

JANE LEW PSD

WV3302103

Consumer Confidence Report – 2025

Covering Calendar Year – 2024

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 4pm in the Jane Lew PSD Office or call Stephanie Snow McKisic at 304-884-7111.

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 comes from Weston, West Virginia American Water.

| Source Name | Source Water Type |
|-------------|-------------------|
| West Fork   | Surface Water     |

| Buyer Name   | Seller Name   |
|--------------|---------------|
| JANE LEW PSD | WVAW - WESTON |

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 1341 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 2024 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, 2024. 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.

of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Non-Detects (ND):** labanalysis 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.

## 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

## Testing Results for:JANE LEW PSD

| Disinfection Byproducts        | Sample Point | Monitoring Period | Highest LRAA | Range (low/high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                            |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------|-----|------|-------------------------------------------|
| *TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | WWTP         | 2024              | 20           | 19 – 21          | ppb  | 60  | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM                           | WWTP         | 2024              | 45           | 25 – 56          | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

\*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

| Lead and Copper | Monitoring Period | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | Range (low/high) | Unit | AL  | Sites Over AL | Typical Source                                                                                         |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------|-----|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| COPPER, FREE    | 2020 - 2022       | 0.0462                      | 0.00092 - 0.0488 | ppm  | 1.3 | 0             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD            | 2020 - 2022       | 0.28                        | 0 - 0.38         | ppb  | 15  | 0             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                   |

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

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>.

JANE Lew has finished the initial service line inventory as required and no Lead Service Lines were found. The most up to date inventory is located at [Jane Lew PSD Office](#), if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Stephanie Snow McKisic at 304-884-7111.

| Chlorine/Chloramines<br>Maximum Disinfection Level | MPA  | MPA Units | RAA  | RAA Units |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 4/1/24 – 4/30/24                                   | 1.47 | MG/L      | 0.82 | MG/L      |

During the 2024 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

| Compliance Period      | Analyte                  | Comments                                                                                                        |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10/1/2024 - 11/12/2024 | CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE | Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time |

The **Jane Lew PSD** had an on-site visit, from the WV Bureau of Public Health, for a Sanitary Survey on July 11, 2024 and no significant deficiencies were reported.



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 2024 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Water System  | Highest Value | Range (low/high) | Unit | MCL   | MCLG | Typical Source                                                                                                            |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|------|-------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CARBON, TOTAL          | 10/2/2024       | WVAW - WESTON | 2.71          | 1.14 - 2.71      | ppm  | 10000 | 0    | Naturally present in the environment                                                                                      |
| FLUORIDE               | 9/11/2024       | WVAW - WESTON | 0.69          | 0.42 - 0.69      | ppm  | 4     | 4    | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NITRATE                | 10/2/2024       | WVAW - WESTON | 0.09          | 0.09             | ppm  | 10    | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |
| NITRATE-NITRITE        | 10/19/2022      | WVAW - WESTON | 0.01          | 0.01             | ppm  | 10    | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |

| Secondary Contaminants. | Collection Date | Water System  | Highest Value | Range (low/high) | Unit | SMCL |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|------|------|
| SODIUM                  | 1/23/2024       | WVAW - WESTON | 12            | 12               | MG/L | 1000 |

**Additional Information**

All other water test results for the reporting year 2024 were all non-detects.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours or it is available online at [janelewpsd.com/ccr](http://janelewpsd.com/ccr).

PLEASE SHARE THIS REPORT WITH OTHER PEOPLE WHO DRINK THIS WATER, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO DO NOT RECEIVE THIS INFORMATION DIRECTLY. (FOR EXAMPLE, RESIDENTS IN APARTMENT BUILDINGS, NURSING HOMES, SCHOOLS AND BUSINESSES.