

# CAMERON WATER

WV3302603

## Consumer Confidence Report – 2021

### Covering Calendar Year – 2020

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 affect drinking water quality, please call GREG GALENTINE at 304-686-2366.

Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
INTAKE SURFACE IMPOUND	Surface 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 1052 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 2020 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, 2020. 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: CAMERON WATER

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2020				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	12/14/2020	0.06	0.06	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	12/14/2020	1.5	1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	12/14/2020	0.85	0.85	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	12/14/2020	0.43	0 - 0.43	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	12/14/2020	0.43	0.43	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	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	150A LOUDENVILLE ROAD/SEWER PLANT	2020	7	0 - 0.0011	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	150A LOUDENVILLE ROAD/SEWER PLANT	2020	29	0.0149 - 0.0581	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2017 - 2019	1.05	0.019 - 1.42	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2017 - 2019	7.4	0 - 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
03/01/2020 - 03/31/2020	2.3	MG/L	1.6	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
09/21/2017	STORAGE TANK	
09/29/2020	WATER SYSTEM	Water accountability is at 43%, the storage tank was cleaned but not painted, The cross connection program is moving forward but not 100% complete yet
09/29/2020	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	The system has begun the physical implementation process. Please continue and complete the evaluation and physical implementation
09/29/2020	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	Due to the water unaccountability rate of 43% the system needs to focus on finding leaks
09/29/2020	STORAGE TANK	Past surveys have reported cleaning and painting needs. The tank has been cleaned; however, the tank requires painting, upgrades or removed and replaced. The tank is 60+ years old
09/29/2020	WATER SYSTEM	1) Currently there is only one properly certified operator the plant. 2) Need to have all the field personnel who touch the water or its components certified
09/29/2020	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	43% water unaccountability. The system has focused in on a problem area in the system and will be seeking money to repair the problems

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	1/14/2020	1.66	0 - 1.66	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	9/10/19	-0.115	-0.115	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	9/10/19	0.259	0.259	pCi/L	5	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
CARBON, TOTAL	1/14/2020	1.66	0 - 1.66	ppm	10000
SODIUM	12/14/2020	59.4	59.4	MG/L	1000

During the 2020 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
9/1/2020 - 11/30/2020	TRICHALOMETHANES	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
9/1/2020 - 11/30/2020	HALOACETIC ACIDS	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
1/1/2020 - 12/31/2020	NITRATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Your CCR is available at [WWW://](#) . To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above.

## DRINKING WATER NOTICE

### Monitoring Requirements Not Met for [02/11/2021, 2021-391002]

We violated a drinking water requirement. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

*\*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During [10/01/2020 to 12/31/2020] we [did not monitor/report] for [HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5s)] and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. \**

#### What This Means

There is nothing you need to do currently. The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly monitor, how often we are supposed to sample (four times a year, 1 Per QT) and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were (or will be) taken
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5s)	4 PER YR 1 PER QT	1	February 1-28, 2020	February 11, 2020
			MAY 1- 31, 2020 –	
			AUGUST 1- 31, 2020	
			NOVEMBER 1 – 30, 2020	

#### Steps We Are Taking

[Sample due dates were overlooked. Samples were taken, but not submitted in the correct time frame. Notice was addressed with operator. We have come up with a better communication to enable us to check each other to make sure no samples are overlooked in the future. Have new monitoring schedule posted inside City Office, Operator's vehicle, and Water Plant.] Samples will be completed on time in the future.

For more information, please contact [Aaron Foster (Plant Operator), or Nichole M. Bryan (City of Cameron)] of [Cameron Water] at [304-686-2366] or [44 Main Street Cameron, WV 26033].

*\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. \* This notice is being sent to you by CAMERON WATER PLANT. State Water System ID # WV3302603. Date distributed: 03/30/2021*



## DRINKING WATER NOTICE

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#### What This Means

There is nothing you need to do currently. The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly monitor, how often we are supposed to sample (four times a year, 1 Per QT) and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were (or will be) taken
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	4 PER YR 1 PER QT	1	February 1-28, 2020	February 11, 2020
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*\*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During [01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020] we [did not sample] for [Nitrate(s)] and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. \**

#### What This Means

There is nothing you need to do currently. The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample (annually) and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were (or will be) taken
NITRATE	1 PER YR	0	July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020	July 1, 2021 to September 30, 2021

#### Steps We Are Taking

[Sample dates were overlooked. Notice was addressed with operator. We have come up with a better communication to enable us to check each other to make sure no samples are overlooked in the future. Have new monitoring schedule posted inside City Office, Operator's vehicle, and Water Plant.] Samples will be completed on time in the future.

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