

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2020
Greater Harrison County PSD
151 Peninsula Park Avenue
P.O. Box 190
West Milford, WV 26451
Quiet Dell PWSID WV3301719
Lost Creek/Mt.Clare PWSID WV3301713
Valley of Good Hope PWSID# WV3301727
April 7, 2021

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Greater Harrison County PSD** 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, 2020 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Matthew (Matt) Evans, Chief Operator**, Monday through Friday (7:30am – 3:30pm) at 304-745-3463. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the **3rd Wednesday of every month at 9:00 AM** in the West Milford Community Building.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is **purchased** from Clarksburg Water Board. The Clarksburg Water Board utilizes **surface water** from the West Fork River as their source of water.

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.

Why must water be treated?

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.

Contaminants in Water

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. FDA regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection 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 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 include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural 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, farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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
- **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water
- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$)
- **pCi/L** – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- **TT - Treatment Technique**, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The Greater Harrison County Public Service District and Clarksburg Water Board routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for contaminants.

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Valley of Good Hope PWS: 3301727

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectant						
Chlorine	N	RAA 1.03 Range 0.21-1.67	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants						
*Copper	N	0.0652	ppm	1.3	AL1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
*Lead	N	1.3	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

* Copper and Lead samples were collected from 20 area residences on July 30, 2020. Only the 90th percentile values are shown. **None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL.**

Disinfection Byproducts	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
*Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 43 Recreation Dr (Site 1)	N	41.825	16.3 / 88.3	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 1570 Cabin Run Rd (Site 2)	N	56.975	29.1 / 104	ppb	NA	80	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 nervous system, and may have an increased risk of 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.**

Table of Test Results – Regulated Contaminants – Lost Creek/ Mt. Clare PWS: 3301713

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
*Copper	N	0.0652	ppm	1.3	AL1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
*Lead	N	1.3	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	RAA 0.99 Range 0.2-1.94	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes

*Copper and Lead samples were collected from 40 area residences on August 4, 2020. Only the 90th percentile values are shown. **None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL.**

Disinfection Byproducts	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
*Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 2994 Johnstown Rd (Site 1)	N	36.325	24.1 / 60.1	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 2994 Johnstown Rd (Site 1)	N	58.25	29.5 / 107	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 143 Post Farm Rd (Site 2)	N	37.075	28 / 47	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 143 Post Farm Rd (Site 2)	N	67.05	36.5 / 111	ppb	NA	80	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 nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer.**

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Table of Test Results – Regulated Contaminants – Quiet Dell PWS: 3301719

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
*Copper	N	0.195	ppm	1.3	AI 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system. Erosion of natural deposits.
*Lead	N	1.4	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	RAA 1.14 Range 0.2-2.09	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes

*Copper and Lead samples were collected from 20 area residences on July 30, 2020. Only the 90th percentile values are shown. **None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL.**

Disinfection Byproducts	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 181 Reading Creek Rd	N	36.525	23.7 / 60	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 181 Reading Creek Rd	N	62.4	30.3 / 121	ppb	NA	80	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.

Quiet Dell Water system was chosen to participate in Round 4 for the unregulated contaminants monitoring (UCMR4) in 2020. The West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH) collected samples at the entry point of the system during the months of June through September. All of the samples collected were either Non Detectable (ND) or below the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL).

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

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

Date Issued	System Name	Number	Code / Type	Monitoring Period
2/14/2020	Lost Creek / Mt. Clare	2020-599022	MOR Submittal	12/1/2019-12/31/2019
11/14/2020	Lost Creek / Mt. Clare	2020-599023	52 / MON (LCR)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020
11/14/2020	Lost Creek / Mt. Clare	2020-599024	72 / CCR Notice	10/1/2020-10/1/2020
12/16/2020	Lost Creek / Mt. Clare	2020-599025	75 / Public Notice	1/1/2017-12/31/2019
2/13/2021	Lost Creek / Mt. Clare	2021-11225	27 / DBP (THM) Monitoring	10/1/2020-12/31/2020
2/13/2021	Lost Creek / Mt. Clare	2021-11230	27 / DBP (HA5)	10/1/2020-12/31/2020

			Monitoring	
11/14/2020	Valley of Good Hope	2021-544427	72 / CCR Report	10/1/2019-10/1/2020
12/16/2020	Valley of Good Hope	2021-544428	75 / Public Notice	1/1/2017-12/31/2019
12/16/2020	Valley of Good Hope	2020-544429	75 / CCR Notice	9/1/2019-9/30/2019
11/14/2020	Quiet Dell	2019-447130	66 / RPT (LCR)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020
11/14/2020	Quiet Dell	2020-447131	72 / CCR Report	10/1/2020-10/1/2020
12/16/2020	Quiet Dell	2020-447132	75 / Public Notice	1/1/2017-12/31/2019
2/13/2021	Quiet Dell	2021-11224	27 / DBP (THM) Monitoring	10/1/2020-12/31/2020
2/13/2021	Quiet Dell	2021-11229	27 / DBP (HA5) Monitoring	10/1/2020-12/31/2020

The violations listed are all paper work and sampling date related. None of the violations were related to water quality. The system operation specialists know that the paperwork issues can lead to other problems, therefore they **have made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance.**

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists some of the drinking water contaminants which were detected in 2020. The entire list can be found at www.clarksburgwater.com/

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Clarksburg Water Board

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	Annual Average 0.05 Range 0.01-0.15 100% of monthly samples < 0.3	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon	N	Annual Average 2.8 Range 1.8 – 4.6 19.8% removal	ppm	0	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.0345	ppm	0	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
*Copper	N	0.158	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	N	Annual Average 0.70 Range 0.51-0.84	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*Lead	N	5.3	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

* Copper and lead samples were collected from 30 area residences on June 25, 2019. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL.

Table of Test Results - Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
*Sodium	N	9.31	ppm	NE	20	Erosion of natural deposits

*Sodium is an unregulated contaminant. Anyone having a concern over sodium should contact their primary health provider.

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2020 were all non-detects.

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. The **Greater Harrison County PSD (Valley of Good Hope, Lost Creek-Mt. Clare & Quiet Dell)** and **Clarksburg Water Board** 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 drinking 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>.

Your CCR is available at <https://www.greaterharrison.com/water-quality-report>. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above.

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).