Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022
Greater Harrison County PSD
151 Peninsula Park Avenue
P.O. Box 190
West Milford, WV 26451
Fair Oaks Subdivision PWSID# WV3302534
May 18, 2023

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, 2022 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  $3^{rd}$  Wednesday of every month at 9:00 AM in the West Milford Community Building.

Your drinking water is **purchased** from Tri County Water Association which purchases water from The City of Fairmont. Fairmont treats **Surface Water** from the Tygart River.

A Source Water Protection Plan was updated in 2003. The intake that supplies drinking water to the **The City of Fairmont** 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.

The Greater Harrison County Public Service District, Fair Oaks Subdivision 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 - Fair Oaks Subdivision

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	RAA 1.06	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
		Range 0.27-1.95				

Disinfection Byproducts	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
*Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 203 Fair Oaks	N	45.85	23 / 49.76	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 203 Fair Oaks	N	48.993	19 / 63.8	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<sup>\*</sup>Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

Highest LRAA is an estimate due to samples not being collected for one quarter of the seven required to get the LRAA calculations.

Contaminant	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit of Measure	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2020 - 2024	0.063	0.0057 - 0.077	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2020 - 2024	1.33	<0.5 – 1.7	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. The **Greater Harrison County PSD** (**Fair Oaks**) 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.

<sup>\*\*</sup>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.

During the 2022 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments			
4/1/2022 - 6/30/2022	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR			
4/1/2022 - 6/30/2022	TTHM	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR			
8/13/2022 - 9/22/2022	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION			
8/13/2022 - 9/22/2022	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION			
10/1/2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE		CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT			
11/16/2022	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION			

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

**Fair Oaks** had *NO Significant Deficiencies* on the last Sanitary Survey performed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health on December 30th, 2020.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The tables below list some of the drinking water contaminants which were detected in 2022. The entire list can be found at <a href="https://www.Fairmontwv.gov">www.Fairmontwv.gov</a>

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants - The City of Fairmont

rganic Contamina					0 225	
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	0.0276	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from met refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	0.65	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promot strong teeth; discharfrom aluminum an fertilizer plants
Nitrate	No	0.32	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertiliz use; erosion of natu deposits
Nitrate - Nitrite	No	0.32	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertiliz use; erosion of natu deposits

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

Secondary Contaminants						
Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	SMCL			
Sulfate	39	ppm	250			
Chloride	8.6	ppm	250			
PH	High 7.5 Range 7.3-7.5	SU	6.5-8.5			

<b>Unregulated Contam</b>	inants					
Contaminant	Date Sampled	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	SMCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	12/9/2022	6.82	ppm	NA	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickle	12/9/2022	1.1	ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Temperature	6/12/2018	High 72 Range 4.44 - 72	F	NA	NA	NA

Radionuclides	Radionuclides							
		Level	Unit of			Likely Source		
Contaminant	Violation	Detected	Measure	MCLG	MCL	of Contaminant		
Gross Alpha, Excluding Radon & U	No	0.352	pCi/L	0	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium 226&228 Combined	No	0.377	pCi/L	0	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits		

In the 2022 calendar year, The City of Fairmont and Tri County Water Association had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Туре	Category	Analyte	10/1/2021 - 3/9/2022	
FAIRMONT CITY OF	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	RPT	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE		
TRI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - FAIRMONT	AUTOMATED BWN CERT RPT		STATE RESIDUAL CHLORINE	1/11/2022 - 2/9/2022	
TRI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - FAIRMONT	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	5/14/2022	
TRI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - FAIRMONT	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	5/14/2022	
TRI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - FAIRMONT	CCR REPORT	RPT	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	7/1/2022	
TRI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - FAIRMONT			CHLORINE	7/1/2022 - 7/31/2022	
FAIRMONT CITY OF	IRMONT CITY OF MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR		TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	10/1/2022 - 12/31/2022	
TRI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - FAIRMONT			LEAD & COPPER RULE	10/1/2022	

Water System	Туре	e Category		<b>Compliance Period</b>	
TRI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - FAIRMONT	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	RPT	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	10/1/2022	
RI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR		MON	TTHM	10/1/2022 - 12/31/2022	
TRI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - FAIRMONT	FAILURE TO COMPLETE OR SUBMIT MOR	MON	CHLORINE	11/1/2022 - 11/30/2022	
TRI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - FAIRMONT	ATER ASSOC - PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO		PUBLIC NOTICE	11/16/2022	
TRI-COUNTY WATER ASSOC - FAIRMONT	The Market Control of the Control of		PUBLIC NOTICE	11/16/2022	

## **Additional Information**

All other water test results for the reporting year 2022 were all non-detects.

Greater Harrison County PSD – Fair Oaks 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.