Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2016
Greater Harrison County PSD
P.O. Box 190
West Milford, WV 26451
Quiet Dell PWSID WV3301719
Lost Creek/Mt.Clare PWSID WV3301713
Valley of Good Hope PWSID# WV3301727
March 1, 2017

Why am I receiving this report?

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, 2016 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **James Toothman, 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?

Your drinking water is purchased from Clarksburg Water Board. The Clarksburg Water Board utilizes surface water from the West Fork River as their source of water.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment was conducted in 2003 by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). The intake that supplies drinking water to the **Clarksburg Water Board** 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 assessment report which contains more information is available for review or a copy will be provided to you at our office during business hours or from the WVBPH 304-558-2981.

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:

- **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.
- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

- **AL - Action Level**, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

- **TT - Treatment Technique**, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations that may be found in the table:

- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter

- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter

- **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water

- **NE** - not established

- **N/A** - not applicable

The **Greater Harrison County Public Service District** 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 – Clarksburg Water Board

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	Annual Average 0.05 Range 0.03-0.20 100% < 0.3 NTU	NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon	N	Annual Average 1.9 Range 1.20-3.0 30% removal	ppm	0	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						

Barium	N	0.032	ppm	0	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits. **(Sampled 1/26/2016)**
Copper*	N	0.114	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	Annual Average 0.70 Range 0.55-0.85	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead*	N	6.4	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	Annual Average 1.46 Range 1.30-1.90	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAA5s)	N	Annual Average 35.41 Range 13.9-66.40	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	Annual Average 43.40 Range 12.3-102	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Copper and lead samples were collected from 30 area residences on June 1, 2016. Only the 90th percentile is reported. None of the samples collected exceeded the MCL.

Table of Test Results - Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium*	N	18.3	ppm	NE	20	Erosion of natural deposits

*Sodium is an unregulated contaminant. Anyone having a concern over sodium should contact their primary health provider.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in drinking water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants – Valley of Good Hope PWS: 3301727

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper*	N	0.0750	ppm	1.3	AL1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	Annual Avg. 0.91 Range 0.2-1.98	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAAC5)	N	Annual Average 33.4 Range 19.4-48.1	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	Annual Average 56.7 Range 29.2-96.4	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Lead and copper samples were collected form 10 area residences on June 22, 2016. Only the 90th percentile values are shown.

Table of Test Results – Regulated Contaminants – Lost Creek/ Mt. Clare PWS: 3301713

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper*	N	0.0858	ppm	1.3	AL1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead*	N	1.2	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	Annual Avg. 0.82 Range 0.2-1.78	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Site 1	N	Annual Average 33.625 Range 26.9-44.3	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Site 2	N	Annual Average 31.35 Range 24.9-35.9	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Site 1	N	Annual Average 63.3 Range 38.3-105	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Site 2	N	Annual Average 61.4 Range 34.4-90.8	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*Lead and copper samples were collected from 20 area residences on July 20, 2016. Only the 90th percentile values are shown.

Table of Test Results – Regulated Contaminants – Quiet Dell PWS: 3301719

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper*	N	0.373	ppm	1.3	Al 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead*	N	2.9	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	Annual Avg. 0.92 Range 0.20-1.94	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	Annual Average 35.5 Range 26.4-52.7	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	Annual Average 57.4 Range 32.6-89	ppb	NA	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

*Lead and copper samples were collected from 10 area residences on July 20, 2016. Only the 90th percentile values are shown.

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 cancer.

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT THE GREATER HARRISON COUNTY PSD MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE WATER STANDARDS FOR THE REPORTING YEAR 2016.

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2016 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** 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.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be provided to you upon request at our office during regular business hours