

GLEN DALE WATER WORKS

WV3302605

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 3rd Monday of each month at 6 PM in the Glen Dale Water Office, 201 7th St Glen Dale WV 26038 or call Sean Orlofske at 304-845-4740.](#)

Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL #1	Ground Water
WELL #2	Ground Water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
There are no additional purchases to display.	

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 2495 and is required to test a minimum of 2 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.

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: GLEN DALE WATER WORKS

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
BARIUM	7/18/2022	0.096	0.096	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	7/18/2022	0.13	0.13	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	8/10/2021	2.7	2.7	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	7/18/2022	2.4	2.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	S K Y L I N E HYDROSTATI ON	2022	18	18.4 - 18.4	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	2019 - 2021	0.39	0.013 - 110	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2019 - 2021	0.72	0 - 4.3	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. 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>.

GLEN DALE WATER WORKS 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 Glen Dale Water Department ,201 7th St, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Sean Orlofske at 304-845-4740.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2022 - 2022	0.5700	MG/L	0.5	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
02/24/2022	WATER SYSTEM	The system is working through 2017 survey deficiencies. Back up power needed for the treatment plant and at the booster station at the main tank.
02/24/2022	PUMP FACILITY SKYLINE BOOSTER STATION 2	Back up power is required. This was listed in 2017, Action is required
02/24/2022	TREATMENT PLANT	Back up generator is required as listed in the 2017 survey

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	1/23/2019	0.922	0.922	pCi/L	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
NICKEL	7/18/2022	0.0013	0.0013	MG/L	0.1
SODIUM	7/18/2022	33	33	MG/L	1000

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low / high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	S k y l i n e Hydrostation	2022	<2.0	<1.0 - <2.0	ppb	60	0	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

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

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
3/27/2022 - 4/1/2022	GROUNDWATER RULE	FAILURE TO CONSULT, GWR

Glen Dale Water WVPWSID# 3302605 Ph.304-845-4740

Note: Violation was issued in error and was rescinded.

The unresolved deficiencies of Back-Up power are being addressed. The generator units have been ordered and will be installed when the City receives them.

CONSUMER DRINKING WATER NOTICE

The City of Glen Dale public water system has detected per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the drinking water they supply to you.

SAMPLING LOCATION	PFOA Parts per trillion (PPT)	PFOS (PPT)	PFBS (PPT)	GenX Chemicals (PPT)	PFNA	PFHxS
Treatment Plant	0	7.87	3.2	0	0	11.8

The EPA is currently in its public comment and scientific review of the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of these substances.

The proposed MCL will be 4.0

What is being done

Follow up sampling is being conducted at the Glen Dale PWS

Glen Dale will share the results with you.

Glen Dale has applied for grant money specifically available to address these emerging contaminants. An engineer has been selected to design and manage construction of treatment equipment to address our situation. We are working through the process of securing the grant.

What should I do?

If you are concerned about levels of PFAS found in your drinking water, contact your doctor or health care professional.

Consider actions that may reduce your exposure including installing a home or point of use filter, if possible, while steps are being taken to further understand levels of concern and potentially regulate PFAS at the national level.

Boiling, freezing, or letting water stand does not reduce PFAS levels.

Consider any resources and recommendations from your state.

Review EPA's [Meaningful and Achievable Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Risk](#)

What are PFAS?

PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that have been in use since the 1940's. PFAS are (or have been) found in a wide variety of consumer products and as an ingredient in firefighting foam. PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities, airports, and military installations are some of the contributors of PFAS releases into the air, soil, and water. Because of their widespread use, most people have been exposed to PFAS and there is evidence that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health effects.

What are the health effects of exposure to PFAS?

Exposure to PFAS may result in a wide range of adverse health outcomes, including:

Developmental effects including to fetuses after exposure during pregnancy or postnatal development (e.g, low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations, development of the immune system)

Cancer (e.g, testicular, kidney)

Liver effects (e.g, cellular lesions)

Immune effects (e.g, decreased antibody response to vaccination, decreased immune response immunity)

Thyroid effects and other effects (e.g, cholesterol changes)

For More Information

Contact name : Sean Orlofske

Contact phone & email 304-845-4740 , sean.orlofske@glendalewv.gov

For information on PFOS, PFOA, PFBS, GenX chemicals and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites:

www.epa.gov/pfas , www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos

Your CCR is available at <https://glendalewv.gov> Enter site, go to water and sewer tab, CCR is available on that tab. To receive a paper copy in the mail please contact

304-845-4740

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