

# CITY OF BRIDGEPORT

## PWSID No. WV3301703

### Consumer Confidence Report – 2024

### Covering Calendar Year – 2023

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that the City of Bridgeport 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. The City of Bridgeport is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are the 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 second and fourth Monday of every month at 7:00 P.M. (EDT) in the City Hall Council Chambers or call Jared Commons, Superintendent of Public Utilities, at (304) 842-8212.

Your water comes from the Clarksburg Water Board:

Source Name	Source Water Type
INTAKE-WEST FORK	SURFACE WATER

  

Buyer Name	Seller Name
CITY OF BRIDGEPORT	CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD

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 at (1-800-426-4791).

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 at (1-800-426-4791).

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 source water before CWB treats 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, 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. The CWB and City of Bridgeport treat their 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 9,336 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 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  
CITY OF BRIDGEPORT**

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2023.				

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	AIRPORT TANK	2023	40.0	4.0 – 40.0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	CHARLES POINTE TANK	2023	60.0	16.0 – 60.0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	WWTP	2023	54.0	20.0 – 54.0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	FIRE DEPARTMENT	2023	41.0	19.0 – 41.0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	AIRPORT TANK	2023	74.0	30.0 – 74.0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	CHARLES POINTE TANK	2023	105.0	29.0 – 105.0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	WWTP	2023	94.0	23.0 – 94.0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	FIRE DEPARTMENT	2023	93.0	33.0 – 93.0	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	2023	0.0609	0.004 – 0.1010	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023	0.78	< 0.076 – 8.4	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
2023	0.73	MG/L	0.79	MG/L

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

**TESTING RESULTS FOR  
CLARKSBURG WATER BOARD**

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2023.				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	03/03/2023	0.03	0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	03/03/2023	3	3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	03/03/2023	0.43	0.43	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	03/03/2023	1.2	1.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	03/03/2023	1.2	1.2	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
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	CWB FLUSH HYDRANT - SALTWELL RD @ TRI COUNTRY METER PIT	2023	49.3	27.8 – 49.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	SITE 1 - MTN STATE ELEC @ 2121 SALTWELL RD	2023	48.55	26.7 – 48.55	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	SITE 2 - FBI	2023	48.9	25.5 – 48.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	SITE 3 - RICH OIL	2023	36.53	16.8 – 36.53	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	CWB FLUSH HYDRANT - SALTWELL RD @ TRI COUNTRY METER PIT	2023	78.2	30.5 – 78.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	SITE 1 - MTN STATE ELEC @ 2121 SALTWELL RD	2023	75.05	30.1 – 75.05	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	SITE 2 - FBI	2023	69.33	25.9 – 69.33	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	SITE 3 - RICH OIL	2023	45.75	15 – 47.75	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	2023	0.0485	<0.005 - 0.086	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood

							preservatives
LEAD	2023	5.39	<2 - 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 at (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Clarksburg Water Board is working towards identifying service line materials throughout their water distribution system. The service line inventory is required to be submitted to the West Virginia Department of Health by October 16, 2024. The most up to date inventory is located at the Clarksburg Water Board's administration office, located at 1001 S. Chestnut Street, Clarksburg, WV 26301. If you have any questions about CWB's inventory, please contact Jason L. Myers, General Manager, at (304) 623-3711.

Clarksburg Water Board has tested for numerous other contaminants, both regulated and un-regulated, that were either non-detect or below the current reporting limits (RL) set by the regulatory agencies. Including the UCMR-5 testing required by EPA.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
JANUARY 2023	1.31	MG/L	1.2	MG/L

Total Organic Carbon (RAW)	Collection Date	Highest Value	RAA	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	2023	5.7	3.2	2 – 5.7	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Total Organic Carbon (Finished)	Collection Date	Highest Value	RAA	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	2023	3.1	2.1	1.6 – 3.1	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment.

The LOWEST Month of Removal was January 2023 and the sample was collected on 01/12/2023.

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
TURBIDITY	TREATMENT PLANT	0.15	NTU	JULY 2023

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2017.							

Un-Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL	
SODIUM	03/03/2023	13.5	13.5	ppm	1000	
ORTHOPHOSPHATE	2023	4.5	3.2 – 4.5	ppm	N/A	
Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants – No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established		Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL		04/25/2023	99	23 - 99	MG/L	10000
CALCIUM		04/25/2023	70.8	32.8 – 70.8	MG/L	
CALCIUM HARDNESS		04/25/2023	177	75 - 177	MG/L	
CARBON, DISSOLVED ORGANIC (DOC RAW)		08/01/2023	4.4	1.4 – 4.4	MG/L	

CARBON, DISSOLVED ORGANIC (DOC FINISHED)	08/01/2023	2.9	1.1 – 2.9	MG/L	
CARBON, TOTAL (RAW)	09/12/2023	5.7	1.4 – 5.7	ppm	10000
CARBON, TOTAL (FINISHED)	08/01/2023	3.1	1.1 – 3.1	ppm	10000
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	04/25/2023	469	0.229 - 469	UMHO/CM	
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM	03/20/2018	1	0 – 1		
GIARDIA LAMBLIA	09/18/2018	1	0 – 1		1
HARDNESS, CALCIUM MAGNESIUM	07/12/2021	133	78 - 133	MG/L	
PH	03/06/2023	8.1	7.5 - 8.1	SU	8.5
SULFATE	03/03/2023	62.3	62.3	MG/L	250
SUVA (SPECIFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE) RAW	09/12/2023	7.3	2.5 – 7.3	L/MG-M	
SUVA (SPECIFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE) FINISHED	11/03/2023	2.3	1 – 2.3	L/MG-M	
TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE)	08/23/2023	81	39 - 81	F	
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM (RAW)	08/01/2023	0.055	0.02 - 0.055	CM-1	
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM (FINISHED)	08/01/2023	0.182	0.04 – 0.182	CM-1	

During the 2023 calendar year, the Clarksburg Water Board had NO noted violations of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2023.				

This report will not be mailed directly to customers. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact the City of Bridgeport Public Utilities Department at (304) 842-8212. It can also be viewed by using the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/bridgeportwvccr>

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).