Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2023
Greater Harrison County PSD
151 Peninsula Park Avenue
P.O. Box 190
West Milford, WV 26451
Fair Oaks Subdivision PWSID# WV3302534
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 **3rd 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 2023. The intake that supplies drinking water to 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 number 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

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit of Measure**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	N	RAA 1.01 Range 0.2 - 2.11	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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	40	26 / 68	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 203 Fair Oaks	N	43.25	28 / 74	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

Lead and Copper - Copper and Lead samples were collected from 5 area residences on June 18th, 2019							
Contaminant	**Monitoring Period**	**90th 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

During the 2023 calendar year, we had NO noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

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 the drinking water contaminants which were detected in 2023.

Testing Results for: FAIRMONT CITY OF

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	532 PENNSYLVANIA AVE - WIC BLDG	2023	29	18 - 57	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	COUNTRY CLUB BAKERY	2023	27	14 - 50	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	COUNTRY CLUB PUMP HOUSE	2023	26	15 - 52	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	DEERFIELD MINI-MART	2023	33	20 - 59	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	532 PENNSYLVANIA AVE - WIC BLDG	2023	40	16 - 77	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	COUNTRY CLUB BAKERY	2023	31	11 - 50	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	COUNTRY CLUB PUMP HOUSE	2023	30	14 - 54	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	DEERFIELD MINI-MART	2023	39	19 - 69	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source

COPPER, FREE	2020 - 2022	0.0617	0.0126 - 0.11	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2022	0.92	0.08 - 2.4	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.

Fairmont City 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 located at the City of Fairmont Utility Engineering Department, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Brian Parker at 304-366-1461.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
3/1/2023 - 3/31/2023	1.50000	MG/L	1.10000	MG/L

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
Turbidity	TREATMENT PLANT	.04	NTU	July

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 2023, however in 1994 The City of Fairmont received Monitoring Violation 52, ROUNTINE TAP M/R (LCR) LEAD & COPPER RULE Required lead & copper sample results not submitted as required dated 1994-194, Year of 1994		

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify and correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Additional Information

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

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 or a digital copy can be found at the Direct Access URL of greaterharrison.com/ccr2.