



**Annual Water Quality Report  
2023  
Greater Harrison County PSD  
151 Peninsula Park Avenue  
P.O. Box 190  
West Milford, WV 26451  
Coons Run PWSID# WV3301706  
May 24, 2024**



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, 2023 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Julia Childers, 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 **3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday of every month at 9:00 AM** in the West Milford Community Building.

Your drinking water is **purchased** from The Town of Monongah.



A Source Water Protection Plan was done in 2023. The intake that supplies drinking water to the **Town of Monongah** 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 from the WVBPH 304-558-2981.

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.

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. Immunocompromised 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).



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 ( $\text{mg/l}$ )**
- **TT - Treatment Technique**, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant 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 Greater Harrison County Public Service District, Coons Run division 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 – Coons Run**

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	RAA	Range (low/high)	Maximum Goal (MRDLG)	Maximum Level Allowed (MRDL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Chlorine	1.07 ppm	0.2 / 1.94	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 LRAA	Range (low/high)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	292 Coon's Run	35.5 ppb	16 / 42 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	48 Union Camp	33.025 ppb	22 / 42 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	292 Coon's Run	40.25 ppb	17 / 68 ppb	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
*Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	48 Union Camp	58 ppb	24 / 90 ppb	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 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.

Lead and Copper - Copper and Lead samples were collected from 20 area residences on August 31, 2023						
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	0.148 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	1.1 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)					

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 (Coons Run)** 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>.

During the 2023 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date Issued	Number	Code / Type	Monitoring Period
2/16/2023	598572	52 / Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	7/1/2022 – 12/31/2022
11/16/2023	598573	72 / CCR Adequacy/ Availability/ Content	10/1/2023
12/15/2023	598574	75 / Public Notice Rule linked to violation	7/1/2022 – 9/30/2022
12/15/2023	598575	75 / Public Notice Rule linked to violation	7/1/2022 – 9/30/2022

The system operation specialists have made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance.

**Coon's Run PSD** had *NO Significant Deficiencies* on the last Sanitary Survey performed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health on March 10, 2022.



Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The tables below list the drinking water contaminants which were detected in 2023.

Testing Results for: MONONGAH TOWN OF

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	8/23/2023	0.0360	0.0360	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/23/2023	0.743	0.743	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	IDAMAY POST OFFICE	2023	39.4	11.2 – 39.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	IDAMAY POST OFFICE	2023	64	10.1 – 64.0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established,	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	11/13/2023	32.5	20.0 – 32.5	ppm	10000
CARBON, TOTAL	8/23/2023	2.66	.890–2.66	ppm	10000
SODIUM	11/13/2023	9.83	9.83	ppm	1000

During the 2023 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 2023		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years 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				

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	99th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021	0.13	0.0094 – 0.213	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021	2.6	0.068 – 10.3	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>.

MONONGAH TOWN OF 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 available upon request, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact JOHN PALMER at 304-634-3365.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2023 - 2023	1.5000	ppm	1.7	ppm

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	8/23/2023	1.93	0.707 – 1.93	ppm	0	Naturally present in the environment

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2023				

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL.	8/19/2019	0.284	0.284	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits



## **Additional Information**

All other water test results for the reporting year 2023 were all non-detects or below current reporting limit.

Greater Harrison County PSD – Coons Run 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 **the Main Office located at 151 Peninsula Park Ave., West Milford**. If you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Matt Evans at 304-745-3463.

**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).**

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours. A digital copy can be found at the Direct Access URL of [greaterharrison.com/ccr1](https://greaterharrison.com/ccr1).