6.32	MG/L	1000
SULFATE Summersville	2/9/23	15.3	15.3	MG/L	250

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM KFPSD	11/13/2023	.025	.025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM SUMMERSVILLE	2/9/2023	.0212	.0212				
CARBON, TOTAL				ppm			Naturally present in the environment
FLUORIDE SUMMERSVILLE	2/9/2023	0.69	0.69	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE SUMMERSVILLE	2/9/2023	0.35	0.35	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

SUMMERSVILLE WATER WORKS:

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of September, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	615 HUGHES ST, NEW RIVER TRADING POST	2023	26	12 - 28	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	WERTH SAMPLE TAP	2023	28	11 - 19	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	615 HUGHES ST, NEW RIVER TRADING POST	2023	26	10 - 38	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	WERTH SAMPLE TAP	2023	21	8 - 24	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

SUMMERSVILLE WATER WORKS:

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.23	0.0023 - 0.26	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0.49	0.089 - 1.6	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

During the 2023 calendar year, we (Summersville Water Works) had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No violations occurred in the calendar year 2023		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Kanawha Falls PSD

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	362 GAULEY RIVER RD	2023	37	27.2 – 53.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	362 GAULEY RIVER RD	2023	34	19 – 60.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

During the 2023 calendar year, we (Kanawha Falls PSD) had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	FLUORIDE	NO MONITORING SAMPLES WERE TAKEN
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	CYANIDE	NO MONITORING SAMPLES WERE TAKEN
7/1/2023 – 9/30/2023	TTHM	FAILED TO MONITOR AS REQUIRED FOR CHLORINE OR DISINFECTION
7/1/2023 – 9/30/2023	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS HAA5	FAILED TO MONITOR OR REPORT AS REQUIRED
7/1/2023 – 7/24/2023	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE	RULE FAILED TO DELIVER CCR TO STATE OR CUSTOMERS ON TIME
10/1/2023 – 11/6/2023	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE	INADEQUATE CCR OR FAILURE TO DELIVER TO THE STATE

**Thank you for supporting our local Public Service Districts
Gauley River PSD, serving Fayette, Nicholas and Clay counties in West Virginia**

Gauley River PSD

CCR

2024 for 2023

Your CCR is available at <https://gauleyriverpsd.myruralwater.com/water-quality-report> . To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us via phone, 681-230-2572, via email, gauleyriverpsd@yahoo.com , in person at 29 S Swiss Rd Swiss WV 26690, by USPS at PO BOX 47 Swiss WV 26690 or via fax 681-230-2573.