

CITY OF BRIDGEPORT

WV3301703

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 City Council meeting held on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 7:00 PM in the City Hall Council Chambers or call Jared Cummons, Superintendent of Public Utilities at 304-842-8212.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above. Your water is purchased from the Clarksburg Water Board:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Surface Water from the West Fork River	

Buyer Name	Seller Name
CITY OF BRIDGEPORT	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD
CITY OF BRIDGEPORT	ENLARGED HEPZIBAH PSD

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/ or a copy will be provided to you at Clarksburg Water Boards office during business hours or from the WVBPH 304-558-2981.

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, 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 regulations which limit 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 10775 and is required to test a minimum of 10 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 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: CITY OF BRIDGEPORT

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
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022							

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	AIRPORT TANK, EMERALD DR	2022	43	30 - 48	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	BRIDGEPORT FD, 131 W MAIN ST	2022	44	36 - 59	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	CHARLES PNT TANK, RT 279 JERRY DOVE DR	2022	49	33 - 72	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	WWTP,1 PAUL HAGGERTY RD	2022	41	23 - 54	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	AIRPORT TANK, EMERALD DR	2022	68	26 - 114	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	BRIDGEPORT FD, 131 W MAIN ST	2022	72	34 - 136	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	CHARLES PNT TANK, RT 279 JERRY DOVE DR	2022	60	28 - 109	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	WWTP,1 PAUL HAGGERTY RD	2022	62	25 - 87	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

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

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022	0.0545	0.0044 - 0.111	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022	1.4	< 0.076 - 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>.

City of Bridgeport 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 Engineering Office of City Hall, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Jared Cummons at 304-842-8212.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2022 - 2022	1.3000	MG/L	0.9	MG/L

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022				

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022							

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

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2022		

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2022 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Disinfection Byproducts (CWB)	Location	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Rich Oil	47.88 ppb	18 / 55 ppb	60 ppb	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	No
*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Rich Oil	50.4 ppb	20 / 97 ppb	80 ppb	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	No
**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Tri County Pit	47.75 ppb	26 / 69 ppb	60 ppb	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	No
*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Tri County Pit	77 ppb	27 / 146 ppb	80 ppb	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	No
**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	FBI	44.5 ppb	21 / 69 ppb	60 ppb	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	No
*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	FBI	64.5 ppb	25 / 130 ppb	80 ppb	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	No
**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Mtn. State Electric	45 ppb	22 / 67 ppb	60 ppb	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	No
*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Mtn. State Electric	73.75 ppb	28 / 140 ppb	80 ppb	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	No

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	1/6/2022	CLARKSBURG BOARD WATER	0.027	0.027	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	1/6/2022	CLARKSBURG BOARD WATER	0.27	0.27	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	1/6/2022	CLARKSBURG BOARD WATER	0.63	0.63	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	10/11/2022	CLARKSBURG BOARD WATER	0.26	0.26	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	1/6/2022	CLARKSBURG BOARD WATER	0.39	0.39	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	8/3/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	94	45 - 94	MG/L	10000
CALCIUM	6/13/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	63.6	31.2 - 63.6	MG/L	
CALCIUM HARDNESS	6/13/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	159	78 - 159	MG/L	
CARBON, DISSOLVED ORGANIC (DOC)	10/4/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	7.6	1.3 - 7.6	MG/L	
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	8/26/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	414	0.212 - 414	UMHO/CM	
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM	3/20/2018	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	1	0 - 1		
GIARDIA LAMBLIA	9/18/2018	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	1	0 - 1		1
HARDNESS, CALCIUM MAGNESIUM	7/12/2021	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	133	78 - 133	MG/L	
NICKEL	1/6/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	0.00046	0.00046	MG/L	0.1
PH	8/14/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	8.8	8.16 - 8.8	SU	8.5
SODIUM	1/6/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	10.4	10.4	MG/L	1000
SULFATE	3/7/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	84.5	29.7 - 84.5	MG/L	250
SUVA (SPECIFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE)	4/7/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	6.3	0 - 6.3	L/MG-M	
TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE)	7/24/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	81	34 - 81	F	
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM	10/4/2022	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	0.14	0 - 0.14	CM-1	

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

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.

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

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	1/1/2022 - 12/31/2022
ENLARGED HEPZIBAH PSD	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	MON	LEAD & COPPER RULE	7/1/2022
CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	RPT	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	10/1/2022
ENLARGED HEPZIBAH PSD	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	11/16/2022

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Your CCR is available at <https://tinyurl.com/bridgeportwvccr>

To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above.

Copies of this CCR have been printed and distributed at the following locations for your review: City Hall Billing Office, City Hall Engineering Office, Bridgeport Civic Center, Bridgeport Library, The Bridge, and Bridgeport WWTP.