Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2019

Coons Run PSD – WV3301706
Fair Oaks Subdivision – WV3302534
151 Peninsula Park Avenue
P.O. Box 190
West Milford, WV 26451
June 17, 2020

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Coons Run PSD and Fair Oaks Subdivision** are both 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, 2019 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?

Coons Run PSD's drinking water is **purchased** from Shinnston and/or Monongah Water Works. The Shinnston Water Board and Monongah Water Works utilize **surface water** from the Tygart Valley River. The Fair Oaks Subdivision purchases water from Tri County Water, which is a consecutive system using water produced from the City of Fairmont. Fairmont utilizes **surface water** from the Tygart Valley River.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Protection Plan for the City of Shinnston was last updated in July of 2019. Monongah's was last updated in October of 2016. The City of Fairmont's was last updated in June of 2016. The intake that supplies drinking water to **Shinnston, Monongah and 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 these intakes 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 Plans, which contain more information are available for review at the WVBPH by calling 304-558-2981. They may also be found online at the systems website or a paper copy can be provided to you at the specific water board office during regular business hours.

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.
- **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.
- **TT - Treatment Technique**, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **LCR** - Lead and Copper Rule
- **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.
- **N/A** - not applicable
- **ND** - non detectable
- **NE** - not established
- **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water
- **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.

The **Coon's Run PSD**, **Fair Oaks Subdivision** 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 – Coon's Run PWS: 3301706

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
*Copper	Y	0.15	ppm	1.3	AL1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
*Lead	Y	0.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine	Y	RAA 1.3	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes

* Copper and Lead samples were collected from 10 area residences on June 18, 2019. Only the 90th percentile values are shown.

Disinfection Byproducts	Violation Y/N	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit of measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (292 Coons Run)	Y	31.55	4.8 / 38.6	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (40 Union Camp)	N	43.375	0.0601/74.4	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

During the 2019 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date Issued	MCL / Result or Reason	Number	Code / Type	Monitoring Period
8/14/2019	CCR not Submitted	2019--598554	71/CCR Report	1/1/2018-12/31/2018
11/14/2019	Non-Plan site used	2020--598555	52/Follow Up (LCR)	1/1/2017-12/31/2019
2/13/2020	MOR not submitted	2020--598556	Chlorine-MOR/WB	12/1/2019-12/31/2019
2/13/2020	Consumer Notice not sent	2020--598557	Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)/66	1/1/2020
2/14/2020	HAA5 Sample not Collected	2020—598558	27/Monitoring Routine	10/1/2019-12/31/2019

Some of the violations above are due to the management change and does not make your water hazardous. The water is being tested regularly under the new management to make sure it meets all state and federal guidelines.

Required Health Effects Language:
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 (800-426-4761).

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Table of Test Results – Regulated Contaminants – Fair Oaks PWS: 3302534

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
*Copper	Y	0.0365	ppm	1.3	AL1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
*Lead	Y	ND	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	Y	RAA 1.2	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes

*Copper and Lead samples were collected from 5 area residences on June 17, 2019. 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) **(203 Fair Oaks)**	Y	38.7	18.5 / 35.9	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) **(203 Fair Oaks)**	Y	54.075	20.4 / 73	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

During the 2019 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date Issued	MCL / Result or Reason	Number	Code / Type	Monitoring Period
2/13/2020	Failure to notify	2020--2015903	66/Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	1/1/2020
2/13/2020	MOR incomplete	2020—5015902	Chlorine/WB	12/1/2019-12/31/2019
2/14/2020	HAA5 Sample not Collected	2020—5015904	27/Monitoring Routine (Major)	10/1/2019-12/31/2019
2/14/2020	TTHM Sample not Collected	2020—5015905	27/Monitoring Routine (Major)	10/1/2019-12/31/2019

Some of the violations above are due to the management change and does not make your water hazardous. The water is being tested regularly under the new management to make sure it meets all state and federal guidelines.

Required Health Effects Language:
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 (800-426-4761).

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 nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 2019. The entire list can be found online at the systems website or a paper copy can be provided to you at the specific water board office during regular business hours.

Table of Test Results – Regulated Contaminants – City of Fairmont

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.0364	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	RAA 0.71	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	0.32	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

We have made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance.

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2019 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 (Coons Run PSD & Fair Oaks Subdivision), Shinnston, Monongah and The City of Fairmont** 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.
This report will not be mailed. A copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours.