Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2024
Greater Harrison County PSD Lost Creek Mt. Clare
151 Peninsula Park Avenue
P.O. Box 190
West Milford, WV 26451
PWSID# WV3301713
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 Clarksburg Water Board. The Clarksburg Water Board utilizes **surface water** from the West Fork River as their source of water.

A Source Water Protection Plan was updated in 2023. 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 Protection Plan, which contains more information is available for review at www.clarksburgwater.com/ or a copy will be provided to you at Clarksburg Water Boards office during business hours or 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, Valley of Good Hope 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 – Lost Creek/Mt. Clare

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit of Measure**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	N	RAA 1.02 Range 0.22-2.02	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) **2994 Johnstown Rd (Site 1)**	N	43.5	27/57	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) **2994 Johnstown Rd (Site 1)**	N	68.5	28/86	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) **143 Post Farm Rd (Site 2)**	N	36	30/39	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) **143 Post Farm Rd (Site 2)**	N	85.475	35/99	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*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.

UN-REGULATED						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**RAA**	**Range**	**Unit of Measure**	**SMCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Orthophosphate (Entry Point)	N	30.39	2.47 – 2.86	ppm	NA	Additive to control lead leaching from old pipe
Orthophosphate (Distribution)	N	8.47	2.86 – 2.47	ppm	NA	Additive to control lead leaching from old pipe

Lead and Copper - Copper and Lead samples were collected from 40 area residences on May 2nd and December 20th, 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	0.0848 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	0.67 ppb	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No

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 (Lost Creek/Mt. Clare)** 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 below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date Issued	Number	Code / Type	Monitoring Period
3/13/2025	599058	75 / Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	12/1/2023-12/31/2023
3/13/2025	599059	75 / Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	12/1/2023-12/31/2023

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

Lost Creek/Mt. Clare had *NO Significant Deficiencies* on the last Sanitary Survey performed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health on December 6, 2022.

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.

Tables of test results for regulated contaminants:

EPA's surface water treatment rules require conventional water treatment plants like Clarksburg Water Boards to monitor Turbidity**.** The NTU must never exceed 1.0 at any time. The samples for turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the samples in one month. Clarksburg's turbidity samples are in the table below. EPA considers these limits as a TT or Treatment Technique. A Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity				
Monthly % < 0.3 NTU	Yearly High	Month of Highest Reading	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
100 %	0.15 NTU	July	Soil runoff	No
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water			

The removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is an important process to help control Disinfection By Products created when Chlorine is used as a disinfectant. TOC testing measures the level of organic molecules or contaminants present. TOC tests will not determine which compounds are present, but only the amount of compounds. The results of these tests are in the table below.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	RAA	Range (low/high)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
TOC (Source)	2.8 ppm	2.2 / 3.4 ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally occurring in the environment	No
TOC (Finished)	2 ppm	1.5 / 2.4 ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally occurring in the environment	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.					
TT	Treatment Technique					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter **(mg/l)**					

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant	RAA	Level Detected or Range	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
*Arsenic	1 sample 10/10/2024	< 0.001 ppm	0	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	No
Barium	1 sample 10/10/2024	0.03 ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Chromium	1 sample 10/10/2024	< 0.0009 ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	0.53 ppm	Range 0.21 – 0.97 ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants	No
**Nitrate	1 sample 10/10/2024	0.35 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrate – Nitrite	1 sample 10/10/2024	0.35 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	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.					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter **(mg/l)**					

*Arsenic in drinking water at levels above the MCL can cause skin damage or problems with circulatory systems.

**Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age.

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	45 10/10/2024	ppm	250

In the 2024 calendar year, Clarksburg Water Board had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Date	Number	Type / Name	Compliance Period
11/15/2024	133653	52 / Follow up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	1/1/2024-6/30/2024

Reporting issue related to one address.
We have made every effort and taken every precaution to return to compliance.

Unregulated Contaminants						
Contaminant	Date Sampled	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	SMCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromide	5/1/2024	12	ppb	NA	NA	NA
Chloride	5/1/2024	5.1	ppm	NA	250	NA
Sodium	10/10/2024	43	ppm	NA	1000	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickle	10/10/2024	< 5	ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Dissolved Organic (DOC)	2024	2.46 Range 1.4 - 4.4	ppm	NA	NA	NA
SUVA (Specific Ultraviolet Absorbance)	2024	2.4 Range 1 – 7.3	L /MG-M	NA	NA	NA
UV Absorbance @254 NM	2024	0.06 Range 0.02-0.182	CM-1	NA	NA	NA

Unregulated Contaminants – Related to Phosphates						
Contaminant	RAA	Level Detected or Range	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation

Orthophosphate (Plant)	3.88 ppm	3.4 – 4.3 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Orthophosphate (Distribution)	3.83 ppm	3.12 – 4.15 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Alkalinity, Total (Plant)	64.7 ppm	48 – 98 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Alkalinity, Total (Distribution)	72.47 ppm	47 – 105 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Calcium (Plant)	41.35 ppm	20 – 72.8 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Calcium (Distribution)	43.7 ppm	10 – 89.2 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Calcium Hardness (Plant)	101.7 ppm	50 – 173 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Calcium Hardness (Distribution)	109.67 ppm	20 – 175 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Conductivity @ 25C UMHOS/CM (Plant)	299.26 UMHO/ CM	182 – 459 UMHO/CM	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Conductivity @ 25C UMHOS/CM (Distribution)	314.38 UMHO/ CM	193 – 457 UHMO/CM	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
PH (Plant)	7.99 SU	7.8 – 8.36 SU	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
PH (Distribution)	7.95 SU	7.6 – 8.6 SU	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Temperature, Centigrade (Plant)	66.19 F	43 – 82 F	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Temperature, Centigrade (Distribution)	67.28 F	53 – 82 F	N/A	N/A	N/A	No

Additional Information - Clarksburg

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

The Clarksburg Water Board had an on-site visit, from the WV Bureau of Public Health, for a Sanitary Survey on June 29, 2022 and no significant deficiencies were reported.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Report (UCMR) sampling is up to date and possible regular sampling will start in 2027. All past sampling is available at the Clarksburg Water Board office.

Additional Information

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

Greater Harrison County PSD – Lost Creek/Mount Clare 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/ccr4.