



**Annual Water Quality Report 2024
Greater Harrison County PSD Coons Run
151 Peninsula Park Avenue
P.O. Box 190
West Milford, WV 26451
PWSID# WV3301706
June 24, 2025**



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, 2024 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 **3rd Wednesday of every month at 9:00 AM** in the West Milford Community Building.

Your drinking water is **purchased** from The Town of Monongah. An Emergency connection is made with the City of Shinnston but was not used in 2024.



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. 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).



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 (µg/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.

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	1.09 ppm	0.2 / 1.95	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.					
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	30.265 ppb	21.06/31 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	48 Union Camp	31.72 ppb	24/46 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	292 Coon's Run	38.963 ppb	14.85/48 ppb	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
*Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	48 Union Camp	64.65 ppb	27.63/113 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	.0844 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	0.8 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)					

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. 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 2024 calendar year, we had the No noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Coon's Run PSD had *NO Significant Deficiencies* on the last Sanitary Survey performed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health on February 20, 2025.



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 2024.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	8/14/2024	MONONGAH TOWN OF	0.056	0.056	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics;solder
BARIUM	8/14/2024	MONONGAH TOWN OF	0.0293	0.0293	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CARBON, TOTAL	11/15/2024	MONONGAH TOWN OF	2	0.74 - 2	ppm	10000	0	Naturally present in the environment
FLUORIDE	12/12/2024	MONONGAH TOWN OF	0.7	0.09 - 0.7	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	8/14/2024	MONONGAH TOWN OF	0.18	0.18	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	8/14/2024	MONONGAH TOWN OF	0.18	0.18	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
NICKEL	8/14/2024	MONONGAH TOWN OF	0.00085	0.00085	MG/L	0.1
SODIUM	8/14/2024	MONONGAH TOWN OF	14.4	14.4	MG/L	1000

The Town of Monongah had no violations in 2024

Additional Information



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

Greater Harrison County PSD – Coons Run has finished and submitted the Lead Service Line Inventory and Report identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. No Lead, Galvanized requiring replacement or Unknown service lines were found. The most up to date inventory is located at the Main Office. If you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Julia Childers 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.