

CCR Revision - Required Health Effects Verbiage
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2024
Town of Capon Bridge INC.
P.O. Box 183
Capon Bridge, WV 26711
PWS# WV3301402
304-856-3625
May 20, 2025

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Town of Capon Bridge** is providing its customers with this annual water quality report. This report explains where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The information in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024, or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact the Mayor, **Laura Turner at 304-856-3625**. She can be contacted Monday-Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our **regularly scheduled council meetings held on the 2nd Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM in the Town Hall located at 259 Whitacre Lane, Capon Bridge, WV 26711**.

Your drinking water is **groundwater** from the Hiatt Spring.

All drinking water contains various amounts and kinds of contaminants. Federal and state regulations establish limits, controls, and treatment practices to minimize these contaminants and to reduce any subsequent health effects.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protections for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The source of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) includes 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune 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).

Water Quality Data Table

Definitions of terms and abbreviations used in the table or report:

- **AL - Action Level**, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average** is an average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level**, or 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 technique.
- **MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **N/A** - not applicable
- **ND** – Not Detectable, no contaminants were detected in the sample(s) taken.
- **NE** - not established
- **ppt** – parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (**ng/l**)
- **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water
- **pCi/L** – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (**µg/l**)
- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter (**mg/l**)
- **RAA** - Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.
- **SMCL -Secondary Monitoring Contaminant Level**, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Colors used in the table or report:

Table Title or Contents
Column Titles
Sample analytical results for contaminants
Table related abbreviations and definitions for them

The Town of Capon Bridge routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for contaminants.

Tables of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	RAA	Range (low/high)	Maximum Goal (MRDLG)	Maximum Level Allowed (MRDL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Chlorine (water plant)	1.32 ppm	0.3 / 2.2 ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Chlorine (Distribution)	1.02 ppm	0.3 / 2.2 ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes	No
RAA	Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCL's.					
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.					
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)					

Disinfection Byproducts						
Contaminant	Location	Highest (Once per year)	Range low/high	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	Girl Scout Camp - 484 Pumphouse Rd.	3.98 ppb	NA	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Girl Scout Camp - 484 Pumphouse Rd.	8 ppb	NA	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average is an average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.					
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)					

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have 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.

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant	RAA	Level Detected or Range	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
*Arsenic	N/A	<0.001 ppm 8/14/2023	0	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	No
Barium	N/A	0.014 ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	No
**Nitrate	N/A	<0.2 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	No
RAA	Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCL's.					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)					

*Arsenic in drinking water at levels above MCL can cause skin damage or problems with circulatory systems.

**Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age.

Lead & Copper - samples were collected from 10 area residences on 8/14/2024. These samples are collected every year from customer taps.						
Contaminant	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Action Level	Number of Tests With Levels Above EPA's Action Level	Typical Sources	Violation
Copper, Free	1.11 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	<0.005 ppb	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)					
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)					

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of

materials used in your home's plumbing . If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The **Town of Capon Bridge** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Town of Capon Bridge at 304-856-3625 for more information. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Unregulated Contaminants						
Contaminant	Date Collected	High	Unit of Measure	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	8/14/23	1.5	ppm	N/A	20	Erosion of natural deposits
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)					

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

Date	Number	Code / Type	Monitoring Period
3/15/2024	5001959	75 / Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	7/1/2022-12/31/2022
3/15/2024	5001960	75 / Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	1/1/2020-12/31/2022
3/15/2024	5001961	75 / Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	1/1/2020-12/31/2022
3/15/2024	5001962	75 / Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	1/1/2020-12/31/2022
8/14/2024	5001963	53 / Water Quality Parameter M/R (LCR)	1/1/2024-6/30/2024
11/14/2024	5001964	27 / Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major – HAA5	1/1/2024-12/31/2024
11/14/2024	5001965	27 / Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major – TTHM	1/1/2024-12/31/2024

The Town of Capon Bridge had an on-site visit, from the WV Bureau of Public Health, for a Sanitary Survey on April 17, 2024 and NO significant deficiencies were reported.

The Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) is finished and submitted as requested by EPA and the WVBPH. It is available at the town office.

Additional Information

Samples in the tables above that have a less than symbol “<” in front of the result designates that the lab equipment will not read below the shown number or result. In the past a person would call that result a N/D or Non Detect.

All other water test results for the reporting year 2024 were all non-detects or below the Reporting Limit (RL). Including Water Quality Parameter Samples.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be made available for review or your use upon request at our office during regular business hours. A Digital copy can be found at go.wv.gov/caponbridgeccr

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).